

Alcohol and Other Drugs

Policy and Resource Guide

INTRODUCTION

Western Illinois 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.

Western Illinois 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. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, you are being provided the following information: description of the health risks and legal sanctions associated with alcohol and other drugs; University standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions for students and employees who violate the standards; and resources for education, prevention, and treatment.

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 problems attributed to the over consumption of alcohol are often brought on by binge-drinking practices. Alcohol abuse directly correlates with lower academic performance, sexual assault, driving under the influence, increased accidents, legal difficulties, financial difficulties, and injuries.

Cannabis

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. Someone high on marijuana may seem giggly or silly for no reason and have trouble walking. Studies of marijuana's mental effects show that the drug can impair or reduce short-term memory, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to do things which require concentration, swift reactions, and coordination. Users often have a lowered immune system. The active ingredient in cannabis, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for approximately 30 days.

Club Drugs

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. Examples of club drugs are: MDMA, GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD. 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 sometimes used in connection with sexual assault.

Hallucinogens

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

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

Use of cocaine, crack, Ritalin, and Adderall 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 heartbeat, 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 Western Illinois University, including residence halls and apartments. The sale, delivery, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages in or on any property controlled by the University by persons 21 years of age or older are strictly prohibited except as otherwise provided in these policies. University property includes University vehicles or personal vehicles used for University business. Where permitted under these 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.

*See the Western Illinois University Code of Student Conduct and the Residence Hall Handbook for more information. <http://www.wiu.edu/srr>
http://www.wiu.edu/student_services/housing/living_on_campus/pdf/Residence_HallHandbook2021.pdf*

Drugs

Western Illinois University policy prohibits unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance upon any property owned, operated, or controlled by Western Illinois University.

While Illinois law, as of January 1, 2020, may allow certain cannabis-related activities such as limited medical marijuana use and other recreational use and possession, using and possessing cannabis in any form remains a crime under federal law. As a recipient of federal funding, the University is required to continue to prohibit the use and possession of all federally-controlled substances including cannabis. Consequently, such activity will remain prohibited by University policy and the WIU Code of Student Conduct. Using or possessing medical marijuana on WIU property is prohibited even with a valid prescription.

Western Illinois University's policies related to the use and possession of cannabis has not changed with the passing of HB1438, "Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act."

Code of Student Conduct

www.wiu.edu/srr

Drug-Free Workplace Policy

www.wiu.edu/policies/drugfree.php

Sanctions

Students who commit alcohol, cannabis, or other drug policy violations are subject to disciplinary proceedings by the University under the Code of Student Conduct. Sanctions range from censure to dismissal from the University depending on the seriousness of the offense and previous disciplinary history. Usually, first-time offenders must complete a Step-1 Screening and Assessment for alcohol and other drugs. The successful completion of a comprehensive AOD evaluation and intervention program may be sanctioned as a condition for continued enrollment or re-enrollment for subsequent and/or more serious offenses. The University may disclose to a parent information regarding a student's violation of any law or University policy governing the use or possession of alcohol, cannabis, or other controlled substance if the student is under age 21. In addition to University sanctions, students may also face civil or criminal penalties for alcohol, cannabis, or other drug violations, whether on and off campus.

See Western Illinois University's Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities for more information.

www.wiu.edu/srr

Faculty, administrative staff, and Civil Service employees who violate University policies concerning drugs and alcohol may be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination/discharge of employment.

Faculty, administrative staff, Civil Service employees, and students are advised that violators of state or federal law are also subject to criminal prosecution by state and/or federal authorities.

See Western Illinois University Policy on Drug and Alcohol Abuse for more information.

<http://www.wiu.edu/vpas/policies/drugalcohol.php>

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 in a motor vehicle with the seal broken (625 ILCS 5/11-502).
- for a person under 21 to represent that s/he is 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 (25 ILCS 5/6-16).
- for a person under 21 to consume, possess, transfer, or purchase alcohol, or to receive alcohol as a gift (235 ILCS 5/6-16 and 235 ILCS 5/6-20).
- for a person to knowingly permit a gathering where alcohol is being consumed by those under age 21 (235 ILCS 5/6-16c).

Violations of these laws can result in fines of up to \$2,500 and one year in jail and/or felony charges or license suspended/revoked.

IDs - 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 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 also have their driver's licenses suspended or revoked.

Zero Tolerance and DUI - Operation of a motor vehicle by a driver under the age of 21 with ANY alcohol present in the blood or breath (i.e.,

a BAC of more than .00) will receive a Zero Tolerance Suspension of their driving privileges. 625 ILCS 5/11-501.8. The suspension is for 3 months for cooperating with testing and 6 months for a refusal to submit to testing. Operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood or breath concentration of .08 or more, or the presence of illegal (and sometimes prescription) drugs, or intoxicating compounds detected in blood or urine, results in a suspension of the driving privileges of 6 months (if the driver cooperates with testing) or 12 months upon a refusal of testing. Conviction of DUI will result in an additional, one-year license revocation (2-year revocation if the driver is under 21). The maximum fine for the first offense DUI is \$2,500 and up to one year in the county jail, along with a revocation of driving privileges if convicted. DUI offenders may also be sentenced to perform 100 hours of community service, and pay an additional, mandatory fine of \$500, if the alcohol concentration in his or her blood, breath, other bodily substance, or urine was 0.16 or more. 625 ILCS 5/11-501(c)(4).

Suspension of License for Alcohol Conviction - The driving privileges of any person under 21 shall be suspended for a minimum of 3 months without a hearing when that person's name is reported to the Illinois Secretary of State, following a conviction OR a sentence of Court Supervision for consumption or possession of alcohol by a minor, whether the sentencing stems from a violation of state law OR from a violation of a local municipal ordinance. A second offense/sentencing results in a 6-month suspension, and a third offense results in a 12-month suspension. 625 ILCS 5/6-206.

City of Macomb Ordinances on Alcohol

In addition to state law, Chapter 4 of the Macomb Municipal Code includes general public alcohol restrictions that make it unlawful:

- for a person to transport, carry or possess alcoholic liquor other than in the original container and with the seal unbroken on public property or anywhere accessible to the general public, with a fine of between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-115c)),
- for a person to consume alcoholic liquor on any public property or anywhere accessible to the general public with a fine between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-115(a)),
- for a person to sell or offer to sell alcohol without a retail license, with a fine between \$500 and \$750, (Sec.4-51(a)),
- for a person to sell or offer to resell alcohol/liquor after purchasing such alcohol/liquor at retail price, with a fine between \$500 and \$750 (Sec. 4-51(b)),
- for a person under 20 years of age to enter a class A tavern, (Sec. 4-72(5)),
- for a person under age 21 to purchase, accept, possess, or consume alcohol/liquor, with a fine of between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-95),
- for a person to sell or deliver alcohol/liquor to a minor, with a fine of between \$300 and \$750, (Sec. 4-96),
- for a person to possess open alcohol in public, with a fine of between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-115(c)),
- for a person to give false information for keg registration, with a fine of between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-114(f)(2)), and/or
- for a person to assist a minor in misrepresentation of age to obtain alcohol/liquor, with a fine of between \$250 and \$750, (Sec. 4-98).

See the City of Macomb Municipal Code for more information.

https://library.municode.com/il/macomb/codes/code_of_ordinances?n=odeId=11189

See the City of Moline Municipal Code for more information.

<http://il-moline.civicplus.com/index.aspx?NID=559>

State of Illinois Laws on Illicit Drugs

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois under the Cannabis Control, Act 720 ILCS 550/1 et seq. and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, 720-ILCS 570/100 et seq. and 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq. 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. A person who commits a first offense for possession of a controlled substance may receive a prison sentence of one to three years, plus a fine of up to \$25,000. More severe

penalties are imposed for repeat offenders and persons involved in the manufacture or delivery of controlled substances including longer prison terms and fines up to \$500,000.

Federal Laws on Illicit Drugs

Simple possession of controlled substances can result in a one year prison term and 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)). A conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury can result in life imprisonment.

Denial of Federal Aid (20 U.S.C. § 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION, COUNSELING AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Western Illinois University Resources

Alcohol and Other Drug Resource Center (309/298-2457)
Beu Health Center (309/298-1888)
University Counseling Center (309/298-2453)
Office of Public Safety (309/298-1949)

Students can also contact their Resident Assistant or Complex Director, an advisor, or a faculty or staff member and ask for assistance.

Macomb Community Health Services

WIU Alcohol & Other Drugs Resource Center (309/298-2457)
McDonough District Hospital (309/833-4101)
Bridgeway (309/837-4876)

Quad Cities Community Health Services

Alcoholics Anonymous (309/764-1016)
Community Healthcare (563/336-3000)
Genesis Health Systems (563/421-1000)
UnityPoint Health Trinity (309/779-5000)
Robert Young Center (309/779-2031)
Vera French Community Mental Health Center (563/383-1900)

Employee Assistance Program

http://www.wiu.edu/vpas/human_resources/benefits/index.php#EAP

STUDENT RIGHT TO KNOW

Information complying with the Federal Right to Know Legislation including the Campus Safety and Security Act (Clery Law) is available at: Office of Public Safety, University Housing & Dining Services, and Vice President for Student Services. The information contains campus crime statistics and graduation rates at Western Illinois University. The report can also be found at www.wiu.edu/clery.