



DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

Illinois State University

To: Illinois State University Students
From: Division of Student Affairs
Date: January 2023
Subject: Drug Free Schools & Communities Act

In an effort to maintain a drug-free and alcohol-free campus environment and in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug Free Schools and Campus Act of 1989, and University policy, this memo provides a description of the health risks and legal sanctions associated with alcohol and other drugs; explains University standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions for students who violate the standards; and offers resources for education, prevention, and treatment.

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Introduction

Illinois State University is concerned about the health and safety of its students and employees. It seeks to maintain a campus environment free from the disruptive and destructive effects from the abuse or illegal use of alcohol and controlled substances. Abuse of alcohol or controlled substances can seriously impair a student's or employee's health and ability to work and study. It may also endanger the safety and well-being of the individual and others. Illinois State University is committed to prevention and prohibition of illegal use and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances on the campus or within facilities owned, operated, or controlled by the University (including vehicles owned or leased by the University or personal vehicles used for University business). Policies are subject to change. The most current policies are available on the applicable University website (<https://policy.illinoisstate.edu/>).

Health Effects

Alcohol

Alcohol is the most commonly abused/misused drug today. It is a central nervous system depressant that can produce relaxed euphoric sensations. Large amounts of alcohol can cause respiratory and cardiac failure resulting in death. Many consequences associated with alcohol are often brought on by high-risk drinking. Alcohol abuse directly correlates with lower academic performance, sexual assault, driving under the influence, increased accidents, legal difficulties, financial difficulties and injuries.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)

Some immediate physical effects of marijuana, along with intoxication, include red, bloodshot eyes, confusion and anxiety, loss of coordination, increased appetite, hallucinations, and a dry mouth and throat. Studies of marijuana's mental effects show that the drug can impair or reduce short-term memory, alter sense of time, and reduce the ability to do things which require concentration, swift reactions, and coordination. Users often have a lowered immune system and may be at higher risk for respiratory problems. The active ingredient in cannabis, THC, is stored in fatty tissues and in grey matter of the brain and can take a month or more to be cleared from the body.

Club Drugs (ecstasy, GHB, rohypnol, and methamphetamine)

Club drugs are used for their psychoactive properties and their euphoric effects. These drugs are often associated with use at raves, dance clubs and bars. Variations in purity and potency of these drugs make them especially dangerous and can cause serious injury or death. Mixing the drug with alcohol can have serious consequences. Club drugs are often used to facilitate sexual assault.

Hallucinogens (LSD, MDA, PCP, mescaline, and peyote)

Hallucinogens may cause the user to experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Flashbacks may occur even after use has ceased. An overdose can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Narcotics (heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and prescription analgesics, e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone)

Narcotics are very addictive physically and psychologically. Anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression are among the health effects of narcotics. An overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of HIV infection and other diseases increases significantly when individuals inject drugs and share needles.

Stimulants (cocaine, crack, and amphetamines)

Use of cocaine and crack is physically and psychologically addictive and extremely dangerous. An overdose can result in seizures and death. Health effects of stimulants include agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heart rhythm, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations.

Policies

All members of the University community are expected to abide by University policies and state and federal laws pertaining to alcohol and controlled substances.

Alcohol

In accordance with State law, persons under 21 years of age may not possess or consume alcoholic beverages on any property controlled by Illinois State University, including residence halls and apartments. The sale, delivery, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages in or on any property owned or controlled by the University by any person, regardless of age, is prohibited except as otherwise provided in law and/or University policies. This includes University vehicles or personal vehicles when being used for University business. Where permitted under University policies, the use of alcoholic beverages on University premises shall be considered a privilege and may be allowed only if consistent with State laws and University policies and only when it will not interfere with the decorum and academic atmosphere of the campus. Policies are subject to change. The most current policies are available on the applicable University website (<https://policy.illinoisstate.edu/>).

Drugs

Illinois State University Policy prohibits unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance upon any property owned, operated, or controlled by Illinois State University or in association with any University-related duties or activities. This includes University vehicles or personal vehicles when being used for University business. Policies are subject to change. The most current policies are available on the applicable University website (<https://policy.illinoisstate.edu/>).

Sanctions

In addition to possible criminal prosecution for illegal drug and/or alcohol use or possession, students who violate the [Code of Student Conduct](#) including alcohol and drug violations are subject to student conduct proceedings by the University. Students found in violation of these policies receive sanctions ranging from censure (or warning) to removal from the University community depending upon the nature of the offense and previous disciplinary history. Students are required to participate in an alcohol or a drug education and/or intervention program(s) as appropriate, as the process is designed to be educational. The University may contact the parents of students under the age of 21 who are also financially dependent (as noted on federal tax forms) when the student is found in violation of alcohol or drug related regulations and is given the sanction of Disciplinary Dismissal, Disciplinary Suspension, Restrictive Disciplinary Probation, or if the student accrues more than one semester of Disciplinary Probation. Students may also face civil or criminal charges from local law enforcement agencies for alcohol and/or drug violations on and off campus.

Laws

State of Illinois Laws on Alcohol

It is a violation of state law:

- for any person under the age of 21 to possess alcohol in any public place (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- to sell or deliver alcohol to anyone under 21, or to an intoxicated person (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- to possess alcohol within the passenger area of a motor vehicle with the seal broken (625 ILCS 5/11-502).
- for a person under 21 to represent that they are over 21 for the purpose of obtaining alcohol (235 ILCS 5/10-1).
- to sell or give a false ID to any person under the age of 21 (235 ILCS 5/6-16).
- for a person under 21 to use a false ID or an ID which is not actually one's own in attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage (235 ILCS 5/6-16).

Violations of these laws can result in fines of up to \$2,500 and one year in jail.

The driver's license of a person under 21 may be suspended or revoked without a hearing when that person has purchased or attempted to purchase alcohol from a duly licensed establishment or who has consumed alcohol on licensed premises. Persons convicted of violating local ordinances prohibiting a person under 21 years of age from purchasing, accepting, possessing, or consuming alcohol and prohibiting the transfer or alteration of ID cards, the use of the ID card of another or a false or forged ID card, or the use of false information to obtain an ID card may have their driver's license suspended or revoked.

Any amount of alcohol in the system of a driver under the age of 21 results in a suspension or revocation of one's license (625 ILCS 5/11-501). The operation of a motor vehicle by a driver, regardless of age, with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater carries substantial penalties. The first offense can result in a \$2,500 fine, incarceration for up to one year, and suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's license.

Town of Normal Ordinances on Alcohol

It is a violation of Town Ordinances for a person under the age of 21 to possess alcohol anywhere within Normal (Section 17.3-1(B)). It is also a violation for any person to possess alcohol on any public street, sidewalk, or other public place with the seal broken (Section 17.3-1(A)).

State of Illinois Laws on Illicit Drugs

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois under the Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570). Penalties vary according to the type of drug, the amount of the drug, previous offenses of offender, and whether the offender intended to manufacture, deliver, sell, or use the drug. Please note: Public Act 101-0027, the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, effective January 1, 2020 changed the State Law on Cannabis under 720 ILCS 550. However, federal law still has prohibitions related to cannabis use and/or possession on University property and during University activities.

Federal Laws on Illicit Drugs

Simple possession of controlled substances can result in a one-year prison term and a minimum of a \$1,000 fine for first offenders found guilty in a federal court. Subsequent convictions can result in significantly greater penalties (21 U.S. C. 844(a)). Federal penalties for illegal trafficking of a controlled substance can range from 1 year to life imprisonment with significant fines. Drug Enforcement Agency:

https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf

NOTE: State and federal laws are subject to change. Students and employees are advised to check Federal laws <http://uscode.house.gov/>.

State of Illinois Statutes <http://www.ilga.gov/>, and Town of Normal Municipal Code <https://www.normal.org/101/Municipal-Code> for changes in laws and ordinances.

Campus Alcohol and Drug Prevention, Counseling and Treatment Programs

Illinois State University Health Promotion and Wellness (309) 438-9355 / Wellness.IllinoisState.edu

Alcohol Education Program

- The Alcohol Education Program is an instructional program for students found in violation of university alcohol policies, Town of Normal alcohol ordinances, and state law regarding alcohol within McLean County. The program addresses low and high-risk drinking behaviors utilizing a lifestyle harm reduction model.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention Program

- Provides resources to students, faculty, and staff, delivers the Alcohol Wise prevention course to all new students, offers presentations to student groups and residence halls, and coordinates awareness campaigns.

Recovery for Redbirds: RecoveryForRedbirds@IllinoisState.edu or (309) 438-2564. An RSO designed to support ISU students by offering weekly activities to be involved with.

Illinois State University Student Counseling Services (309) 438-3655

If you suspect that you or someone that you know are experiencing difficulties due to alcohol or drug use, talking with a qualified individual is the first step. Counselors assist students in an unbiased, nonjudgmental manner. Services are free for current students. All interactions with staff in Student Counseling are handled in a confidential manner. Student Counseling Services are located on the third floor of the Student Services Building.

Illinois State University Student Health Services (309) 438-8655 or (309) 438-2564

Student Health Services has a psychiatrist on staff who can provide consultations for Medication Assisted Recovery (MAR) for alcohol use disorders. All Student Health Service physicians can prescribe smoking cessation medications for nicotine, which may also facilitate recovery from other substance use. Student Health Services also has a licensed professional who can assist those in recovery or who are concerned about their use of substances or engagement in a compulsive behavior (such as with alcohol, drugs, food/eating, gambling, technology/video games, or other).

Community Resources:

PATH -211 (direct line for any referral) or (888) 865-9903

A 24-hour information, referral and crisis response telephone service. Trained paraprofessionals listen and clarify the caller's situations then help the caller evaluate alternatives, including referral options.

Alcoholics Anonymous (309) 828-7092

A fellowship group of men and women who share their experience and hope to solve their common problem and help others recover from alcoholism.

Alanon/Alateen (309) 827-7426 Voice 24-Hour Hotline

A support group for spouses, family, and friends whose lives have been affected by someone else's drinking.

Narcotics Anonymous (217) 373-2063 or (800) 407-7195 Toll-free 24/7 Helpline

A fellowship group for individuals recovering from drug addiction.

Treatment Programs within Bloomington/Normal

Chestnut Health Systems (309) 827-6026 or (888) 924-3786 1003 Martin Luther King Drive, Bloomington, IL 61701