

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

TERRENCE SHANNON JR.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No. 2:24-cv-2010
)	
v.)	
)	
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE)	
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, and)	
TIMOTHY KILLEEN in his official capacity,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendants, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and Timothy Killeen, by and through their attorneys and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1441, and 1446, hereby remove this action from the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Champaign County, State of Illinois to the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois. In support of removal, Defendants state as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. On January 8, 2024, Plaintiff commenced this action in the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Champaign County, Illinois (Case No. 2024CH000001). Plaintiff's Verified Complaint for Injunctive Relief ("Complaint") in the state court action is attached hereto as Exhibit A.¹

2. In his Complaint, Plaintiff, who was recently charged with a criminal offense, alleges seven legal claims against Defendants, all of them relating to Plaintiff's suspension from the University's Men's Basketball Team after Plaintiff was criminally charged. These claims include a federal due

¹ Plaintiff contemporaneously filed a Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction, and/or Expedited Discovery, which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

process claim under 28 U.S.C. §1983 (Count VI) and declaratory judgment claims concerning the application and effect of the federal Title IX statute (Counts I and V) on Plaintiff's suspension.

II. DEFENDANTS' REMOVAL IS TIMELY

3. Defendants have not yet been formally served but received a copy of the Complaint from Plaintiff's counsel on January 8, 2024. Thus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), this Notice of Removal is timely filed.

III. BASES FOR REMOVAL

4. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331, removal is proper because Plaintiff, in Count VI of the Complaint, asserts a federal due process claim under 28 U.S.C. §1983.

5. Not only is there federal question jurisdiction based on Plaintiff's federal due process claims, but federal question subject matter jurisdiction is proper because the crux of Plaintiff's claims depends on a federal statute, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. One district court explained that "[a] case may 'arise under' federal law where the well-pleaded complaint reveals that the 'vindication of a right under state law necessarily turn[s] on some construction of federal law.'" *Cannon v. Loyola Univ. of Chi.*, 609 F. Supp. 1010, 1014 (N.D. Ill. 1985), *aff'd* 784 F.2d 777 (7th Cir. 1986). "Even when state law creates the cause of action, a case arises under federal law when the state-law claim implicates significant federal issues or depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law." Similarly, the Seventh Circuit has held that "in declaratory judgment cases, the well-pleaded complaint rule dictates that jurisdiction is determined by whether federal question jurisdiction would exist over the presumed suit by the declaratory judgment defendant." *Samuel C. Johnson 1988 Trust v. Bayfield County*, 649 F.3d 799, 801 (7th Cir. 2011); *see also Evergreen Square of Cudahy v. Wisconsin Housing & Economic Development Authority*, 776 F.3d 463, 466 (7th Cir. 2015) ("federal jurisdiction over a state law claim will lie if a federal

issue is: (1) necessarily raised, (2) actually disputed, (3) substantial, and (4) capable of resolution in federal court without disrupting the federal-state balance approved by Congress.”). Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint references Title IX repeatedly and expressly seeks a declaration about Title IX rights and procedures in Count I, titled “Injunctive and Declaratory Relief: Title IX,” thus indicating just how essential Title IX is to his claims. Because the Complaint requires an interpretation of Title IX, federal question subject matter jurisdiction is proper.

IV. VENUE AND NOTICE

6. The United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois is the appropriate venue for removal of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1441, which permits any civil action brought in any state court in which the District Courts of the United States have original jurisdiction to be removed to the District Court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where the state court action is pending. This action was filed in Champaign County, Illinois, within this Judicial District.

7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(a), the Complaint (attached hereto as Exhibit A) and Plaintiff’s Verified Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction, and/or Expedited Discovery (attached hereto as Exhibit B), which constitute all “process, pleadings, and orders” received to date by Defendants, are attached to this Notice of Removal.

8. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(d), written notice of this Notice of Removal is being promptly sent to Plaintiffs’ counsel (by email), and promptly filed with the Clerk of the Court for the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Champaign County, Illinois.

9. Defendants submit this Notice of Removal without waiving any defenses to the claim asserted by Plaintiff, without conceding liability, fault, damages or that Plaintiff has pleaded a

claim upon which relief can be granted, and expressly preserving all positions on immunity, liability, relief sought, and any legal or other issues.

WHEREFORE, Defendants hereby remove Case No. 2024CH000001, now pending in the Circuit Court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Champaign County, Illinois to the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois.

Dated: January 8, 2024

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS and
TIMOTHY KILLEEN

By: /s/ Peter Land
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 8th day of January, 2024, the foregoing **Notice of Removal** was sent via electronic mail and on the 9th day of January, 2024 will also be sent by first-class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, to the following attorneys representing the Plaintiff in the state court action:

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/s/ Peter Land

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE CIRCUIT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

TERRENCE SHANNON JR.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	2024 CH _____
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THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE)	
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a body corporate and politic, and)	
TIMOTHY KILLEEN, in his)	
official capacity as President of the)	
University of Illinois,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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**IN THE CIRCUIT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

TERRENCE SHANNON JR.,)	
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Plaintiff,)	
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v.)	2024 CH _____
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a body corporate and politic, and)	
TIMOTHY KILLEEN, in his)	
official capacity as President of the)	
University of Illinois,)	
)	
)	
Defendants.)	

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr. ("TJ"), by and through his attorneys, for his Verified Complaint for Injunctive and Other Relief against the Defendants, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, a body corporate and politic ("Illinois") and Timothy Killeen, in his official capacity as President of the University of Illinois ("Killeen") alleges as follows:

SUMMARY OF LAWSUIT

1. Does the presumption of innocence **really** mean anything? That question is at the heart of this case. Illinois has promised TJ that it would adhere to this presumption, but in practice Illinois has not applied it by suspending TJ and ruining his career as if he were already convicted.

2. **TJ maintains his innocence**, for the record. Sexual assault is a horrific crime, and TJ is appalled that his name is mentioned in the same sentence with such a crime, and he in no way seeks to minimize that it is a real problem. TJ has no criminal history. TJ has no history

of disciplinary problems. TJ is a rule-follower. TJ is supported by numerous character affiants, including three Illinois employees, who stand by TJ. TJ also acknowledges that this whole ordeal has been difficult for Illinois. He does not relish having to file a lawsuit against the university that he loves and has proudly represented.

3. TJ plays for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's ("UIUC") men's basketball team ("Team") and has been widely projected to be a "lottery pick" in the National Basketball Association's ("NBA") 2024 draft. TJ has been accused of sexual crimes in Douglas County, Kansas. The circumstances of the charges, however, are suspect, emanating from a jurisdiction that has a recent history of wrongfully convicting an African American student of rape.

4. Illinois nonetheless has served as judge, jury, and executioner by suspending TJ from the team before the resolution of his criminal charges, eradicating the presumption of innocence and other due process to which TJ is entitled. On December 28, 2023, Illinois suspended TJ from his participation on the UIUC's men's basketball team and has refused to reconsider that suspension unless and until the aforementioned criminal charges against him are resolved. Those criminal charges, however, will not be resolved through trial until well after the conclusion of the current basketball season and after the NBA draft.

5. Illinois has not afforded TJ any due process, despite Illinois' obligations and promises to do so. First, Illinois has refused to afford the protections to which TJ is entitled pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX"). Alternatively, (a) Illinois has violated its own policies in suspending TJ from the Team; (b) Illinois has breached obligations of alleged contracts to TJ in doing the same, which are also unconscionable; (c) regardless, Illinois has been vague and contradictory in defining exactly

what standards apply to disciplinary proceedings against TJ; and/or (d) Illinois has otherwise violated TJ's due process rights. In any event, Illinois has waived any right it had to suspend TJ by waiting so long to do so after first knowing that TJ was the target of a criminal investigation.

6. Accordingly, TJ has a clearly ascertainable right in his basketball career that is in need of protection. TJ will suffer irreparable harm without injunctive relief, as his career will certainly be ruined if the suspension continues, trouncing on his business interests including contractual rights. Money damages are obviously inadequate-one cannot put a number on the destruction of a promising career at this early stage of it. Further, there is at least a "fair question" as to TJ's claims, and therefore he has a likelihood of success on the merits. A balancing of the harms favors TJ because the harm to TJ in continuing the suspension, killing his career and the ability to support his family while undercutting his defense in the criminal case, dramatically outweighs any harm to Illinois that may be incurred by awarding TJ injunctive relief.

7. Thus, through this lawsuit, TJ seeks injunctive relief to enjoin the Defendants from continuing TJ's suspension unless and until he receives a fair process under Title IX, or as otherwise promised by Illinois to TJ or as required by law, and further requiring Illinois to immediately reinstate TJ to the Team. Alternatively, TJ seeks declaratory relief.

THE PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

8. TJ is an Illinois citizen who resides in Champaign, Champaign County, Illinois.

9. Illinois is an Illinois body corporate and politic, that can "be sued" in regard to "all its various departments and relations" 110 ILCS 305/1.

10. UIUC is a division of Illinois, and the term "Illinois" as used herein includes UIUC where applicable.

11. Killeen is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the University of Illinois system including its campuses at Urbana-Champaign, Springfield, and Chicago.

12. Venue is proper in this county because Defendants reside and/or do business in this county, including through UIUC, and because events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in Champaign County pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-101.

THE CHARGES

13. Illinois' disciplinary actions at issue in this lawsuit ("DIA Action") have been ostensibly conducted by UIUC's Division of Intercollegiate Athletics ("DIA") purportedly to address alleged criminal charges ("Charges") against TJ that arise out of an alleged incident early on September 9, 2023, in Lawrence, Kansas.

14. TJ, Justin Harmon (another UIUC basketball player) ("Harmon"), and university employee and men's basketball graduate assistant DyShawn Hobson ("Hobson") drove to Lawrence, Kansas from Champaign on September 8, 2023, to attend the UIUC-University of Kansas ("KU") football game that night. The three returned to Champaign on September 9, 2023.

15. Hobson drove TJ and Harmon to and from Lawrence at the direction of the Illinois men's basketball coaching staff, to supervise TJ and Harmon. Hobson, as an Illinois employee in furtherance of Illinois' basketball program, escorted and monitored TJ during this trip, including during the time of the alleged incident. [Exhibit A, Hobson Affidavit.] Hobson was with TJ the vast majority of that night and did not witness TJ committing the criminal act alleged against him (nor did anyone else, according to the police reports and the probable cause affidavit received from the authorities).

16. The alleged incident occurred between midnight and 1:00 a.m. at a bar on KU's campus in Lawrence, Kansas called the Jayhawk Café. In terms of reporting from the authorities, TJ has only received redacted police reports (which he received from UIUC on December 28, 2023) (collectively, the "Reports") and a redacted probable cause affidavit from the Lawrence (Kansas) Police Department ("LPD"). (All Reports were redacted when TJ first received them in late December 2023, and TJ has made additional redactions so as to attempt to avoid any possible identifying references to the complainant.)

17. Therefore, the following is a summary of the allegations taken from those documents, which include (a) redacted September 9, 2023 LPD notes regarding surveillance video taken at the Jayhawk Café on the night in question (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B-1); (b) redacted September 9, 2023 LPD notes regarding the LPD's review of the complainant's smartphone (including internet searches) (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B-2); (c) redacted September 11, 2023, LPD notes of an LPD interview of the complainant (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B-3); (d) redacted September 11, 2023, LPD notes of an LPD interview of the complainant's friend (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B-4); and (e) redacted October 4, 2023, Douglas County probable cause affidavit (a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit B-5):

- A. "as they [complainant and friend] were trying to leave [the "Martini Room" level of the Jayhawk Café bar], there was a black male near the door she thought was attractive who started to waive (*sic*) her over." The complainant's friend then "encouraged her to go back into the Martini room and talk to him." Complainant "confirmed she felt like the touching of her buttocks over her skirt was ok with her but it was not ok with her with [the accused] placing his finger inside her vagina." The complainant "stated she did not speak with the male at all or have

any interactions with him." The complainant "stated the male did not physically restrain her." [Exhibit B-3.]

- B. The alleged incident occurred in a very crowded bar, yet there are no witnesses to the alleged incident, which allegedly occurred while the accused had another female in one of his arms at the same time as the alleged incident. [Exhibits B-1, B-4, B-5.] The complainant's friend who accompanied her in the bar during the alleged incident did not witness the alleged incident. [Exhibit B-4.]
- C. The complainant had been consuming unknown amounts of alcohol that evening and was out for at least several hours before the alleged incident. [Exhibits B-2, B-3, B-4.]
- D. Surveillance video does not corroborate the alleged incident, nor does it show TJ and the complainant together in the bar. [Exhibit B-1.]
- E. The alleged incident occurred during the early hours of September 9. After the alleged incident, the complainant and her friend did not immediately leave the bar. Nor did the complainant or her friend notify bar management or security or police at that time. [Exhibit B-3, Exhibit B-4.]
- F. Instead, the complainant went home, performed several internet searches including on the "Kansas state basketball roster," and the University of Kansas basketball and football teams, and then the University of Illinois football and basketball teams. The complainant also performed internet searches related to "sexual assault, state and federal crime definitions." The complainant also performed social media searches. [Exhibit B-2, Exhibit B-3, Exhibit B-4.]
- G. About 15 hours after the alleged incident, and after the complainant identified TJ only by identifying an African-American that looked like him through her above-mentioned internet and social media searches, the complainant reported it to the LPD. [Exhibit B-3.]

18. Therefore, the alleged incident occurred in full public view without any witnesses whatsoever, and there is no confirming physical evidence tying TJ to the alleged incident.

19. The Douglas County criminal process status as applied to TJ has been as follows:

- A. TJ was not indicted by any grand jury. TJ was never identified as the accused by the complainant in a lineup. TJ was not charged until December 5, 2023, three months after the alleged incident.
- B. The charge is one count, charged in the alternative: felony rape *or* misdemeanor sexual battery. [Exhibit C.] It is unusual for the prosecution to allege as an alternative a misdemeanor in addition to a felony, and particularly so as it relates

to these distinct offenses. This could indicate law enforcement's lack of confidence in the rape allegation.

- C. TJ is scheduled to appear in court for his arraignment on January 18 where he intends to plead not guilty. Approximately 90 days or so thereafter, there should be a preliminary hearing by which time TJ's criminal defense counsel should receive discovery from the prosecution, and TJ's counsel will have an opportunity to confront the complainant at that hearing. Kansas' speedy trial statute has been suspended until March, but in any event the trial is not expected to proceed until after the June 27, 2024, NBA draft (and certainly not until well after the end of the current basketball season).

20. TJ learned that on January 3, 2024, **after** the Charges were filed against him, that the LPD was just then asking to interview a specific KU basketball player named by the complainant in her September 11, 2023 interview with the LPD. [*See e.g.*, Exhibit B-3 at p. 4; Exhibit B-4 at p. 1, or Exhibit B-5 at ¶ 10.]

21. Additionally, TJ believes based on the current information available to him, that the LPD only interviewed the complainant and her friend before making the Charges against TJ, despite knowing the identity of the aforementioned KU basketball player (and many others) in the exact vicinity of the alleged incident. Nor has the LPD or any other criminal authorities interviewed Harmon or Hobson who also accompanied TJ the night of the alleged incident.

22. There are questionable circumstances involving the police investigation and recent prosecution of Albert Wilson, a 20-year old African-American KU student, who was then convicted of a rape in Douglas County (the same jurisdiction prosecuting TJ). Mr. Wilson was charged although there was no corroboration of rape. The charge, however, was later vacated for ineffective assistance of counsel. The Douglas County District Attorney decided there was insufficient evidence and decided not to retry Mr. Wilson. Instead, Mr. Wilson is now suing the State of Kansas for wrongful prosecution. Albert Wilson - National Registry of Exonerations (umich.edu). [Exhibit D.]

23. Further, the Douglas County District Attorney herself is facing disciplinary proceedings arising out of contentious circumstances with the Douglas County judiciary, with charges being levied against the District Attorney in August 2023 shortly before the alleged incident involving TJ: Douglas County DA shares regrets in day 2 of disciplinary hearing – The Lawrence Times (lawrencekstimes.com). [Exhibit E.]

ILLINOIS' SUSPENSION OF TJ

24. As detailed in the UIUC Athletic Director's ("AD") December 29, 2023 press conference regarding TJ's situation, Illinois was aware that TJ was of interest to the LPD since late September 2023, when the LPD notified the UIUC police department ("Illinois Police") that the LPD was investigating TJ and interested in interviewing him. (josh whitman press conference terrence shannon - Google Search (video) starting at approximately 11:07, transcript attached as Exhibit F).

25. Illinois interviewed TJ about the inquiry, and the AD reported that "he [TJ] was very forthcoming with us." [Exhibit F at approximately 11:30.] Illinois subsequently learned "that the allegations that were being investigated seemed to be something that occurred in public in the Lawrence bar, where TJ interacted with a young woman and the allegation was that he engaged in some inappropriate touching of her over the course of that interaction." [Exhibit F, at approximately 12:24.]

26. Illinois representatives, according to the AD, had unanimously concluded that the information that Illinois had prior to receiving notification of the Charges on December 27, 2023 was not enough to trigger the DIA Action as to TJ. [Exhibit F, at approximately 13:40.]

27. Shortly thereafter, Illinois learned that TJ was the actual subject of the inquiry. *Id.*

28. TJ was charged with the Charges on December 5, 2023, but TJ did not receive notice of the Charges until December 27, 2023, when Illinois asserts it first learned that fact (Illinois advised TJ of this fact). On December 28, 2023, Illinois temporarily suspended TJ [Exhibit G, true and correct copy of notice of temporary suspension] pursuant to the DIA Student-Athlete Policy (“DIA Policy”), a true and correct copy of which can be found at Student Conduct Policies (SA Handbook) - University of Illinois Athletics (fightingillini.com) and Exhibit H.

29. Thereafter, pursuant to the DIA Policy, the DIA furthered the DIA Action apparently executed by a panel consisting of two Illinois professors and an assistant dean of students (“Panel”). The Panel purportedly convened on January 3 to decide whether to continue the temporary suspension or reinstate TJ, apparently pursuant to the following standards and after receiving TJ’s personal statement:

The Student-Athlete Conduct Panel shall convene within 48 hours of DIA providing notice to the student-athlete of the interim action. The student-athlete may waive the Panel review or request a delay in the convening of the Panel. The Panel may convene via a phone or video conference. The Panel will not act as an investigative body but will exercise good faith and reasonable judgment to draw needed conclusions based on the information available to it at the time it convenes. The Panel will undertake an individualized analysis to determine whether the available information justifies withholding the student-athlete from some or all athletic activities pending resolution of the charges or allegations. *Based on the information available to the Panel at the time the Panel is convened, the Panel may consider the broad spectrum of risks to the University of (a) immediately reinstating the student-athlete, should further investigation reveal that the student-athlete committed the alleged major offense, against (b) continuing to withhold the student-athlete from athletic activities, should further investigation reveal that the student-athlete did not commit the alleged major offense.*

With the assessment of these risks as the determining factors, and by majority vote, the Panel may take any or all of the following interim actions: (a) withhold the student-athlete from practice; (b) withhold the student-athlete from competition; (c) withhold the student-athlete from accessing any or all athletic department services (including DIA facilities and academic services); and/or (d) reinstate the student-

athlete to some or all athletic activities pending resolution of the charges or allegations.

If the Panel decides to withhold the student-athlete from any athletic activity or related support service, it will do so in compliance with, and consideration of, all applicable University, state, and federal regulations applicable to such withholding.

[See, Exhibit H.]

30. On January 3, 2024, based on the Panel's decision, Illinois suspended TJ from any participation with the Team until the Charges are resolved ("Suspension"). A true and correct copy of Illinois' written notice of the Suspension to TJ is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit I. Therefore, the Suspension is indefinite, and will likely last the entire season without court intervention since, as alleged herein, the Charges will not go to trial until well after the current basketball season is over.

31. TJ was provided no due process prior to the Suspension. There was no presumption of innocence. There was no hearing that he attended. There was no written notice as to who exactly assessed his fate and how (other than knowing that they were Illinois employees, not neutrals). No record of any proceedings was provided to him. The utter lack of safeguards provided to TJ are detailed more below, especially when compared to Title IX and an entirely separate Illinois action initiated against TJ on January 5, 2024.

32. At his December 29, 2023 Press Conference, the AD explained more about the DIA Action that led to the Suspension [Exhibit F, transcript of press conference from 3:42 to 8:30.]: (a) each Fall, the AD explains to the athletes that there are three tracks that may apply to a student who has engaged in alleged misconduct: (i) the criminal authorities/process; (ii) Illinois' Office of Student Conflict Resolution ("OSCR") (Home | Office for Student Conflict Resolution | UIUC (illinois.edu) [Exhibit J], which enforces Illinois' Student Code and the "UIUC Student Disciplinary Procedures (illinois.edu)" [Exhibit M] ("OSCR Policy"), which in turn contains the

Illinois Sexual Misconduct Policy in its Article 1 (Article 1 » Student Code » Illinois, Exhibit K) *see also*, Exhibit P); and (iii) the DIA Action, that includes an unidentified panel of three from Illinois' faculty but which is independent of the DIA according to the AD. The AD reiterated that the DIA is not an investigator, but instead the DIA relies on law enforcement or OSCR for that function. The AD stated at his December 29, 2023, press conference that these three tracks are parallel and independent, but can also “intersect.”

33. After the Panel purportedly convened and decided not to lift TJ's suspension, TJ received notice on January 5, 2024, that OSCR began an investigation which subjected him to the OSCR Policy (“OSCR Action”). [Exhibit L, notice.] As outlined in that notice, and as further outlined below, the OSCR Policy affords far more rights to the accused: UIUC Student Disciplinary Procedures (illinois.edu) [Exhibit M.] But the OSCR Action is far from fair as will be detailed below.

34. Although the OSCR Policy does have provisions to proceed under Title IX, TJ once again was not afforded Title IX protection by Illinois as to the OSCR Action either. [Exhibit M at Appendix D; Exhibit L.]

35. The action that led to the Suspension in the first place was fatally flawed in one or more of the following ways:

- a. The panel that decided TJ's fate entirely consisted of all university employees, not anyone neutral or impartial. While each of the panel members no doubt has high integrity, they nonetheless are depending on Illinois for their professional livelihood. This is exacerbated by the fact that the panel's ruling standard was exclusively centered on assessing risk to their employer, Illinois.
- b. It did not presume TJ's innocence, despite Illinois' promises that it would do so. In fact, although the aforementioned notice of suspension [Exhibit I] claims that Illinois did not determine TJ's guilt or innocence, it nonetheless suspended TJ until the “resolution of the charges against you stemming from the September 2023 incident in Kansas.”

- c. TJ was not formally notified of the identity of who actually concluded TJ would be suspended, akin to a secret court where the accused does not know the identity of those deciding his fate. Also, Illinois learned the identity of the complainant before TJ. In fact, Illinois was the one who first informed TJ of the complainant's identity on January 5, 2024 (which again, was after the Panel purportedly convened and made its determination against TJ).
- d. Although TJ was permitted to submit a written statement, he was not permitted to appear before those who decided his fate to present evidence or to confront his accuser.
- e. The Suspension was levied against TJ despite the obvious flaws of the criminal investigation against him to date, and the fact that the criminal process is in its very early stages, with TJ not even having received discovery from the prosecutors yet, and the criminal authorities still apparently not interviewing any witnesses besides the complainant and her friend despite the fact that the alleged incident occurred in an extremely crowded bar subject to surveillance video and wherein the complainant identified at least one specific KU basketball player (no doubt well known in Lawrence, Kansas, where KU basketball reigns).
- f. It did not provide TJ the other safeguards to which TJ would be afforded under Title IX, the OSCR Policy (deficient as it is) including the Illinois Sexual Misconduct Policy, or the Scholarship Contract alleged below.
- g. By the AD's admission, Illinois, through the DIA, is not an investigatory body, and therefore, at least as was disclosed to TJ, did not do its own investigation of the facts aside and apart from reading the Reports and TJ's personal statement, upon information and belief.
- h. Further, the DIA did not provide any written ruling or any explanation for the Suspension beyond the bare Charges.
- i. The singular DIA Action to decide TJ's fate-which included a multitude of other differences between the DIA Action and other avenues available to Illinois as detailed in this Complaint-was in and of itself a fatal flaw by Illinois in its handling of TJ's situation.

36. The AD stated as follows regarding Illinois policies when addressing TJ's proceedings within Illinois: "...DIA policy affords student-athletes appropriate levels of due process based on the nature and severity of the allegations." No. 11 Illinois suspends Terrence Shannon Jr. with FDU up next - CBSSports.com. [Exhibit N.] The AD also stated at the

aforementioned press conference that the presumption of innocence “continues to apply” to the DIA Action. [Exhibit F at approximately 1:27.]

37. The AD also clearly admitted that “DIA is not an investigator,” instead relying on OSCR (which had not even started its investigation (to TJ’s knowledge) when the Panel purportedly convened) and law enforcement investigations. [Exhibit F at approximately 5:57.]

38. TJ does not recall ever signing any contract or other document wherein he agreed to the DIA Policy and subjected himself to the DIA Action. The only contract with Illinois of which TJ is aware is his April 27, 2022, Tender of Financial Aid, executed by both TJ and the university (“Scholarship Contract”). [A true and correct copy of this contract is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit O.] Under the terms of that contract, specifically its “Schedule A,” TJ can only lose his athletic scholarship if he is convicted of a crime involving sexual misconduct or pleads guilty or no contest to such a crime (or if he is found responsible for sexual misconduct by a “formal institutional disciplinary action....”) None of this has occurred.

39. Further, Illinois has a another sexual misconduct policy in its Campus Administrative Manual (“Second Sexual Misconduct Policy”): *See Sexual Misconduct – Campus Administrative Manual (illinois.edu)* [Exhibit P.] Illinois’ Second Sexual Misconduct Policy is also enforced by OSCR and applies to all students and explicitly states: “This policy includes the processes to be used for all reports or complaints of sexual misconduct.” [Exhibit P, “Policy” section which is under the “Authority” section.]

40. Illinois’ Second Sexual Misconduct Policy implements Title IX at Illinois (as do its other applicable policies). As an institution that receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education (the “Department”), Illinois must comply with Title IX. 20 U.S.C. §1681 et. seq. As explained by the Department in the preamble to Title IX’s implementing

regulations, one key purpose of the Title IX regulations is to “hold [institutions of higher education] accountable for responses to sexual harassment designed to protect complainants’ equal educational access and provide due process protections to both parties before restricting a respondent’s educational access.” 85 Fed. Reg. 30026, 30044 (May 14, 2020). The Department further noted that absent Title IX’s regulations ensuring due process, institutional policies addressed sexual harassment grievance procedures “unevenly” and “at times employing procedures incompatible with constitutionally guaranteed due process and principles of fundamental fairness, and lacking impartiality and reliability.” 85 Fed. Reg. 30048.

41. Illinois did not apply Title IX in issuing the Suspension. Had Illinois applied Title IX, it could not suspend TJ from the Team unless and until Illinois’ Title IX coordinator “undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, [and] determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal” (“Title IX Risk Analysis”). 34 CFR §106.44(c).

42. Illinois has never performed a Title IX Risk Analysis of TJ. Regardless, TJ has been on Illinois’ campus since the alleged incident, without any criminal, disciplinary, or other issues. Prior to his December 28, 2023, temporary suspension, TJ was a full participant on the Team, traveling to numerous destinations. And all along TJ has continued his studies at Illinois, again working towards a degree in sociology in May 2024. Further, according to the various affiants [Exhibits A and Q-1 through Q-7], TJ is not a threat to anybody at Illinois or otherwise, and Illinois has not alleged to the contrary. Instead, Illinois has allowed TJ to remain on campus as a student and otherwise.

43. As alleged above, the AD stated that TJ is subject to three parallel and at times intersecting tracks. The first track, law enforcement, is supposed to provide TJ with the well-known constitutional rights afforded to the accused. The following is a comparison of the second track (OSCR Policy) [Exhibit M], which is just now commencing against TJ approximately three months or more after Illinois knew that TJ was the subject of a criminal investigation, to the third track (DIA Action) [Exhibit H], through which TJ was suspended and which is the challenged action in this lawsuit (as to OSCR, §2.05 applies if Illinois' case coordinator is the police, judge, jury, and executioner, while under §2.06 Illinois' case coordinator is the police, but a panel of three Illinois students, faculty, and/or staff serve as judge, jury, and executioner):

Right afforded	OSCR Policy Allow Right?	DIA Policy Allow Right?
Respondents' Rights Section	Yes (2.03)	No
Appeal of initial decision	Yes (2.03b)	No
"Objectivity" section (decisions must be based on objective evaluation of evidence)	Yes (2.03f)	No
Participation (respondent can identify and present witnesses, provide relevant information, and actually participate in hearing)	Yes (2.03g)	No
Notice-Detailed description of dates and location of alleged incident	Yes (2.04(b)(i))	No
Notice-Identity of complainants	Yes (2.04(b)(ii))	No
Initial meeting with case coordinator	Yes (2.04(b)(v))	No
Decision after initial meeting by case coordinator whether case coordinator or subcommittee on student conduct will decide the issue	Yes (2.04(d))	No

Illinois (through case coordinator) investigates, interviews witnesses (including complainants), and other witnesses)	Yes (2.05(b)(i) or 2.06 (c)(i))	No (as the AD stated, DIA is not an investigative authority)
Illinois provides respondent with all investigative materials	Yes (2.05(b)(ix) or 2.06(c)(v))	No
Preponderance of evidence standard-did respondent violate Student Code (or Sexual Misconduct Policy, if applicable)?	Yes (2.05(c) and 2.06(11))	No (and the governing standard, which is silent as to burden of proof, is entirely university-centered, not student-athlete centered)
(If panel and not case coordinator decides) Respondent learns identity of panel members and can challenge their objectivity	Yes (2.05(f) or 2.06(f))	No
Evidence including witnesses provided by respondent at final hearing	Yes (2.05(h) or 2.06(h))	No
Audio recording of hearing (but only by OSCR staff, not a court reporter)	Yes (2.05(h)(vii) or 2.06(h)(7))	No
Respondent learns details of procedure of hearing, and actual fact finding by panel	Yes (2.05(i) and 2.06(h),(i), and (j))	No
Sentencing procedure with additional evidence if student found guilty of misconduct	Yes (three panel alternative only) (2.06(j)(ii))	No
Conflicts of interest rules, including disqualification, for finders of fact	Yes (2.08)	No
Reprimand, censure, probation, or other less severe alternatives to suspension	Yes (2.10(b-d))	No
Detailed appellate procedure	Yes (Article III)	No (no appeals)
Respondents' access to university files about them	Yes (4.05)	No
Alternative dispute resolution (Informal Resolution Option)	Yes (4.07)	No
Specific references to "due process" in the policy	Yes (2.06(b)(1) and 4.03(a))	No

44. Therefore, the OSCR Action monumentally provides more safeguards to the student respondent compared to the DIA Action which is embarrassingly barren of such safeguards. Yet, Illinois rushed to judgment and suspended TJ essentially for the entire season (given the timing of the criminal proceedings) without first providing him with any of the safeguards of the OSCR Action. (As alleged below, although the OSCR Action provides more safeguards to TJ than the DIA Policy, that is not to say that it is fair.)

45. Additionally, the OSCR Policy specifically applies to UIUC students involved in “varsity athletics.” [Exhibit M, §2.10(c)(ii)], one of the penalties that can come from an OSCR Action is as follows: “Behavioral Restrictions. The student is restricted from certain activities on campus (e.g. participation in certain registered student organizations, intramural or **varsity athletics**; contact with specific people or physical locations; or other restrictions deemed just and appropriate).”] Therefore, the OSCR and DIA Actions overlap in many ways (or, as the AD stated, they “intersect.”)

46. This is not, however, to acknowledge that the OSCR Action is fair by any stretch of the imagination. First, it is possible that one person, an OSCR case coordinator, could decide TJ’s fate with minimal rights afforded to TJ (unless OSCR determines that “the allegations, if true would likely result in suspension or dismissal from the university”). [Exhibit M, § 2.05.]

47. Otherwise, a panel of three, comprised of at least one UIUC student and at least one UIUC faculty or staff member will decide TJ’s fate if not enjoined. [Exhibit M, § 2.06.] There are specifics as to an OSCR Action, as outlined above, but the following are among the troublesome items of this scenario:

- a. Neither Illinois nor the accused appears to have any subpoena power. This is especially acute where there is a parallel legal proceeding (criminal case). Without subpoena power, any genuine fact-finding is dramatically inhibited.

- b. The accused does not have the right to directly confront witnesses or the accusers. Instead, the accused must feed questions to the panel “Chair,” who then decides whether or not to ask a question proffered by the accused. [Exhibit M, §§ 2.06(h)(x).] This concern is exacerbated by the fact that the complainant apparently does not have to actually participate in the proceedings, or at least is able to refuse to answer questions posed by the panel. [Exhibit M, §2.02(g).]
- c. While the accused has the right to have an advisor (counsel) present during meetings with the OSCR case coordinator or at the hearing, the advisor is not permitted to actually participate in any such meetings or the hearing. [Exhibit M, §2.03(a).]
- d. Character evidence is deemed irrelevant at the liability phase of the “hearing,” and may only be introduced at the “sentencing” phase. [Exhibit M, §§ 2.06(h)(v).]
- e. The “hearing is closed to the public.” [Exhibit M, §§ 2.06(h)(i).]
- f. Although the hearing is audio-recorded, that is only done by OSCR staff, not a real court reporter, raising questions as to authenticity and quality of recording. And “no other participants are permitted to record the hearing.” [Exhibit M, §§ 2.06(h)(v).]
- g. A word search of the search terms “oath” or “perjur!” reveals no obligation of any witness to testify truthfully. As recently confirmed by the Connecticut Supreme Court, such proceedings are inherently unfair and illegitimate, since they lack safeguards to ensure truth-seeking. *Khan v. Yale Univ.*, 347 Conn. 1 (2023) [opinion attached as Exhibit X], where a **7-0** panel of the Connecticut Supreme Court basically found that Yale University disciplinary proceedings wholly unreliable.
- h. In more “legalese” terms, Yale University, overseeing a similar proceeding to the one that Illinois is now subjecting TJ to through OSCR, was not immune to defamation and related claims brought by an accused against his accuser and Yale University who oversaw the proceeding because the proceeding was simply not fair to the accused, finding in part (at 38-39):

After reviewing the record before us, we conclude that the UWC proceeding did not incorporate sufficient procedural safeguards to be considered quasi-judicial. Specifically, the UWC proceeding failed **(1) to require complainants to testify under oath or to subject them to explicit and meaningful penalties for untruthful statements, (2) to provide Khan, or his counsel, the meaningful opportunity to cross-examine adverse witnesses in real time, (3) to provide parties a reasonable opportunity to call witnesses to testify, (4) to afford Khan the opportunity to have the**

active assistance of counsel during the UWC hearing, and (5) to provide Khan any record or transcript of the proceeding that would assist him in obtaining adequate review of the UWC decision or to expose the legitimacy or fairness of the proceeding to public scrutiny. Although we do not maintain that all of these procedural features are required for our recognition of a quasi-judicial proceeding, we conclude that the collective absence of such features militates against a determination that the proceeding had adequate safeguards to ensure reliability and promote fundamental fairness.

(The Connecticut Supreme Court in *Khan* was answering certified questions on Connecticut law directed to it by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit as to the accused's federal lawsuit involving the (in his words) "kangaroo court" to which he was subjected, very similar to Illinois' OSCR Action. *Khan v. Yale Univ.*, 85 F.4th 86 (2d Cir. 2023). The Second Circuit left all but one of the accused's claims intact (the one being dismissed based on statute of limitations grounds) in this ruling dated October 25, 2023)).

48. Illinois has known that TJ was the subject of the criminal investigation that led to the Charges since September 2023, yet it took no action until December 28, 2023, and then came to an effectively permanent decision just 6 days later on January 3, 2024. There should always be time for due process, especially when Illinois is taking actions that will destroy a student's career.

49. The concept of protecting the rights of the accused is also embodied in Title IX. Ironically, if the alleged incident involving TJ occurred on UIUC's campus, there would be no question that he would have been entitled to all Title IX safeguards by Illinois' own position. The fact that Illinois chose to implement a policy so devoid of due process safeguards, as opposed to Title IX, is arbitrary and capricious.

50. Additionally, the AD did not mention TJ's Scholarship Contract in his recitation of those three tracks. The Scholarship Contract, however, is a valid and binding agreement between Illinois and TJ, and provides more specific safeguards to TJ (i.e., he cannot be penalized unless and until he is convicted of a crime involving sexual misconduct, pleads guilty or no contest to the same).

**MORE FACTS BEARING ON IRREPARABLE HARM
AND THE INADEQUACY OF LEGAL REMEDIES**

51. TJ's mother and father separated when he was 2 years old, and he lived with his mom since that time.

52. He now supports his mother and his four siblings through her (ages 7, 12, 14, and 21) and provides significant financial support to his additional three siblings through his father (ages 12, 17, and 19).

53. TJ believes that he may have one year of NCAA eligibility remaining. However, he intends to try to play professionally after receiving his degree in sociology from Illinois this May. It was always his goal to get his degree, and he hopes to be able to attain that goal this May. Illinois employee affiants confirm that TJ is a good, hard-working, and conscientious student. [Exhibits Q-6 and Q-7.]

54. TJ has been an Illini team captain for the past two seasons. At the outset of this season, he was projected to be a second round draft pick. *See e.g., Bleacher Report: Updated mock draft and Round 1 NBA comparisons | NBA.com*. [Exhibit R-1.] However, as the season progressed, TJ has played better than expected, leading the Illini to a top 10 current national ranking while scoring 21.7 points per game. Therefore, he has now risen to a projected first round NBA draft choice (2024 draft). *See e.g., 2024 NBA Mock Draft: Pro Comparisons and Full 2-Round Predictions | News, Scores, Highlights, Stats, and Rumors | Bleacher Report (#14)*

and NBA Mock Draft - NBADraft.net (#20) [Exhibits R-2 and R-3]. Such prospects could be expected to make \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 per year for the first three years of their career. *See e.g., NBA Rookie Scale - RealGM* [Exhibit R-4.] Without question, TJ's draft stock will drop to little to nothing unless he is immediately reinstated. [See attached, Exhibits Q-1, Q-2, Q-3, and Exhibit S.]

55. There are now seventeen games left in the Team's regular season, and there promises to be many more games in the Big 10 and NCAA tournaments. The next game is January 11 against Michigan State. [Exhibit T, schedule.] TJ has already missed three games due to suspensions. The Suspension may also jeopardize TJ's Name Image and Likeness (NIL) deal.

56. TJ has no prior criminal history. TJ has no history of academic or athletic disciplinary issues. To the contrary, coaches and religious personnel who know TJ describe him as an "incredible [or "exceptional"] young man," who "plays by the rules," who "respects authority," who is a "rule follower," who is a "nice person with a good heart," who "genuinely cares about others," and who treats women "with the utmost respect." [See attached, Exhibits Q-1 through Q-5]

57. Further, two Illinois employees have provided character affidavits supporting TJ. [Exhibits Q-6 and Q-7.]

58. These affidavits also strongly affirm TJ's character, respect for others, and contributions to the university community outside of basketball.

59. The examples of false or otherwise unsubstantiated accusations against athletes are too numerous to list here, but the following are just a few examples:

- a. Brian Banks: Falsely Accused: The Brian Banks Story - Legal Talk Network [Exhibit U-1]. Mr. Banks, at the time he was a USC football recruit, was

falsely accused of rape, pleaded no contest due to bad legal advice, and was later exonerated when his false accuser admitted to the false allegations.

- b. Sean Oakman: After Being Acquitted of Rape, Former Baylor Player Hopes to Join NFL – NBC 5 Dallas-Fort Worth (nbcdfw.com) [Exhibit U-2]. Mr. Oakman was acquitted of rape three years after the charges but the charges ruined his chances at an NFL career.
- c. Duke Lacrosse case: Duke Lacrosse Incident Duke lacrosse case - Wikipedia [Exhibits U-3 and U-4]. The circumstances of this case are well-known. The rush to judgment also included significant faculty sentiment, expressed in writing, against the falsely accused players before they were exonerated. It is reported that Duke University paid \$60,000,000 in settlement.
- d. Malik St. Hilaire and Dhameer Bradley: Black Former Football Players Sue College And White Woman For False Rape Allegations | News | BET [Exhibit U-5]. Two African-American football players for Sacred Heart University were falsely accused by a white woman were exonerated, but only after one lost his scholarship and both withdrew from school while facing possible discipline from the school.
- e. Amir Riep and Jahsen Wint: Ex-Ohio State football players acquitted of rape, kidnapping | AP News [Exhibit U-6]. Messrs. Riep and Wint were kicked off the OSU football team in 2020 after being arrested on sensational charges of rape and kidnapping. Approximately three years later they were acquitted after the jury deliberated for four hours.
- f. Jackson Mahomes: Charges against Jackson Mahomes requested to be dismissed: Prosecutors (usatoday.com) [Exhibit U-7] and Jackson Mahomes sees felony charges in Kansas battery case get dropped (foxnews.com) [Exhibit U-8]. Although Jackson Mahomes is not well-known as an athlete, he is the brother of Kansas City Chiefs star quarterback Patrick Mahomes. He was accused of three counts of felony sexual assault for a 2023 incident that happened in a Kanas bar. On January 3, 2024, the prosecutors dropped those charges when the victim advised that she would assert the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination if she were forced to testify against Mahomes, because the incident was consensual.

60. One of many points of the above cases is that an athlete's career is often ruined by their institution's suspensions or expulsion months or years before the criminal process exonerates them.

COUNT I-INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF: TITLE IX (ILLINOIS)

61. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 60 by and for paragraph 61 as if more fully alleged herein.

62. The Illinois Injunction Act, 735 ILCS 5/11-101, *et seq.* and the Illinois Declaratory Judgment Act, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, *et seq.*, have been in full force and effect at all relevant times.

63. There is an actual and justiciable controversy in need of this Court's immediate resolution. TJ, on the one hand, asserts that Title IX and all of its safeguards protecting those in his situation should actually be applied to his situation. Illinois, on the other hand, asserts that Title IX does not apply to TJ's situation.

64. Further, money damages cannot fully and adequately compensate TJ for the reasons alleged above.

65. Hobson, a paid university employee, in the scope of his employment and in furtherance of Illinois' interests in the Team, transported and escorted TJ on his entire trip from Champaign to Lawrence wherein the alleged incident giving rise to the Charges occurred. [Exhibit A.] Hobson did so at the directive of his superiors, three assistant coaches for the Team. [*Id.*] Hobson checked in with two coaches from the Team for the entire trip. [*Id.*]

66. Title IX is applicable because Illinois has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment that took place in an education program or activity of the university against a person in the United States. *See*, 34 CFR §106.30; §106.44(a).

67. The alleged conduct took place in an "education program or activity" of Illinois' because Illinois exercised substantial control over both TJ and the alleged context in which the alleged incident occurred. *See*, 34 CFR §106.44(a) ("education program or activity" covered by

Title IX includes “circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs.)”

68. Further, Title IX, as a remedial statute, must be liberally construed in favor of applicability. *See e.g.*, Keeley B. Gogul, “The Title IX Pendulum: Taking Student Survivors Along for the Ride.” 90 Univ. of Cincinnati Law Rev., 1016 (March 2022).

69. Once Title IX applies, Illinois is required to follow all applicable regulations and guidance when responding to claims of sexual harassment. In particular, Title IX regulations explicitly state that Illinois may **not** suspend or remove the accused from an education program or activity pending a determination of responsibility at the conclusion of a grievance process, unless and until the university “undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis, [and] determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal, and provides the respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal.” 34 CFR §106.44(c).

70. Such regulatory requirements, which have the force and effect of law, supersede any Illinois policies to the contrary, including the DIA Policy or the OSCR Policy. Further, as noted above, the DIA Policy itself is explicit that its terms are subject to applicable federal regulations, including Title IX (as is the OSCR Policy):

If the Panel decides to withhold the student-athlete from any athletic activity or related support service, it will do so in compliance with, and consideration of, all applicable University, state, and federal regulations applicable to such withholding.

71. There has been no finding that there is any need for emergency removal of TJ pursuant to 34 CFR §106.44(c) or any other rule or law. In fact, the circumstances beg otherwise, as alleged above.

72. Further, Illinois is required to comply with §106.44(a) and (c), outlining circumstances when an emergency suspension/removal of a student is appropriate, regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. However, Title IX applies even where the complainant has not filed a formal Title IX complaint “and is not participating in or attempting to participate in the school’s education program or activity.” Question 24 of Questions and Answers on the Title IX Regulations on Sexual Harassment (July 2021) (PDF) (ed.gov) [Exhibit V]. “Put simply, there are circumstances when a Title IX Coordinator may need to sign a formal complaint that obligates the school to initiate an investigation regardless of the complainant’s relationship with the school or interest in participating in the Title IX grievance process. This is because the school has a Title IX obligation to provide all students, not just the complainant, with an educational environment that does not discriminate based on sex.” *Id.*

73. Also, “[t]he Department [of Education] may not deem a recipient to have satisfied the recipient's duty to not be deliberately indifferent under this part based on the recipient's restriction of rights protected under the U.S. Constitution, including the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment.” 34 CFR §106.44(a).

74. Therefore, TJ requests that the Court issue an order declaring as follows:

- a. that Title IX applies to this situation; and,
- b. that Illinois either immediately perform an individualized safety and risk analysis pursuant to 34 CFR §106.44(c) to determine if TJ constitutes an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual that justifies suspension or should contemporaneously and immediately reinstate TJ as a full participant in on the Team.

75. Also, TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a

balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters a judgment against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois as follows:

- a. orders a declaratory judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, as follows:
 - i. that Title IX applies to this situation;
 - ii. that Illinois' Title IX coordinator should initiate a Title IX Complaint so that due process and other safeguards afforded to TJ, his accuser, and others are followed;
 - iii. that Defendant either immediately perform an individualized safety and risk analysis pursuant to 34 CFR §106.44(c) to determine if TJ constitutes an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual that justifies suspension, or should contemporaneously and immediately reinstate TJ as a full participant on the Team;
- b. orders temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or
- c. awards Plaintiff such other relief this Court deems just.

**COUNT II-DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:
SCHOLARSHIP CONTRACT APPLIES
(PLEAD ALTERNATIVELY) (ILLINOIS)**

76. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 56 by and for paragraph 76 as if more fully alleged herein.

77. The Illinois Injunction Act, 735 ILCS 5/11-101, *et seq.* and the Illinois Declaratory Judgment Act, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, *et seq.*, have been in full force and effect at all relevant times.

78. There is an actual and justiciable controversy in need of this Court's immediate resolution. TJ, on the one hand, asserts that the Scholarship Contract, and not the DIA Policy or the OSCR Policy, should be applied to Illinois' handling of TJ's situation. Illinois, on the other hand, asserts that the Scholarship Contract does not apply to TJ's situation regarding the Charges, and instead the DIA Policy and/or the OSCR Policy applies.

79. Further, money damages cannot fully and adequately compensate TJ for the reasons alleged above.

80. The Scholarship Contract was executed by TJ and Illinois upon an offer, acceptance, and the exchange of proper consideration.

81. TJ has complied with all material terms of the Scholarship Contract. So long as TJ remains compliant with the provisions of the Scholarship Contract, he remains as a student in good standing at the UIUC.

82. The Scholarship Contract is the only contract that TJ ever executed with Illinois to his recollection.

83. Schedule "A" to the Scholarship Contract, Exhibit O, states as follows:

**SCHEDULE A TO TENDER OF FINANCIAL AID
DURING ACADEMIC YEAR(S) 22-23, 23-24**

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the "Conditions of Financial Aid" section and paragraph 4 of the "Acceptance" section of the Tender of Financial Aid, the following additional conditions of financial aid apply at this institution:

Athletic aid may be reduced or cancelled in cases of serious or repeated violations of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics Code of Conduct, published team rules, and/or published academic standards

Athletic aid may also be reduced, cancelled or not renewed for the following reasons:

* Failure to disclose or misrepresentation of a known physical or mental medical condition;

* Conviction, guilty plea or no contest plea to a crime involving sexual misconduct or dating or domestic violence;

* A finding of responsibility for sexual misconduct or dating or domestic violence by a formal institutional disciplinary action of any collegiate or secondary educational institution;

* Failure to graduate at the end of the period of the award if the student-athlete has remaining eligibility (multi-year tenders only);

* Failure to graduate within four years after initial full-time enrollment at any collegiate or secondary educational institution;

* Graduation;

* The Division of Intercollegiate Athletics reserves the right to reduce athletic aid where a student-athlete receives an increase in exempted institutional financial aid as defined under NCAA legislation.

SIGNED	 Brian Russell, Ph.D. Director of Athletics	SIGNED	 Kimberly Hamilton Financial Aid Director
SIGNED	 Student's Signature	DATE	<u>5/28/22</u> STUDENT ID # (optional) _____
SIGNED	_____ Parent or Legal Guardian's Signature	DATE	_____

84. The Scholarship Contract should supersede the DIA Policy as the Scholarship Contract is a written contract executed by TJ and Illinois, while the DIA Policy is not. The Scholarship Contract therefore governs TJ's status at Illinois, including with the Team, since the Scholarship Contract pertains to TJ's athletic scholarship at Illinois.

85. And since the Scholarship Contract supersedes the DIA Policy, Illinois cannot terminate TJ's status on the Team unless and until he is convicted of a crime involving sexual misconduct, pleads guilty or no contest to the same, and/or is found responsible for the same by a formal disciplinary institutional action. None of these events have occurred. To treat TJ in any fashion as a student not in good standing with Illinois is an action in breach of the Scholarship Contract.

86. Therefore, TJ requests that the Court issue an order declaring as follows:

- a. that the Scholarship Contract applies to Illinois' proceedings, and not the DIA Policy;
- b. that Illinois should contemporaneously and immediately reinstate TJ as a full participant on the Team since his suspension from the Team is not permitted by the Scholarship Contract.

87. Also, TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enter the following relief against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois as follows:

- a. orders a declaratory judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, as follows:
 - i. that the Scholarship Contract applies to Illinois' proceedings, and not the DIA Policy and/or OSCR Policy;
 - ii. that Defendant should contemporaneously and immediately reinstate TJ as a full participant on the Team since his suspension from the Team is not permitted by the Scholarship Contract;
 - iii. ordering temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits;
- b. orders temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or
- c. awards Plaintiff such other relief this Court deems just.

COUNT III-INJUNCTION-IMPLIED CONTRACT (DIA POLICY)
(PLEAD ALTERNATIVELY) (ILLINOIS)

88. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 87 by and for paragraph 88 as if more fully alleged herein.

89. Pleading in the alternative, to the extent this Court finds the DIA Policy applicable (which TJ denies, but again, pleading in the alternative), then the DIA Policy is an implied contract between TJ and Illinois.

90. TJ has complied with all material terms of the DIA Policy.

91. The explicit terms of the DIA Policy include, but are not limited to:

- a. that the DIA will not act against a student-athlete unless it receives “credible information that a student-athlete may have engaged in misconduct, the DIA will evaluate the information to determine whether the allegations, if substantiated, would constitute” a relevant offense. [Exhibit H.]
- b. that the DIA “will exercise good faith and reasonable judgment to draw needed conclusions based on the information available to it at the time it convenes.” [*Id.*].
- c. further, as admitted by the AD, the DIA Policy terms also include, whether explicit or not, the necessity that the DIA presumes TJ’s innocence and otherwise affords TJ due process in coming to its decisions. [Exhibits F and N.]
- d. The DIA Policy incorporates federal law (Title IX) as noted above.

92. Moreover, the DIA Policy contains an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing that precludes Illinois from acting arbitrarily or unreasonably in its exercise of any discretion it enjoys under the DIA Policy.

93. Illinois breached the DIA Policy in one or more of the following ways:

- a. By not acting on credible information to suspend TJ, especially given the fact that Illinois had basically the same information regarding the facts of the Charges from late September through December 27, 2023 (when it did not suspend TJ) as Illinois had when it decided to temporarily suspend TJ on December 28, 2023, and permanently suspend TJ on January 3, 2024. In fact, the Reports, to the extent they truly were not previously received by Illinois, only provided more exculpatory information in favor of TJ, as alleged above;
- b. By not affording TJ the presumption of innocence, instead penalizing him as if he were guilty of the Charges in ways that will destroy his career before he has his day in criminal court;
- c. By not following the letter or spirit of the following language from the DIA Policy which provides instructions to a risk balancing analysis:

"Based on the information available to the Panel at the time the Panel is convened, the Panel may consider the broad spectrum of risks to the University of (a) immediately reinstating the student-athlete, should further investigation reveal that the student-athlete committed the alleged major offense, against (b) continuing to withhold the student-athlete from athletic activities, should further investigation reveal that the student-athlete did not commit the alleged major offense."

TJ, however, does not know if the panel actually performed this analysis because TJ did not get any explanation. Regardless, for all the reasons alleged, the risks to Illinois of not reinstating TJ to the Team outweigh the risks of reinstating TJ to the Team, particularly when he is still a student.

- d. By failing to exercise good faith and reasonable judgment with respect to the Suspension in that the risks to Illinois of not reinstating TJ to the Team outweigh the risks of reinstating TJ to the Team, particularly when he is still a student.
- e. By otherwise not affording TJ due process, including, but not limited to, the opportunity to be fully heard (including the right to appear before the panel deciding his fate and present witnesses to them), the right to a panel of neutrals, the right to formally know the specific identity of those deciding his fate and exactly how they came to their decision, the right to a genuine investigation of the facts by Illinois before making its suspension decisions (as Illinois' DIA, which decided the Suspension, has admitted it is not an investigatory body, and instead would have to rely on another of Illinois' divisions to do so), the right to reasonable accommodations that would allow him to fully participate on the Team unless he is found to be a danger to others

on campus, and the numerous other deficiencies of the DIA Action alleged herein.

94. TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters judgment in his favor and against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or other further relief this Court deems just.

**COUNT IV – DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:
UNCONSCIONABILITY OF DIA POLICY
(PLEAD ALTERNATIVELY) (ILLINOIS)**

95. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 87 by and for paragraph 95 as if more fully alleged herein.

96. The Illinois Injunction Act, 735 ILCS 5/11-101, *et seq.* and the Illinois Declaratory Judgment Act, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, *et seq.*, have been in full force and effect at all relevant times.

97. There is an actual and justiciable controversy in need of the Court's immediate resolution in that TJ, on one hand, contends (pleading in the alternative) that the DIA Action pursuant to which Illinois issued the Suspension is unconscionable and unenforceable, rendering the Suspension invalid. Illinois disputes TJ's position.

98. Pleading in the alternative, to the extent this Court finds the DIA Policy to govern Illinois' DIA Action against TJ and that Illinois did not breach the DIA Policy (which TJ denies, but again, pleading in the alternative), then the DIA Policy is unconscionable and unenforceable and, therefore, the Suspension is invalid.

99. The DIA Policy is a contract of adhesion drafted by Illinois and imposed on TJ and other student-athletes without any meaningful opportunity for rejection of its oppressive and one-sided terms.

100. The DIA Policy is confusing and contradictory in that it purports to require that the Panel solely consider the interests of Illinois in making determinations, yet it also purports to require consideration of other applicable Illinois, state, and federal regulations, such as Title IX and even the OSCR Policy (deficient as it is), which require consideration of interests beyond those of Illinois and provide meaningful procedural safeguards.

101. Accordingly, the DIA Policy implicates a high degree of procedural unconscionability.

102. Further, the DIA Policy exhibits a high degree of substantive unconscionability in that the DIA Policy's terms are so one-sided that they oppress and unfairly surprise TJ and other student-athletes accused of sexual crimes by stripping such persons of the most basic of procedural protections. Without limitation, the following one-sided aspects of the DIA Policy, which contrast sharply with the procedural safeguards afforded respondents under Title IX and the OSCR Policy (deficient as it is), oppress and unfairly surprise TJ and other student-athletes accused of sexual crimes:

- a. that the DIA Policy permits Illinois to make determinations without any consideration whatsoever of the interests of student-athletes;

- b. the absence of any express requirement that respondents be afforded a presumption of innocence;
- c. the absence of any Respondents' Rights Section;
- d. the absence of any express requirement that the Panel's decisions be based on an objective evaluation of evidence;
- e. the absence of any express right of the respondent to identify and present witnesses, provide relevant information, and participate in the hearing;
- f. the absence of any express requirement that the respondent be provided notice of the identity of the complainant or description of dates and location of the alleged incident;
- g. the absence of any express requirement that the Panel conduct any investigation before rendering a determination;
- h. the absence of any express requirement that Illinois provide a respondent with all investigative materials and provide the respondent with an opportunity to respond in writing to the allegations;
- i. the absence of any express requirement that the Panel base its decision on a reasonable and defined evidentiary standard;
- j. the absence of any express requirement that the respondent be provided the identity of the panel members so that the respondent can challenge their objectivity;
- k. the absence of any express requirement that the respondent be allowed to present witnesses at any hearing;

- l. the absence of any express requirement that a hearing follow reasonable procedures and involve actual fact finding by the panel;
- m. the absence of any express conflicts of interest rules, including disqualification for conflicted panel members;
- n. the absence of any express procedures permitting respondents to access Illinois files about them; and
- o. the absence of any express appellate rights or procedures.

103. Individually and collectively, these failings strip respondents like TJ of even a modicum of due process, resulting in gross oppression and irreparable harm.

104. Accordingly, the DIA Policy is unconscionable and unenforceable.

105. The unenforceability of the DIA Policy renders invalid the Suspension.

106. TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters declaratory judgment in his favor and against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, declaring that the DIA Policy is unconscionable and unenforceable and that, therefore, the Suspension is invalid; awards temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; awards Plaintiff his costs; and/or awards Plaintiff any other relief this Court deems just.

**COUNT V-DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:
COURT DETERMINATION OF WHICH STANDARDS ACTUALLY GOVERN THE
SUSPENSION PROCESS
(PLEAD ALTERNATIVELY) (ILLINOIS)**

107. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 106 by and for paragraph 107 as if more fully alleged herein.

108. The Illinois Injunction Act, 735 ILCS 5/11-101, *et seq.* and the Illinois Declaratory Judgment Act, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, *et seq.*, have been in full force and effect at all relevant times.

109. There is an actual and justiciable controversy in need of this Court's immediate resolution. TJ, on the one hand, and pleading in the alternative, asserts that Illinois' various policies, including Title IX policies, the OSCR Policy (deficient as it is) (and its attendant Sexual Misconduct Policy), and the DIA Policy are contradictory (in that the first two allow TJ far more safeguards, while the DIA Policy does not) (not to mention other possibly applicable policies like the Second Sexual Misconduct Policy). Illinois, on the other hand, asserts that these policies can operate at the same time and intersect, even though they have different standards.

110. TJ was suspended under the DIA Policy that has the fewest safeguards for him, as outlined above. Further, despite Illinois' promises to the contrary, the DIA Policy does not heed the presumption of innocence or other basic due process rights.

111. Further, money damages cannot fully and adequately compensate TJ for the reasons alleged above.

112. TJ therefore requests a declaratory judgment to the following effect:

- a. that the DIA Action and OSCR Action initiated against TJ are null and void unless and until Illinois demonstrates to the Court exactly which standards apply to TJ's status as a student-athlete and that such standards comply with due process;

b. alternatively, that:

- i. the safeguards (deficient as they are, and TJ reserves all assertions as to the same) afforded by the OSCR Policy should be applied to any Illinois actions deciding TJ's status with the Team, and that any past actions that did not do so are null and void; and
- ii. that OSCR must complete its investigation and its process before Illinois (including, but not limited to, its DIA or those acting at the request of the DIA) takes any action against TJ, including, but not limited to, suspension from the Team, and therefore TJ should be reinstated to the Team.

113. Also, TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters the following relief against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois:

a. a declaratory judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, as follows:

- i. that the DIA Action and OSCR Action initiated against TJ are null and void unless and until Illinois demonstrates to the Court exactly which standards apply to TJ's status as a student-athlete and that such standards comply with due process;
- ii. alternatively, that:
 1. the safeguards afforded by the OSCR Policy should be applied to any Illinois actions deciding TJ's status with the Team, and that any past actions that did not do so are null and void; and
 2. that OSCR must complete its investigation and its process before Illinois (including, but not limited to, its DIA or those

acting at the request of the DIA) takes any action against TJ, including, but not limited to, suspension from the Team, and therefore TJ should be reinstated to the Team

- iii. in any event, that Defendant should contemporaneously and immediately reinstate TJ as a full participant on the Team;
- b. ordering temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or
- c. awarding Plaintiff his costs and such other relief this Court deems just.

COUNT VI-42 U.S.C. §1983
(PLEAD ALTERNATIVELY) (KILLEEN)

114. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 113 by and for paragraph 114 as if more fully alleged herein.

115. At all times relevant, Killeen, acted under color of state law, as President of the University of Illinois system, has had oversight over the DIA including the Team and can direct his subordinates at the DIA.

116. Killeen, as President of Illinois, has deprived TJ of a constitutionally protected property interest by suspending him from the Team, thereby depriving TJ of the right not to be suspended from the Team without good cause and due process, as required by Title IX, as set forth in the Scholarship Contract, and/or otherwise.

117. Killeen, as President of Illinois, also deprived TJ of a constitutionally protected liberty interest to pursue a career of his choice without the stigma of the Suspension.

118. Killeen, as President of Illinois, also threatens to deprive TJ of a constitutionally protected property interest by subjecting him to the deficient OSCAR Action.

119. Killeen, as President Illinois, has violated TJ's procedural due process rights, as alleged herein. TJ was suspended under the DIA Policy that has the least amount of safeguards

for him, as outlined above. Further, despite Illinois' promises to the contrary, the DIA Action does not heed the presumption of innocence or other basic due process rights. Additionally, the OSCR Policy process that is being applied to TJ does not provide sufficient fairness or due process.

120. Money damages cannot fully and adequately compensate TJ for the reasons alleged above.

121. TJ therefore requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters the following relief against the Defendant, Timothy Killeen:

- a. ordering temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or
- b. awarding Plaintiff such other relief this Court deems just.

COUNT VII-DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF: WAIVER (ILLINOIS)

122. TJ adopts and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through 121 by and for paragraph 122 as if more fully alleged herein.

123. The Illinois Injunction Act, 735 ILCS 5/11-101, *et seq.* and the Illinois Declaratory Judgment Act, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, *et seq.*, have been in full force and effect at all relevant times.

124. There is an actual and justiciable controversy in need of this Court's immediate resolution. TJ, on the one hand asserts that Illinois waived its rights to enforce the DIA Policy and/or the OSCR Policy against TJ because Illinois knew that TJ was the subject of the criminal investigation that led to the Charges since approximately September 2023, yet Illinois took no action against TJ until December 28, 2023. In the interim, TJ remained at Illinois and played the first eleven games of the season.

125. Accordingly, to the extent that Illinois had the right to apply the DIA Policy and/or the OSCR Policy to TJ, Illinois waived its right to do so.

126. Further, money damages cannot fully and adequately compensate TJ for the reasons alleged above.

127. TJ therefore requests a declaratory judgment that Illinois waived any alleged right to apply the DIA Policy and/or the OSCR Policy to TJ.

128. Also, TJ requests that the Court awards him temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief because money damages are inadequate (as alleged above), he will incur irreparable harm without injunctive relief, he has a likelihood of success on the merits, a balancing of the equities favors him, and the public interest will not be harmed by injunctive relief in TJ's favor (to the extent the Court applies the last two factors).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Terrence Shannon Jr., respectfully requests that this Court enters the following relief against the Defendant, The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois:

- a. a declaratory judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, that Defendant waived any alleged right to apply the OSCR Policy and/or the DIA Policy to Plaintiff and therefore TJ should be immediately reinstated to the Team; and

- b. ordering temporary, permanent, and/or injunctive relief pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/11-101 to preserve the status quo until a full resolution of this count on the merits; and/or
- c. awarding Plaintiff his costs and such other relief this Court deems just.

Respectfully submitted,
TERRENCE SHANNON, Jr., Plaintiff

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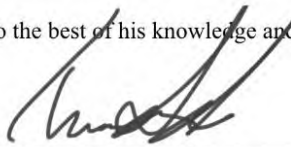
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VERIFICATION

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements as set forth in the above **VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF** are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Terrence Shannon Jr.", is written over a horizontal line.

Terrence Shannon Jr.

EXHIBIT A

VERIFIED STATEMENT OF DYSHAWN HOBSON

Pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure I declare under penalties of perjury as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age and competent to make this statement, which is based on my personal, first-hand knowledge, and my best recollection.
2. I have been a graduate assistant for the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's ("Illinois") men's basketball team from June 2023 through the present. I have been a paid employee of Illinois since that time. I report to the men's basketball coaching staff in my capacity as graduate assistant.
3. I am also a roommate of Terrence Shannon Jr. (TJ) and Justin Harmon (Justin), who also plays on the men's basketball team. On September 7, 2023, I overheard that Justin and TJ wanted to go to Illinois' football game at Lawrence, Kansas against the University of Kansas (KU) that night.
4. I was concerned about TJ and Justin driving to and from Lawrence. So after basketball practice earlier in the day on September 8, 2023 I told several Illinois men's assistant basketball coaches, Geoff Alexander, Chester Frazier, and Tyler Underwood, about TJ and Justin's plans. I report to each of these assistant coaches as a graduate assistant. These coaches directed me to drive TJ and Justin to and from Lawrence. They were concerned about TJ's driving as TJ had been in a recent accident in Florida. I also advised the coaches were that TJ had to be back in Champaign an N.I.L.-related event for the ICON Collective early on September 9. Besides transporting TJ and Justin back and forth, I understood from the coaches that I was to oversee TJ and Justin on the trip. Basically all three of the coaches were directing me to do this.

5. So I drove TJ and Justin to and from Lawrence that day in my capacity as an Illinois graduate assistant. It certainly was not a leisure trip for me, as not only did I drive TJ and Justin to and from Lawrence, but I also drove them to the various locations we attended that night and generally kept an eye on them. I stayed completely sober during the whole trip because of those duties.

6. Coach Alexander also told me that I would be reimbursed for any gas or hotel expenses. I did not seek reimbursement from Illinois at the end of the day.

7. About 30 minutes or so after receiving my directives from the coaches, I drove TJ and Justin to Lawrence. Justin, TJ, and I went to the Illinois-KU football game that evening. After the game we went to housing where KU basketball players lived and we socialized there with some KU players.

8. After that I drove Justin, TJ, and several KU basketball players to the KU campus bar area. We went to the Jayhawk Café. I was with TJ almost the whole time, except when he went to the bathroom, etc. At the Jayhawk Café, TJ, Justin, and I were hanging out with high-profile KU basketball players and we seemed to be a spectacle because they are locally well-known and also because of the tall heights of many in our group.

9. The Jayhawk Café was very crowded that night.

10. I am familiar with the alleged charges against TJ, and I did not see any such thing occur, at all. Nothing remotely close. And based on what I know about TJ, it would be completely out of character for him to ever do something like that.

11. We ended up returning to Champaign from Lawrence the morning of September 9, around 4:30 a.m. During the whole trip from Champaign to Lawrence, coaches Tyler Underwood and Geoff Alexander were checking in with me at various times via a group text with me.

/s/ DyShawn Hobson
Date: January 3, 2024

EXHIBIT B-1

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 5

Case#: L23048869
 Offense: Rape
 Date/Time: 09/09/2023

Victim: [REDACTED]
 Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.
 Detective: Josh Leitner

Document Tag: Cf9dAKmg

SURVEILLANCE VIDEO

The Jayhawk Cafe
 1340 Ohio Street
 Hunter Austin-Manager
 Authority -Consent
 ACTI NVR

Time Offset : 4015 days, 17 hours, 17 minutes 37 seconds slower than real time.

Time period downloaded: 09/09/2023 from 00:17:37 hours to 01:17:37 hours.

On September 12th, 2023, Reporting Officer (R/O) Detective Josh Leitner along with Detective Welch met with [REDACTED] the manager at The Jayhawk Café, 1340 Ohio Street at approximately 1500 hours.

R/O photographed the screen showing a live timestamp of the surveillance video. R/O compared the timestamp on the surveillance video with the embedded timestamp of the photograph and determined the timestamp on the Network Video Recorder was 4015 days, 17 hours, 17 minutes 37 seconds slower than real time.

R/O downloaded the video from cameras 2, 8, and 13 as they appeared to show the relevant area of the bar. R/O noted Hunter advised they recently had camera system trouble and some of their cameras were not operation during the day of the incident. R/O extracted the video using the built in backup option, which exported .AVI files to a USB drive.

R/O later analyzed those video files with AMPED FIVE software. R/O observed the video showed the victim, [REDACTED] and her friend, [REDACTED] in the Martini Room at the Jayhawk Café. After several minutes in the bar, they moved toward the door, left the Martini Room for a few minutes before coming back in. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] moved towards the bar and [REDACTED] left the camera frame for a little over two minutes. [REDACTED] returned to the camera frame, appeared to speak with [REDACTED] and they both left the room. A short time later, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are seen walking from the hallway near the Martini Room entrance, walk up the stairs and into the Pineroom. R/O did not see [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] leave the bar because of the crowd of people and the camera angle.

For additional information, see the attached report and the videos in Evidence.com. R/O has nothing further.

Officer: _____ Approved: _____

EXHIBIT B-2

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 6

Case#: L23048869

Victim: [REDACTED]

Offense: Rape

Suspect: Terrence Shannon Jr.

Date/Time: 09/09/2023

Detective: Josh Leitner

Document Tag: 4J3WkeyK

EVIDENCE

Apple iPhone 13

Owner: [REDACTED]

Authority: Consent

On September 13th, 2023, Reporting Officer (R/O) Detective Josh Leitner contacted [REDACTED] regarding this investigation and requested she allow R/O to download the contents of her phone for evidence in the investigation. [REDACTED] gave R/O permission to review the contents of her phone related to this investigation and provided the passcode for the device.

R/O utilized a GrayKey device to extract the contents of the device. The extraction completed successfully. R/O opened the extraction in Cellebrite UFED Physical Analyzer and created a report that contained information from 09/08/2023 through 09/09/2023. R/O later zipped the extraction and the report together and uploaded the files to Evidence.com. The following is a brief summary of the data R/O identified as evidence in this investigation. For specific details, see the UFED Reader report in Evidence.com.

R/O observed the device corroborated statements [REDACTED] made to R/O during her interview. The device showed [REDACTED]'s phone was at the Memorial Stadium during the KU Football game and went to her residence, 2511 W. 31st Street, at approximately 2138 hours. The device showed it was first in the area of the Jayhawk Café, 1340 Ohio Street, at approximately 2123 hours. The device showed [REDACTED]'s phone was in the area of the Jayhawk Café from approximately 2240 hours until 2310 hours. The device showed it moved to the area of the 700 block of Massachusetts between 2317 hours and 2357 hours. The device showed it moved back to the area of the Jayhawk Café at 0000 hours. The device showed it remained at the Jayhawk Café until 0055 hours. The device showed it traveled from the area of the Jayhawk Café to the 1400 block of Ohio Street, where it appeared they had parked, and then traveled back to 2511 W. 31st Street, arriving at approximately 0109 hours.

R/O observed on 09/09/2023 at approximately 0216 hours, [REDACTED] searched "kansas state basketball roster". R/O observed numerous searches related to the KU Basketball team, KU football team, Illinois Football team and the Illinois Basketball team on the device between 0216 hours and 0349 hours. Later in the day, R/O observed [REDACTED] continued searching terms related to sexual assault, state and federal crime definitions. R/O observed at 1247 hours, [REDACTED] searched the name "Terrence

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 6

Case#: L23048869
Offense: Rape
Date/Time: 09/09/2023

Victim: [REDACTED]
Suspect: Terrence Shannon Jr.
Detective: Josh Leitner

Shannon Jr." The device showed an image on Terrence which showed his dreadlocks, including several that were dyed different colors. R/O observed [REDACTED] searched for ways to make a report to the Lawrence Kansas Police Department.

For additional information, see the UFED Reader report in Evidence.com. R/O has nothing further.

Officer: _____ Approved: _____

EXHIBIT B-3

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 3

Case#: L23048869

Victim: [REDACTED]

Offense: Rape, Sexual Battery

Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.

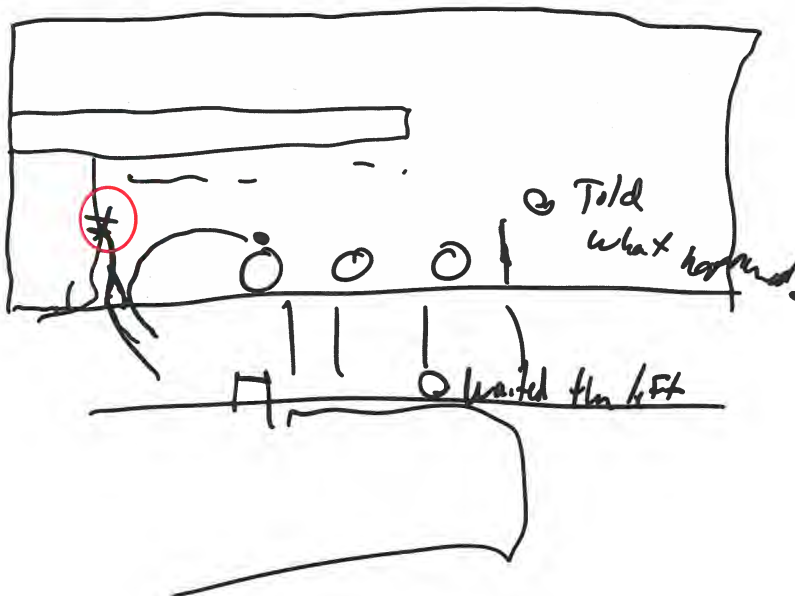
Date/Time: 09/11/2023

Detective: Josh Leitner

[REDACTED] stated she reentered the room and began making her way towards the male. [REDACTED] stated once she got close to her, the male started "grabbing" on her and "grabbing my butt" to pull her towards him. [REDACTED] stated the male started grabbing her buttocks on the outside of her clothing before putting his hands under her skirt and grabbing her buttocks. [REDACTED] stated he pulled her to him and nearly immediately placed his finger under her underwear and inserted it into her vagina. [REDACTED] stated because of how crowded the room was, and her position next to the male and the wall, she couldn't move or "do anything" while this happened. [REDACTED] stated this also caught her by surprise and she was in shock. [REDACTED] stated the physical contact lasted only approximately 30 seconds before she was able to get away from the male and exit the room. [REDACTED] stated she tried to tell [REDACTED] what happened but [REDACTED] couldn't understand her because of how loud it was in the bar. [REDACTED] stated they exited the Martini room area and told [REDACTED] what happened. [REDACTED] stated she was so uncomfortable after this happened, she needed to leave. [REDACTED] stated they remained at the bar for just a short time before leaving and going home.

[REDACTED] clarified the timeline of events and stated she thought the incident occurred at approximately 0045 hours. [REDACTED] stated she was gone by 0100 hours and on the way back home.

R/O asked [REDACTED] to help R/O understand where she was when this happened. R/O drew a quick sketch of the Martini room and [REDACTED] indicated where she was when the incident happened. The sketch is pasted below.



LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 3

Case#:	L23048869	Victim:	██████████
Offense:	Rape, Sexual Battery	Suspect:	Terrance Shannon Jr.
Date/Time:	09/11/2023	Detective:	Josh Leitner

██████████ indicated she was in the position of the red circle when the incident happened.

██████████ described her clothing as being a black shirt and black cargo skirt. ██████████ stated her shirt had sleeves that were not attached at the shoulder.

██████████ stated the male used one hand to pull her towards him and said she was not sure which hand went inside her vagina. ██████████ stated the male's hand was around behind her buttocks and entered her vagina from behind. ██████████ stated she guessed the entire encounter was approximately one minute long. ██████████ stated the male's finger was inside her vagina approximately five to ten seconds.

R/O explained to ██████████ it was important to understand some facts as they related to consent and force. R/O asked ██████████ what she did when this happened. ██████████ stated she froze when the male placed his finger in her vagina. ██████████ stated she was shocked at what happened and the crowd in the room also kept her from moving. ██████████ stated the male did not physically restrain her but the quickness of his actions and the density of the crowd prevented her from stopping the act. ██████████ stated she also had a drink in one hand and her phone in the other hand which also left her unable to do anything.

██████████ stated she remembered the male had another female in his other arm. ██████████ stated once this happened, she did not confront the male but immediately turned and pushed through the crowd to get away from him.

R/O asked ██████████ if there was any action of hers or statement she made that may have led the male to believe she was okay with him touching her in this way. ██████████ stated there was not. ██████████ stated she did not speak with the male at all, or have any other interactions with him. ██████████ stated prior to the touch, there was "no intimacy at all". ██████████ stated she thought the male did this "for power" and "just to prove he could do it."

R/O asked ██████████ how the male moved her underwear and she clarified the male put his hands inside her underwear from the leg opening, "flicked it" out of the way, and put his finger inside her vagina. ██████████ stated she did not have any marks, or injuries from the encounter and her underwear were not torn. ██████████ confirmed she went to Lawrence Memorial Hospital and participated in a sexual assault examination where her underwear was collected.

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 3

Case#: L23048869

Victim: [REDACTED]

Offense: Rape, Sexual Battery

Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.

Date/Time: 09/11/2023

Detective: Josh Leitner

[REDACTED] stated the male did not give his name, but she was able to identify him on social media. [REDACTED] stated there was a male next to the suspect that [REDACTED] recognized as [REDACTED], a KU basketball player. [REDACTED] stated she reviewed the entire KU basketball roster but did not see the suspect. [REDACTED] stated she then reviewed most of the KU football roster, but did not see the suspect. [REDACTED] stated she thought it was possible the male was from Illinois because this was the team KU was playing in football. [REDACTED] stated she went to the Illinois basketball team roster and immediately identified the suspect as Terrance Shannon Jr. [REDACTED] stated she also observed on the Illinois basketball team Instagram page, there was a photograph of Terrance Shannon Jr. at the KU football stadium from the day before the incident occurred. [REDACTED] stated she was able to identify him by his face and by his hair. [REDACTED] described Terrance as having dreadlocks with two of them dyed a different color. [REDACTED] stated in the Instagram post, Terrance was pictured with the same male she saw next to him in the bar. [REDACTED] texted R/O the photograph, which is pictured below, and entered into Evidence.com.



LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 3

Case#: L23048869	Victim: [REDACTED]
Offense: Rape, Sexual Battery	Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.
Date/Time: 09/11/2023	Detective: Josh Leitner

[REDACTED] advised the male in the Illinois jersey was the suspect. [REDACTED] stated during the incident, Terrance was wearing a mustard yellow shirt.

[REDACTED] stated she did not have any other communication with the suspect. [REDACTED] stated to her knowledge, none of her friends have reached out or communicated with the suspect. R/O recommended she and her friends not post about this on social media. [REDACTED] stated she did not communicate with other people about this electronically.

[REDACTED] showed R/O a photograph of her and [REDACTED] from that night in order for R/O to identify them on camera.

[REDACTED] stated from her interaction with Terrance, she felt like what happened was not ok and Terrance should have some consequences. [REDACTED] stated she is willing to go forward with prosecution. R/O explained the process of the investigation and what charges seemed appropriate. [REDACTED] confirmed she felt like the touching of her buttocks over her skirt was ok with her but it was not ok with her when Terrance placed his hand under her skirt. [REDACTED] stated she was not ok with Terrance placing his finger inside her vagina.

R/O asked [REDACTED] if because of how crowded it was in the bar, if it was possible it was someone else's finger that penetrated her vagina. [REDACTED] stated it was not possible that it was anyone else.

For additional information, refer to the interview recording. R/O has nothing further.

Officer: _____ Approved: _____

EXHIBIT B-4

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 4

Case#: L23048869

Victim: [REDACTED]

Offense: Rape, Sexual Battery

Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.

Date/Time: 09/11/2023

Detective: Josh Leitner

Document Tag: u858VOyG

INTERVIEW



On September 11th, 2023, Reporting Officer (R/O) Detective Josh Leitner conducted a recorded interview with [REDACTED], a witness in this investigation. R/O activated a digital audio and video recording device and later uploaded the recording to Evidence.com. For specific details of her statement, see the recording.

[REDACTED] stated she and her friend, [REDACTED], DOB 05/24/2005, went to the Jayhawk Café on Friday, September 8th, 2023 after the football game. [REDACTED] stated they arrived at the Jayhawk Café around 2230 hours but left shortly after and went to Logies bar, 729 Massachusetts Street. [REDACTED] stated they didn't stay at Logies very long before returning to The Jayhawk Café at approximately 0010 hours. [REDACTED] stated they were visiting with a friend of hers named [REDACTED] in the Martini room. [REDACTED] stated she and [REDACTED] had just gotten their first drink, but had not consumed much of it. [REDACTED] stated the Martini bar was very packed and it was hot inside so they walked towards the exit.

[REDACTED] stated once they exited into the hallway between the buildings, [REDACTED] told her there was a male who was waiving her over that [REDACTED] thought was cute. [REDACTED] stated she encouraged [REDACTED] to go back into the Martini room and talk with him. [REDACTED] stated as they entered the Martini room, she observed the male, who she didn't recognize, but did recognize the male he was with as a KU basketball player named [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated as [REDACTED] moved towards the male, she observed the people around him. [REDACTED] stated there was a girl who was already in this man's arms, which she thought was rude because he was trying to talk to two girls at once.

[REDACTED] stated after a few moments, [REDACTED] approached her and told her they needed to go. [REDACTED] stated once they left the Martini room, [REDACTED] told her what the man had done and that she needed to leave. [REDACTED] stated she didn't understand exactly what [REDACTED] told her but knew she wanted to leave so she wanted to say goodbye to her friend [REDACTED] before they left. [REDACTED] stated they reentered the Martini bar from the other door and tried to make their way to [REDACTED], however

LAWRENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

REPORT: 4

Case#: L23048869

Victim: [REDACTED]

Offense: Rape, Sexual Battery

Suspect: Terrance Shannon Jr.

Date/Time: 09/11/2023

Detective: Josh Leitner

[REDACTED] was having a hard time dealing with what happened and turned to leave. [REDACTED] stated they both walked out of the bar, and [REDACTED] began to cry. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] told her she needed to go home and she felt dirty because of what happened to her.

[REDACTED] stated once at home, [REDACTED] told her the man groped her buttocks both on the outside and inside of her skirt and that he placed his finger inside her vagina without her permission. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] never spoke with the male or even had a conversation. [REDACTED] stated she was upset about what happened to her friend. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] told several people in her residence what happened and she was crying uncontrollably. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] went to her room alone.

[REDACTED] stated the following day she spoke with [REDACTED] who told her she reviewed multiple social media accounts relating to KU athletics and the Illinois athletic department and was able to identify the male as Terrance Shannon Jr. [REDACTED] stated she also saw the photograph from the Illinois basketball team's Instagram account and confirmed the person identified as Terrance Shannon Jr. is the suspect.

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] told her that because of the noise, and the density of people in the Martini room, she wasn't able to do anything to defend herself against Terrance. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] told her it was too loud that nobody would hear if she yelled at him and there were so many people she couldn't even put her arms down to pull her skirt back into place over her buttocks.

[REDACTED] stated the incident occurred at approximately 0045 hours and they were home by 0100 hours. [REDACTED] stated they were in the bar less than 10 minutes after the incident occurred. [REDACTED] stated she didn't have any photographs of [REDACTED] and Terrance together because they weren't together very long. [REDACTED] stated she knew Terrance was wearing a yellow shirt at the bar.

For additional information, see the interview recording. R/O has nothing further.

Officer: _____ Approved: _____

EXHIBIT B-5

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS
(Seventh Judicial District)

L23048869

STATE OF KANSAS,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Terrence Shannon Jr.
DOB 07/30/2000,

Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, SS:

Josh Leitner, of lawful age, being first duly sworn upon oath, states:

Affiant is an Detective with the Lawrence Kansas Police Department. Based on an investigation, training, and experience, Affiant alleges and states:

1. On Saturday, September 9th, 2023, at approximately 1530 hours, Officer Bryan Martes Munoz responded to a report of a sex crime that occurred at 1340 Ohio Street, the Jayhawk Café, earlier in the day. The victim, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] reported she was groped and raped by a male in the Martini Room at the Jayhawk Café in the early morning hours of September 9th, 2023. [REDACTED] advised she was willing to respond to the Lawrence Memorial Hospital for a sexual assault examination, which she did.
2. On Monday, September 11th, 2023, Affiant, Detective Josh Leitner conducted a recorded interview with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated she and her friend, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] went to The Jayhawk Café after the KU football game on Friday, September 7th, 2023. [REDACTED] stated they were both in the Martini room, which is in the basement when the incident occurred. [REDACTED] reported there were a lot of people in the Martini room and it was difficult to move around.
3. [REDACTED] stated she had a drink in her hand, but had only taken a few sips from it and was not in any way intoxicated. [REDACTED] stated because of how crowded the Martini room was, it was hot and uncomfortable so she and [REDACTED] made their way to the door. [REDACTED] stated as they were trying to leave, there was a black male near the door she thought was attractive who started to waive her over. [REDACTED] stated they exited the room and once in the hallway outside, told [REDACTED] about the guy waiving her over. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] encouraged her to go back into the Martini room and talk to him.
4. [REDACTED] stated she reentered the room and began making her way towards the male. [REDACTED] stated once she got close to him, the male started "grabbing" on her and "grabbing my butt" to pull her towards him. [REDACTED] stated the male started grabbing her buttocks on the outside of her clothing before putting his hands under her skirt and grabbing her buttocks. [REDACTED] stated he pulled her to him and nearly immediately placed his finger under her underwear and inserted it into her vagina.

AFFIDAVIT

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State vs. Terrence Shannon Jr.

DOB 07/30/2000

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█████ stated because of how crowded the room was, and her position next to the male and the wall, she couldn't move or "do anything" while this happened. █████ stated this also caught her by surprise and she was in shock. █████ stated the physical contact lasted only approximately 30 seconds before she was able to get away from the male and exit the room. █████ stated she tried to tell █████ what happened but █████ couldn't understand her because of how loud it was in the bar. █████ stated they exited the Martini Room and told █████ what happened. █████ stated she was so uncomfortable after this happened, she needed to leave. █████ stated they remained at the bar for just a short time before leaving and going home.

5. █████ stated the male used one hand to pull her towards him. █████ stated the male's hand was around behind her buttocks and entered her vagina from behind. █████ stated she guessed the entire encounter was approximately one minute long. █████ stated the male's finger was inside her vagina approximately five to ten seconds.
6. Affiant explained to █████ it was important to understand some facts as they related to consent and force. Affiant asked █████ what she did when this happened. █████ stated she froze when the male placed his finger in her vagina. █████ stated she was shocked at what happened and the crowd in the room also kept her from moving. █████ stated the male did not physically restrain her but the quickness of his actions and the density of the crowd prevented her from stopping the act. █████ stated she also had a drink in one hand and her phone in the other hand which also left her unable to do anything.
7. █████ stated she remembered the male had another female in his other arm. █████ stated once this happened, she did not confront the male but immediately turned and pushed through the crowd to get away from him.
8. Affiant asked █████ if there was any action of hers or statement she made that may have led the male to believe she was okay with him touching her in this way. █████ stated there was not. █████ stated she did not speak with the male at all, or have any other interactions with him. █████ stated prior to the touch, there was "no intimacy at all". █████ stated she thought the male did this "for power" and "just to prove he could do it."
9. Affiant asked █████ how the male moved her underwear and she clarified the male put his hands inside her underwear from the leg opening, "flicked it" out of the way, and put his finger inside her vagina. █████ stated she did not have any marks, or injuries from the encounter and her underwear were not torn. █████ confirmed she went to Lawrence Memorial Hospital and participated in a sexual assault examination where her underwear was collected.
10. █████ stated the male did not give his name, but she was able to identify him on social media. █████ stated there was a male next to the suspect that █████

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L23048869

State vs. Terrence Shannon Jr.

DOB 07/30/2000

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recognized as [REDACTED] a KU basketball player. [REDACTED] stated she reviewed the entire KU basketball roster but did not see the suspect. [REDACTED] stated she then reviewed most of the KU football roster, but did not see the suspect. [REDACTED] stated she thought it was possible the male was from Illinois because this was the team KU was playing in football. [REDACTED] stated she went to the Illinois basketball team roster and immediately identified the suspect as Terrence Shannon Jr. [REDACTED] stated she also observed on the Illinois basketball team Instagram page, there was a photograph of Terrence Shannon Jr. at the KU football stadium from the day before the incident occurred. [REDACTED] stated she was able to identify him by his face and by his hair. [REDACTED] described Terrence as having dreadlocks with two of them dyed a different color. [REDACTED] stated in the Instagram post, Terrence was pictured with the same male she saw next to him in the bar.

11. Affiant interviewed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] about the incident. [REDACTED] stated she was with [REDACTED] when the incident occurred and corroborated [REDACTED] statements about the timeline and the suspect. [REDACTED] stated she did not see the incident occur as she was talking to other people in the bar. [REDACTED] provided the account of the incident that [REDACTED] gave to her, which is the same as what [REDACTED] told Affiant.
12. Affiant reviewed [REDACTED] cellular phone and it corroborated [REDACTED] statement as well. The phone showed it was at the Memorial Stadium during the KU Football game and went to her residence, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], at approximately 2138 hours. The device showed it was first in the area of the Jayhawk Café, 1340 Ohio Street, at approximately 2123 hours. The device showed [REDACTED] phone was in the area of the Jayhawk Café from approximately 2240 hours until 2310 hours. The device showed it moved to the area of the 700 block of Massachusetts between 2317 hours and 2357 hours. The device showed it moved back to the area of the Jayhawk Café at 0000 hours. The device showed it remained at the Jayhawk Café until 0055 hours. The device showed it traveled from the area of the Jayhawk Café to the 1400 block of Ohio Street, where it appeared they had parked, and then traveled back to [REDACTED] [REDACTED], arriving at approximately 0109 hours.
13. Affiant observed on 09/09/2023 at approximately 0216 hours, [REDACTED] searched "kansas state basketball roster". Affiant observed numerous searches related to the KU Basketball team, KU football team, Illinois Football team and the Illinois Basketball team on the device between 0216 hours and 0349 hours. Later in the day, Affiant observed [REDACTED] continued searching terms related to sexual assault, state and federal crime definitions. Affiant observed at 1247 hours, [REDACTED] searched the name "Terrence Shannon Jr." The device showed an image on Terrence which showed his dreadlocks, including several that were dyed different colors. Affiant observed [REDACTED] searched for ways to make a report to the Lawrence Kansas Police Department.
14. Affiant reviewed surveillance video from the Jayhawk Café during the incident and observed the video showed [REDACTED] in the Martini Room at the

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Jayhawk Café. After several minutes in the bar, they moved toward the door, left the Martini Room for a few minutes before coming back in. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] moved towards the bar and [REDACTED] left the camera frame for a little over two minutes. [REDACTED] returned to the camera frame, appeared to speak with [REDACTED] and they both left the room. A short time later, [REDACTED] are seen walking from the hallway near the Martini Room entrance, walk up the stairs and into the Pineroom. Affiant observed [REDACTED] on the back as they went up the stairs as if to console her. The video also showed a person identical to Shannon off camera in the same area where [REDACTED] was off camera.

15. Affiant believes there is probable cause to charge Terrence Shannon Jr. with Rape for placing his finger inside [REDACTED] vagina by force and Sexual battery for groping her buttocks under her skirt.

All of the above occurred in Douglas County, Kansas.

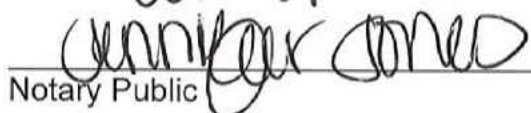
FURTHER, AFFIANT SAYS NOT.



Det. Josh Leitner

Lawrence Kansas Police Department

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 2023.



Notary Public



Jennifer Jones
Notary Public
State Of Kansas
My Appt Expires 11-2-24

EXHIBIT C

STATE OF KANSAS,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. DG-2023-CR-300181

TERRENCE EDWAARD SHANNON, JR.,
Defendant.

L23048869

COMPLAINT

Jennifer Tatum, Chief Assistant District Attorney, of lawful age, being first duly sworn
upon oath deposes and states:

COUNT 1
RAPE

That on or about September 9, 2023, in Douglas County, Kansas, **TERRENCE EDWAARD SHANNON JR** did unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly engage in sexual intercourse with a person, to-wit: [REDACTED], who did not consent to the sexual intercourse under circumstances when she, was overcome by force or fear, a **severity level 1 person felony**, in violation of K.S.A. 21-5503(a)(1)(A) & (b)(1)(A).

Penalty Range: From a minimum of 147 months to a maximum of 653 months in prison and/or a fine of up to \$300,000 and 36 months of post-release supervision, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6804, 21-6807, 21-6611(a)(2), & 22-3717(d)(1)(A), and amendments thereto.

OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE

COUNT 1
SEXUAL BATTERY

That on or about September 9, 2023, in Douglas County, Kansas, **TERRENCE EDWAARD SHANNON JR** did unlawfully touch another, to-wit: [REDACTED], who was 16 or more years of age, to wit: DOB: [REDACTED] and who did not consent to the touching, with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the offender or another, a **class A person misdemeanor**, in violation of K.S.A. 21-5505(a) & (c)(1).

Penalty Range: From up to one year in the county jail and/or a fine of up to \$2,500, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-6602(a)(1) & 21-6611(b)(1), and amendments thereto.

EXHIBIT D

Albert Wilson - National Registry of Exonerations

[M law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx](http://law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx)

Albert Wilson

Other Kansas Exonerations



Lawrence Journal-World

On September 11, 2016, a 17-year-old girl known in court records as Jane Doe went to a hospital in Lawrence, Kansas, and requested a sexual-assault examination. She said that the night before, she had met 20-year-old Albert Wilson at the Jayhawk Café, a popular bar near the University of Kansas, where Wilson was a student.

The girl said they had kissed, and that Wilson had sexually assaulted her at the bar, then taken her back to his apartment, where he sexually assaulted her again. Wilson would tell police said he didn't sexually assault the girl. He said they had kissed and petted above the waist but never had sex. The rape kit did not find any pubic hair or secretions.

Police arrested Wilson on October 11, 2017, after a swab from the girl's chest showed DNA

State: Kansas

County: Douglas

Most Serious Crime: Sexual Assault

Additional Convictions:

Reported Crime Date: 2016

Convicted: 2019

Exonerated: 2021

Sentence: 12 years and 3 months

Race/Ethnicity: Black

Sex: Male

Age at the date of reported crime: 20

Contributing Factors: False or Misleading Forensic Evidence, Perjury or False Accusation, Inadequate Legal Defense

consistent with his genetic profile. He was charged with sexual assault and rape by force of fear. The assault charge was tied to the alleged incident at the bar; the rape charge was tied to the alleged incident at the apartment.

Did DNA evidence contribute to the exoneration?:

No

Prior to the trial's start in Douglas County District Court, the state hired Dr. John Spiridigliozzi, a psychologist, to perform an evaluation of the girl. He met with her several times in March 2018 and issued a report on May 10, 2018, that said she had post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Most of his findings were based on responses that the girl and her mother had given to his questions. He had asked the women for Doe's medical records, but they did not provide him with this information.

Wilson, who was from Wichita, Kansas, had no criminal record. He was represented by Forrest Lowry, who was being paid half his customary rate through the state's Board of Indigent Defense Service. Lowry would later say: "My theory was that this was a case of consent and that it was a case of buyer's remorse from a young woman whose family pressured her into pressing charges in this case."

At trial, Doe testified about the events of September 10, 2016. She said that she had gotten drunk at the bar and as an inexperienced drinker: "I'd only really had beer like, once or twice sort of thing." She also testified that the sexual assault left her with panic attacks, and that she was afraid of crowds and being around people.

Spiridigliozzi shored up Doe's testimony, lending credibility to her accounts of PTSD and how the assault had damaged her life. He said: "She lost friends. At school she would hide because she couldn't stand being around larger groups of people." He also testified that he had vouched for the accuracy of Doe's self-reporting. "Everything here has more than one source that I have reported," Spiridigliozzi said.

Based on Doe's statements, Spiridigliozzi testified that she had a blood-alcohol content of 0.25 at the time of the alleged attack. Although not a medical doctor, Spiridigliozzi told the jurors the effects of that level of intoxication and used a chart to illustrate the issue.

He also testified that Doe had superior intelligence. This was not based on the administration of an IQ test, but rather her acceptance as a National Merit Scholar and her enrollment in "gifted programs" at school.

The trial judge had told Spiridigliozzi that he could not say the girl had been raped; that was an issue for the jury. But in his testimony about her disassociation from the alleged attack, Spiridigliozzi said: "After the rape, she said that he had removed or pulled down her undergarments, and she was lying with her legs off of the bed ..." Lowry did not object. Later, he would say, "I guess I just missed it." He made little attempt to cross-examine Spiridigliozzi and probe how he arrived at his findings.

Rachel Hunt, a forensic scientist in the biology section of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, testified that a swab from Doe's chest found a "partial foreign DNA profile" was "consistent with the known DNA profile of Albert Wilson." She also said there was no evidence of DNA from Wilson anywhere else on Doe's body.

Wilson testified in his own defense. He denied sexually assaulting the girl and said they didn't have sex. Blacks are approximately 4 percent of Douglas County's population, and Wilson was tried before an all-white, mostly female jury. The jury hung on the sexual-assault charge but convicted Wilson of the rape charge on January 10, 2019. Wilson was later sentenced to 12 years and three months in prison.

Wilson appealed. His new attorney, Michael Whelan, filed a motion on January 13, 2020, for a hearing on whether Lowry provided ineffective assistance of counsel.

First, Whelan said, Lowry had done only a cursory investigation on Wilson's behalf. Lowry hired a private investigator, but he didn't locate any witnesses from the bar. And neither Lowry nor the investigator ever interviewed the five other persons who lived with Wilson, which would have "revealed character and community evidence that was strongly supportive of Mr. Wilson."

Prior to trial, the state had turned over to Lowry 2,000 pages of text messages and photos from Doe's phone. Lowry would later acknowledge he failed to review this evidence, which contradicted her testimony and undermined the testimony of Spiridigliozzi.

The text messages indicated that Doe was a frequent drinker, despite her age and testimony, and that she was sexually experienced at the time of the attack. Generally, courts do not allow a victim's sexual history to be used by defendants, but Doe had reported to Spiridigliozzi that she had only had sex one time prior to the alleged attack, and he would later acknowledge the falsehood went to a question of honesty in her self-reporting. In addition, her text messages indicated that she continued to socialize with large groups of people, rather than withdraw from friends because of her trauma.

The messages also showed that Doe was taking anti-depressants before the incident on September 10, 2016. Doe and her mother had not disclosed this information to Spiridigliozzi.

Separately, the state had given Lowry a redacted version of Spiridigliozzi's report. Lowry didn't ask for the unredacted version, which mentioned Doe's present use of anti-depressants and her previous mental-health treatments. The motion argued that having this information would have allowed Lowry to more effectively cross-examine Spiridigliozzi and Doe about whether her alleged PTSD was connected to the incident with Wilson or was related to earlier events in her life.

A two-day hearing was held on November 2-3, 2020. It revealed additional problems with Lowry's representation and the credibility of the state's evidence.

Spiridigliozzi wrote in his report that he had used a video from the Jayhawk bar in his research. But he hadn't, because the state never gave it to him. Instead, he relied on still photos. The videos were at odds with Doe's testimony. She had said that she was unsteady on her feet and that Wilson had picked her up and carried her. The video showed the two walking "at a rather brisk pace," with no evidence of "disorientation," Spiridigliozzi said at the hearing. He said that the video was not "consistent" with Doe's self-reporting.

Lowry admitted at the hearing that he should have requested the unredacted report.

In a pleading filed on December 20, 2021, Whalen and attorney Josh Dubin, who had joined Wilson's defense, wrote: "Once Mr. Lowry was made aware that these same documents were in his possession the whole time, he acknowledged that he would have used them and they could have affected the outcome of the trial. There is no act more basic to an attorney representing a client than to review the discovery given to them by the State. That is simply how criminal defense works."

Judge Sally Pokorny of Douglas County District Court vacated Wilson's conviction on March 16, 2021. Wilson was released from prison on March 23, 2021.

"The court's confidence in the jury's verdict is undermined by Mr. Lowry's failure to review text messages," Pokorny said. She also said the text messages undermined Spiridigliozzi's testimony. "It is my firm belief that if a jury knew the information contained in the 2,000 text messages taken from the victim's phone, there is a substantial likelihood the outcome of this case would have been different."

By now, Wilson's case—which involved a young Black man being convicted by an all-white jury of a sexual assault of a white girl—had drawn national attention. In an attempt to avoid a retrial, the Douglas County District Attorney's Office offered Wilson a plea deal, but he refused to accept it.

On December 22, 2021, the case was dismissed after a motion by District Attorney Suzanne Valdez. She said in a statement that prosecutors and Wilson's attorneys worked to resolve the case through mediation and a commitment to restorative justice. In this case, she said, Doe wanted "to address Mr. Wilson directly and to convey to him the impact this entire experience has had on her."

Wilson agreed to the meeting, and the two parties met with Retired District Judge Kevin Moriarty serving as the mediator.

"Justice comes in different forms, and there is no 'one size fits all' approach when it comes to resolving delicate, difficult matters," Valdez said. "By and large, justice is dictated by the unique intricacies of each individual case and the objectives and expectations of the parties. The unique intricacies of this case led the parties to a resolution by way of restorative justice."

In April 2022, Wilson filed a claim against the state of Kansas, seeking compensation under the state's wrongful conviction statute.

– *Ken Otterbourg*

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