

LINDENWOOD

LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY-BELLEVILLE

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations

Biennial Review:

Academic Years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018



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The Mission of Lindenwood University

The Mission of Lindenwood University: Real experience. Real success. Enhancing lives through quality education and professional preparatory experiences.

Integrity - We are committed to ensuring trust and respect for all persons in an environment that cultivates individual and institutional integrity.

Dedication - We are committed to developing a high-performance work ethic and dedication to discipline or vocation.

Excellence - We are committed to providing quality and excellence in all our endeavors.

Creativity - We are committed to the development of original ideas, knowledge and innovative approaches to solving complex problems.

Community - We are committed to creating a connected, diverse community, sharing common attitudes, interests, and goals supporting personal and professional growth.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities [EDGAR Part 86] Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention

Federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]

LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY-BELLEVILLE NOTIFICATION/DISTRIBUTION

Introduction

The Lindenwood University-Belleville Board of Trustees and the university administration seek to provide a safe, secure, healthful, and drug-free work, campus, and community environment. Additionally, Lindenwood University intends to comply fully with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act of 1989, as amended. Students of the university are expected and required to attend classes, fulfill their Student Worker obligations, and participate in university activities in appropriate mental and physical condition.

In addition to information and policies stated in the university catalogs and Student Handbook, the following information outlines institutional policies and programs designed to implement federal legislation on this issue. University policy also provides for a biennial review of these policies and programs to determine their effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Student Compliance

Each student of Lindenwood University will, as a condition of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this policy, which implements the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, as amended.

Prohibited Student Conduct

Students will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, or alcohol while on university property or engaged in university-related activities. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis (marijuana), and prescription drugs, except when used in accordance with instructions from a proper medical authority.

In addition, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) has policies prohibiting alcoholic beverages at any athletic event on-or off-campus. Further, students receiving federal financial assistance (Pell Grant, Stafford Loans, etc.) are required to sign pledges that they will not use, possess, or distribute controlled substances, and they risk cancellation of said aid if they are involved in such activity.

Student Disciplinary Action

Students who violate this policy are subject to a range of disciplinary actions, which are outlined on the following page. Disciplinary action taken will depend upon the circumstances of the individual situation and the judgment of appropriate university officials.

In conjunction with, or in lieu of, the imposition of any disciplinary actions, students may (1) be referred to appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies for prosecution, or (2) be required to complete an appropriate counseling or rehabilitation program.

If university policies conflict with or contradict the Drug-Free Workplace or Drug-Free Schools and Communities regulations, the latter (option 2) shall prevail.

Offense	First Violation Penalty May Include	Subsequent Violations Penalty May Include
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal possession of alcohol on the campus • Use of alcohol by a minor • Sale or giving away of alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning • Work requirement • Disciplinary probation • Expulsion from the residence halls • Dismissal from Lindenwood • Referral to counseling or rehabilitation program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to dismissal from Lindenwood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession or use of a controlled substance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary Probation • Expulsion from the residence halls • Dismissal from Lindenwood • Referral to counseling or rehabilitation program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to dismissal from Lindenwood
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale or distribution of a controlled substance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismissal from Lindenwood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismissal from Lindenwood

Data Collection and Assessment

The dean of students, clery compliance coordinator, and director of public safety gather data on AOD educational events, policies, procedures, data and other appropriate updates via email and/or within department meetings. Individuals have been identified in key departments to maintain a log and provide updates each semester. All incoming freshmen students complete two online modules on AOD. That data is maintained by the assistant director of first year and transfer programs and is shared with the dean of students. Each department meets with their appropriate leadership to assess if an update needs to be made to their events, policies, procedures, and data collection. All data and updates are sent to the coordinator of clery compliance, director of public safety and dean of students. The dean of students prepares the biennial report, which is reviewed by the coordinator of clery compliance and director of public safety. The approved report is forwarded to and approved by the president of the university.

The alcohol and drug offenses that were reported to the Department of Public Safety and

Violation	2016-2017	2017-2018
Alcohol: Dean of Students	18	10
Alcohol: Arrests	0	0
Drugs: Dean of Students	4	13
Drugs: Arrests	0	0

the dean of students for 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 are noted below.

AOD Policy and Program Recommendations

1. Review and update the AOD policy for the Student Handbook, student organizations, and Greek-letter organizations.
2. Update the Alcohol and Drug Policy for the students to include a link to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration’s website that will provide additional information about drug effects.
3. Increase distribution of DFSCA materials to students, faculty, and staff through multiple platforms.

Athlete Drug Testing

Lindenwood University-Belleville is committed to the physical and mental well-being of its student-athletes. The University holds a strong belief that the use of drugs and alcohol has a negative effect on the academic and athletic performance of its student-athletes. This policy is intended to set a minimum standard by which sanctions are to be enforced. Additional team policies, University policies or past rules infractions may increase the severity of incurred penalties.

Selection

All Lindenwood University-Belleville student-athletes participating in all sports (NAIA or SLS) subject to drug testing. Drug testing can be random, at the request of a coach, or if there is reasonable suspicion. For random drug testing, random numbers will be selected from a numbered roster. The student-athletes whose names correspond to these selected numbers will be tested. The university will incur the cost of all random and coach requested drug testing fees.

In addition, the term reasonable suspicion means that information has been received by a member of the coaching staff, athletic training staff, staff personnel, or others, in good faith, from a reliable source, regarding the student-athletes use of banned substances. Furthermore, a student-athlete’s possession of, or use of a prohibited substance, arrest, or conviction related to the possession of, or use of or trafficking of banned substances, all rise to the level of reasonable suspicion. All cost associated with drug testing, mandated due to reasonable suspicion, will be at the expense of the student.

Method of Testing Student

Athletes will meet with the dean of students, the head athletic trainer, their head coach and a representative of the Athletic Department administration (not including the head athletic director) where the student-athlete will be informed about the drug testing program. A copy of this program will be available to the student-athlete as part of the Student-Athlete Handbook and is available on the Lindenwood University-Belleville athletic website. Student-athletes are required upon enrollment to sign a drug testing consent form. Student-athletes may be inconvenienced during practices, meetings, strength and conditioning sessions, etc. The Student-athlete may even be tested in off hour times such as early morning, meal times, and/or late evenings.

Tests will be primarily conducted for, but not limited to, drugs of abuse, such as, amphetamines, cannabinoids, cocaine, and other controlled substances. All other substances on the NAIA Banned Substance List may also be included in testing. Drug testing can consist of the collection of urine or hair samples from the student-athlete, or other similar drug tests, under the direct supervision of trained personnel. Analysis of the sample will be performed by a laboratory contracted by the university to do such testing. All samples having positive results, indicating the presence of prohibited drugs or their metabolites, will be further analyzed.

All student-athletes refusing to provide a urine sample or failing to appear at a scheduled screening will be sanctioned as if their results were positive. Additionally, in the event a urine sample is found to be diluted, follow up testing will be mandated. If the student-athlete cannot produce a non-dilute sample in a timely fashion, the student-athlete will be sanctioned as if the results were positive.

Positive Drug Tests

The Lindenwood University-Belleville Athletic Department will make every effort to keep the test results confidential and will oppose disclosure thereof to any unauthorized persons within or outside the university.

The head coach, head athletic trainer, a representative of the Athletic Department administration, and the dean of students will all be notified of all positive drug tests or alcohol related infractions. The athletic director will inform the student-athlete as well as the dean of students of the presence of a substance in his/her sample. The head athletic trainer will advise the student-athlete on the nature of the substance and the negative health effects of using said substance. An athletic administrator will inform the Student-Athlete of the right to an appeal and the process for doing so.

Any test that comes back positive for an NAIA banned substance will be subject to following:

1. An initial offense, whether tested at random or for reasonable suspicion, will result in mandatory enrollment in University Drug Intervention Program, resulting in loss of play and all team activities until they produce a clean drug screen. The Student-athlete will be required to sign Success Contract with the Dean of Students. (Agreement attached).
2. A second offense will result in expulsion from the university for failing to maintain their agreement under the Success Contract.

Athlete Team Travel

For all athletes who are traveling with a team, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs are not allowed at any juncture during university-sponsored travel.

Controlled Substances

Lindenwood University-Belleville cooperates with local, state, and federal officials regarding the use of controlled substances. Because the use of drugs harms the user physically and mentally, interferes with the user's ability to carry on his or her academic and social life, and infringes upon the social and academic rights of others, Lindenwood University-Belleville will not tolerate and strictly prohibits any use, possession, or distribution of narcotics, illegal drugs, chemicals, and/or related paraphernalia. Further, students receiving federal financial aid (Pell Grant, Guaranteed Student Loan, etc.) are required to sign pledges that they will not use, possess, or distribute controlled substances, and they risk the cancellation of that aid by involvement in such activity. A medical use of drugs is permitted when prescribed by a physician. Violation of this policy may result in immediate dismissal. A copy of the Lindenwood University-Belleville Guide to a Drug-Free Campus is available in Student Development and Resource Center (SDRC).

Lindenwood University-Belleville will assist in any substance abuse problem that may arise. The Student Development and Resource Center (SDRC) and the Student Counseling and Resource Center (SCRC), will provide additional assistance for students having a physical or psychological problem with alcohol, drugs, or other chemicals. Students may also voluntarily approach a university official for assistance. In situations in which a behavioral incident involves substance abuse and results in disciplinary action, the university's interest also includes the provision of screening, educational, informational assistance, and referral to other professional services.

Greek Life

The Greek-Life Student Handbook includes several key aspects regarding alcohol and other drugs (AOD), which were written based on the Fraternal Risk Management Policy, Lindenwood Student Government Association, IFC Code of Conduct, AFLV, InterFraternity Rush Rules, and Panhellenic Policies:

- Lindenwood University-Belleville and the Office Student Life and Leadership do not allow any Greek lettered organization to host an event on or off campus where alcohol is being served. If a chapter is found in violation of this policy, it could face disciplinary actions from the dean of students.
- The use of alcohol is prohibited in membership recruitment, rush, and Bid Day activities. The week of recruitment is a dry week. All active members are to refrain from alcohol and being present at an establishment whose sales are associated predominately with alcohol. Chapter funds cannot be used to purchase alcohol.

Association of Fraternal Leadership & Values (AFLV) Standards Policy:

- To ensure that all Association of Fraternal Leadership & Values Conferences continue to maintain a reputation for excellence and high standards, we have high

expectations of appropriate behavior at each event. In an effort to minimize hotel security involvement, behavior standards will be monitored and enforced by the Conference Standards Team.

- While the head delegates are responsible for the members of their delegation, it is expected that each conference participant read, understand, and follow conference behavior rules as well as appropriate federal, state, and local laws. The head delegate will be held accountable for the actions of members within his or her delegation.
- The members of the conference staff expect all conference attendees to respect the property and the rights of the hotel and its guests. Be advised that no alcohol is allowed to be brought into the hotel or to be consumed in public areas. Alcohol is not permitted at any conference event, including meals. Loud and disruptive music is also prohibited. The laws of the host state apply to all in attendance.
- After one warning, individuals violating conduct expectations may be asked to leave the conference and the hotel. Conference staff reserve the right to send any individual or delegation home without any warning if the violation is deemed severe enough by the staff. Appropriate head delegates, university officials, and national fraternities/sororities will be informed of the conduct and the individuals responsible. If any member of a council is asked to leave the hotel, that council may be suspended from attending future AFLV conferences. Additionally, if a university has repeated offenses while in attendance, its membership in the Association of Fraternal Leadership & Values and eligibility to attend future conferences will be in jeopardy.

Lindenwood Student Government Association

Hazing Policy

All forms of activities defined as hazing shall be banned including: brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, or exposure to the elements; forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug, or other substances; or other forced elements or activity which could adversely affect the mental or physical health or safety of the individual.

Funds Request Policy

Lindenwood University-Bellefonte will not approve funds requests that include alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances.

Tobacco Policy

The use of smoking and smokeless tobacco, including e-cigarettes and vapor pens, is prohibited in all campus buildings and facilities. This includes classrooms, laboratories, hallways, rest rooms, residence halls, and lounges. The campus is a tobacco-free campus in all areas of campus property.

Prevention and Education Programs

- **Current Drug Trends:** Personal Counseling sponsored a guest speaker who came to campus to discuss substance abuse trends, focusing on the college-age population. Counseling staff also spoke about substance abuse effects on the body and treatments for substance abuse.
- **New Student Orientation:** The Student Development and Resource Center (SDRC) and FirstYear Programs offered programming during orientation that addressed issues facing college students and resources available to support students struggling with these issues. Topics focused on alcohol use/abuse, sexual assault, eating disorders, and coping with long-distance relationships.
- **Haven Training** course from EverFi. Education/awareness s to domestic/dating violence and sexual assault.
- **Texting and Driving, Drinking and Driving Awareness** (Fall 2017/Fall 2018)
- **Mental Health Awareness Week** (Fall 2018)
 - Roll over simulator (Fall 2018)
 - Drunk Goggles Obstacle Course (Fall 2018)
 - Crisis Intervention Team Seminar – Belleville Police Department (Fall 2018)
- **Human Resources** (ongoing)
 - Employees are able to use the Employee Assistance Program for free and AOD counseling and substance abuse services.
 - Free online training programs on AOD in the workplace and for students are available
- **Counseling – Individual and Group** (all year): Individual and group counseling for AOD issues is offered to students year-around by the Student Counseling and Resource Center. A mandated AOD substance support group is also available for students who were sanctioned for AOD violations. A list of community AOD resources (Attachment C) is also made available to students.
- **First-Year Experience** (every semester): Incoming first-year students are reminded of the dangers of alcohol and drugs, dealing with a roommate/friend who has a substance abuse problem, available resources (on and off campus), and that Lindenwood University-Belleville is a dry campus.
- All area coordinators and assistant area coordinators have ongoing training throughout the year on a variety of areas, including safety, alcohol and drug abuse, and sexual assault awareness and prevention.

- Student-athletes are given login access to Drug Free Sports AXIS which gives information about ingredients in medications, banned substances, and information on alcohol and marijuana is provided.

Drug-Free Campus Policy (employees)

Introduction

The Lindenwood University-Belleville Board of Trustees and the administration seek to provide a safe, secure, healthful, drug-free work, campus, and community environment. Additionally, the university intends to comply fully with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. Employees of the university are expected and required to report to work in appropriate mental and physical condition. University policy also provides for a biennial review of these policies and programs to determine their effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Employee Sanctions: Human Resources

Employees who violate the Drug-Free Campus Policy are subject to a range of disciplinary actions. The disciplinary action taken in a particular situation will depend upon the circumstances of the individual situation and the judgment of appropriate university officials. In conjunction with, or in lieu of the imposition of any disciplinary actions, employees may (1) be referred to appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies for prosecution, or (2) be required to complete an appropriate counseling or rehabilitation program. The disciplinary process is administered by the Office of Human Resources.

Employee Compliance

Each employee of the university will, as a condition of employment, agree to abide by the provisions of this policy which implements the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

Prohibited Employee Conduct

Employees will not engage in unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, or alcohol while on university property or engaged in any university-related activity. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis (marijuana), and prescription drugs, except when used in accordance with instructions from a proper medical authority.

Drug-Free Schools, Communities, and Workplace

Lindenwood University-Belleville strives to uphold the ideal of an alcohol-free, drug-free campus, and we strictly enforce related policies and regulations. In keeping with this ideal, we comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and we seek to provide a healthy, safe, and secure environment for students and employees.

Lindenwood has implemented programs that provide for annual distribution, in writing, to each student and employee of (1) standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university property or as

part of any university activity; (2) descriptions of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law; (3) descriptions of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs; and (4) clear statements of the disciplinary sanctions that the university will impose on the students and employees.

Legal Sanctions

Apart from Lindenwood University-Belleville policies and sanctions, students who engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit or illegal drugs, or alcohol are subject to sanctions under local municipal ordinances, Illinois statutes, and federal codes. Such sanctions could include fines and imprisonment.

Attachment A lists Illinois State Law and Federal Law pertaining to illegal activities involving drugs and alcohol and their respective penalties.

Health Risks

The use, misuse, or abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol can lead to or result in a variety of health risks including, but not limited to, addiction or dependency, physical infirmities and trauma, mental and emotional disorders, and harm to unborn children.

Attachment B provides additional information about the associated risks with commonly abused substances.

Student, Faculty, and Staff Assistance / Resources

Lindenwood University-Belleville seeks to treat substance abuse problems in a manner consistent with its mission as an educational institution. Students may voluntarily approach a university official for assistance. The Student Development and Resource Center (SDRC) and Student Counseling and Resource Center (SCRC) will provide additional student assistance for anyone having a physical or psychological problem with alcohol, drugs, or other chemicals. In situations in which a behavioral incident involves substance abuse and results in disciplinary action, the university's interests also include provisions for screening, educational/ informational assistance, and referral to other professional services.

Attachment C provides a list of campus, community, and online resources available to students, faculty, and staff.

In accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the university. Further, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the university or be subjected to discrimination by the university.

ATTACHMENT A

Illinois Sanctions for Violation of Alcohol Control Statutes

235 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/6-20

- A. Class A Misdemeanor - unlawful use of a identification card
- B. Class 4 Felony - fictitious or unlawfully altered identification card
- C. Class 4 Felony - fraudulent identification card
- D. Class B Misdemeanor to possess or sell alcohol if you are under 21.*
- E. Class A Misdemeanor to sell, give, or deliver alcohol to individuals under 21 years of age. Local ordinances may also be enforced.

Class A Misdemeanors are punishable with a fine of \$1 to \$2,500 and up to 1 year in the county jail.

Class B Misdemeanors are punishable with a fine of \$1 to \$1,500 and up to 6 months in the county jail.* These violations may also result in one's driver's license being administratively revoked or suspended by the Illinois Secretary of State's office.

Illinois Sanctions for Driving Under the Influence

625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/11-501

- A. A. Driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof
 - a. First Conviction
 - i. Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - iii. Maximum fine of \$2,500
 - b. Second Conviction
 - i. Minimum five-year loss of full driving privileges for a second conviction in a 20-year period
 - ii. Mandatory five days imprisonment or 240 hours of community service
 - iii. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - iv. Maximum fine of \$2,5000
 - c. Third Conviction – Class 2 Felony
 - i. Minimum ten-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Mandatory 18-30 month periodic imprisonment
 - iii. Possible imprisonment for up to seven years
 - iv. Maximum fine of \$25,000
 - d. Aggravated DUI – Class 4 Felony (following a crash resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disfigurement)
 - i. Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Mandatory ten days imprisonment or 480 hours of community service
 - iii. Possible imprisonment for up to twelve years
 - iv. Maximum fine of \$25,000
- B. Other alcohol offenses
 - a. Providing alcohol to a person under age 21
 - i. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - ii. Maximum fine of \$2,500

- b. Illegal transportation of an alcoholic beverage
 - i. Maximum fine of \$1,000
 - ii. Point-assigned violation will be entered on drivers record
 - iii. Driver's license suspension for a second conviction in a 12 month period
- c. Knowingly permitting a driver under the influence to operate a vehicle
 - i. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - ii. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- d. Summary Suspension
 - i. First offense
 - 1. A chemical test indication a Blood-Alcohol Content (BAC) of .08 or greater results in a mandatory six-month driver's license suspension
 - 2. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a twelve-month suspension
 - ii. Subsequent offenses
 - 1. A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory one-year driver's license suspension
 - 2. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a three-year license suspension

Illinois Penalties for Drinking and Driving Under Age 21

- a. Driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds or any combination thereof
 - a. First Conviction
 - i. Minimum of two-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - iii. Maximum fine of \$2,500
 - b. Second Conviction
 - i. Minimum five-year loss of full driving privileges for a second conviction in a 20-year period
 - ii. Mandatory five days imprisonment or 240 hours of community service
 - iii. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - iv. Maximum fine of \$2,500
 - c. Third Conviction – Class 2 Felony
 - i. Minimum ten-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Mandatory 18-30 month periodic imprisonment
 - iii. Possible imprisonment for up to seven years
 - iv. Maximum fine of \$25,000
 - d. Aggravated DUI – Class 4 Felony (following a crash resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disfigurement)
 - i. Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges
 - ii. Possible imprisonment for up to twelve years
 - iii. Maximum fine of \$25,000
- b. Other alcohol offenses
 - a. Illegal transportation of an alcoholic beverage
 - i. Maximum fine of \$1,000
 - ii. Driver's license suspended for first conviction

- iii. Driver's license revoked for a second conviction
- b. Summary Suspension
 - i. First offense
 - ii. A chemical test indication of a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory six-month driver's license suspension
 - iii. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a twelve-month suspension
- c. Subsequent offenses
 - i. A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory one-year driver's license suspension
 - ii. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a three-year license suspension
- c. The Zero Tolerance Law provides that minors can have their driving privileges suspended even if they're not intoxicated at the .08 level. The following table shows the length of time your driving privileges may be suspended under the Zero Tolerance Law (for BAC of .01 or greater) and DUI Laws (for BAC of .08 or greater). The loss of driving privileges is greater if you refuse to take a sobriety test.

	Under Zero Tolerance Law		Under DUI Laws	
		If test refused		If test refused
1 st violation	3 months	6 months	6 months	12 months
2 nd violation	1 year	2 years	1 year	3 years

Effect on Driving Record

- Zero tolerance (BAC of .01 or greater) – except during suspension period, not on public driving record as long as there is no subsequent suspension.
- DUI conviction (BAC of .08 or greater) – Permanently on public driving record

*Under certain conditions, you may be charged with DUI even though your BAC is below .08.

Except during suspension period, violation is not on public driving record as long as there is no subsequent suspension permanently on public driving record.

State of Illinois Statutory Provisions for Illegal Drugs Manufacture or Delivery

Illegal Drugs	Manufacture or Delivery (720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 570/401)				Possession (720 ILCS 570/402)	
	Class X Felony	Class 1 Felony	Class 2 Felony	Class 3 Felony	Class 1 Felony	Class 4 Felony
	not more than \$500,000 fine	not more than \$250,000 fine	not more than \$200,000 fine	not more than \$150,000 fine	not more than \$20,000 fine	not more than \$15,000 fine
	Min. 6 years	4 to 15 years	3 to 7 years	2 to 5 years	4 to 15 years	1 to 4 years
Heroin	15 grams or more	10-14 grams	10 grams or less		15 grams or more	less than 15 grams
Cocaine	15 grams or more	1-14 grams	1 gram or less		15 grams or more	less than 15 grams

Morphine	15 grams or more	10-14 grams	10 grams or less		15 grams or more	less than 15 grams
Peyote	200 grams or more	50-199 grams		50 grams or less	200 grams or more	less than 200 grams
Barbiturates	200 grams or more	50-199 grams		50 grams or less	200 grams or more	less than 200 grams
Amphetamines	200 grams or more	50-199 grams		50 grams or less	200 grams or more	less than 200 grams
Lysergic Acid (LSD)	15 grams or more	5 to 14 grams or hits		5 grams or less	15 grams or more	less than 15 grams
Petazocine	30 grams or more	10 to 29 grams		10 grams or less	30 grams or more	less than 30 grams
Methaqualone	30 grams or more	10 to 29 grams		10 grams or less	30 grams or more	less than 30 grams
Phencyclidine	30 grams or more	10 to 29 grams		30 grams or less	30 grams or more	less than 30 grams
Ketamine	30 grams or more	11 to 30 grams		less than 10 grams	30 grams or more	less than 30 grams

GHB	200 grams or more	50 to 200 grams		less than 50 grams	200 grams or more	less than 200 grams
Ecstasy	200 grams or more	50 to 199 grams		50 grams or less	200 grams or more	less than 200 grams

Note: Second Offense, double jail sentence and fine. This chart gives examples of the penalties which may be imposed on individuals convicted of drug possession, manufacturing, or delivery. *The circumstances of the case and other factors affect whether or not these are the actual penalties imposed.*

Marijuana Sale or Delivery (720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 550/5)

Class B Misdemeanor: 2.5 grams or less, \$1500 fine and/or six months in jail

Class A Misdemeanor: 2.5-10 grams or less, \$2,500 fine and/or one year in jail

Class 4 Felony: between 10-30 grams, 1-3 years in jail and/or \$25,000 fine

Class 3 Felony: between 30-500 grams, 2-5 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$50,000

Class 2 Felony: 500 or more grams, 3-7 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$100,000

Class 2 Felony: 2000- 5000 grams, 4-15 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$150,000

Class 1 Felony: More than 5000 grams, 6 to 30 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed

\$200,000

Possession (720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 550/4)

Civil Law Violation: Not more than 10.0 grams - minimum fine of \$100 & a maximum fine of \$200;

Class B Misdemeanor: between 10-30 grams, not to exceed \$1,500 fine and/or six months in jail

Class A Misdemeanor: between 30-100 grams, not to exceed \$2,500 fine or amount specified in offense whichever is greater, and/or one year in jail; subsequent offense is a Class 4 Felony.

Class 4 Felony: between 100-500 grams, 1-3 years in jail and/or not to exceed \$25,000 fine or amount specified in offense whichever is greater; subsequent offense is a Class 3 Felony

Class 3 Felony: between 500-2,000 grams, 2-5 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$25,000 or amount specified in offense whichever is greater.

Class 2 Felony: between 2,000-5,000 grams, 3-7 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$25,000 or amount specified in offense whichever is greater.

Class 1 Felony: more than 5,000 grams, 4-15 years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$25,000 or amount specified in offense whichever is greater.

Drug Paraphernalia Control Act – 720 ILCS 600/3.5(c): Effective August 2016

IF Civil Law violation for cannabis, then any cannabis drug paraphernalia seized - Civil Law violation (minimum fine of \$100 & a maximum fine of \$200). Officers who seize drug paraphernalia with cannabis residue can write the civil law violation for this even if there is an insufficient amount to warrant the civil law violation for the cannabis possession.

Compassionate Use of Medical Marijuana Pilot Program Act (410 ILCS 130/65)

Applicants for Medical Marijuana cards, who have prior felony convictions, may be eligible for a patient card if the conviction would no longer constitute a felony under the amended Cannabis Control Act. Officers may encounter subjects who have prior felony convictions and valid Medical Marijuana cards.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of marijuana and illicit drugs, to include medical marijuana, is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction. For further information and current information see www.dea.gov. (Drug Info)

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 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.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate

21 USC 853: Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

720 ILCS 36: Article 36 is a statute in the Illinois Criminal Code, found at 720 ILCS 5/36-1. It reads as follows: Any vessel, vehicle or aircraft used with the knowledge and consent of the owner in the commission of, or in the attempt to commit an offense. For a list of all offenses that subject personal property to forfeiture, please see 720 ILCS 5/26. Statutes which authorize forfeitures in Illinois, include but not limited to:

- Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/505)
- Cannabis Control Act (720 ILCS 550/12)
- Methamphetamine Protection Act (720 ILCS 646/85)
- Legend Drug Act (410 ILCS 620/3.23)

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a college (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty - 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison. Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kgs. or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	5-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
Hashish	10-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	1 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	100-999 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. 2 years supervised release
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	1-10 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million

	100-999 kg	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	50-99 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-99 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- A. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- B. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- C. It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

For more information, please visit www.dea.gov/drug-information or www.dea.gov/documents/2017/06/15/drugs-abuse

ATTACHMENT B

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Short Term Effects	Long Term Effects
Alcohol		slurred speech, drowsiness, headaches, impaired judgment, decreased perception and coordination, distorted vision and hearing , vomiting, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, coma, blackouts,	toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, vitamin B1 deficiency, sexual problems, cancer, physical dependence
Amphetamines	uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, dry mouth, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, anxiety	delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, physical dependence
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's	slurred speech, muscle relaxation, dizziness, decreased motor control	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence

Cocaine	coke, cracks, snow, powder, blow, rock	loss of appetite increased blood pressure and heart rate, contracted blood vessels, nausea, hyper-stimulation anxiety, paranoia, increased hostility Increased rate of breathing, muscle spasms and convulsions. dilated pupils disturbed sleep,	depression, weight loss, high blood pressure, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury, kidney, liver and lung damage
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	euphoria, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, sleep, decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure	memory loss, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Heroin	H, junk, smack, horse, skag	euphoria, flushing of the skin, dry mouth, “heavy” arms and legs, slowed breathing, muscular weakness	constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy, weakening of the immune system, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, coma, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Ketamine	K, super K, special K	dream-like states, hallucinations, impaired attention and memory, delirium, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression	Urinary tract and bladder problems, abdominal pain, major convulsions, muscle rigidity , increased confusion, increased depression, physical dependence, psychological dependence

LSD	acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	dilated pupils, change in body temperature, blood pressure and heart rate, sweating, chills, loss of appetite, decreased sleep, tremors, changes in visual acuity, mood changes	may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia, physical dependence, psychological dependence
MDMA	ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	impaired judgment, confusion, blurred vision, teeth clenching, depression, anxiety, paranoia, sleep problems, muscle tension	same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, depression, anxiety, memory loss, kidney failure, cardiovascular problems, convulsions, death, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Marijuana/Cannabis	pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	sensory distortion, poor coordination of movement, slowed reaction time, panic, anxiety	bronchitis, conjunctivas, lethargy, shortened attention span, suppressed immune system, personality changes, cancer, psychological dependence, physical dependence possible for some
Mescaline	peyote cactus	nausea, vomiting, anxiety, delirium, hallucinations, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature,	lasting physical and mental trauma, intensified existing psychosis, psychological dependence
Morphine/Opiates	M, morf, duramorph, Miss Emma, monkey, roxanol, white stuff	euphoria, increased body temperature, dry mouth, "heavy"	constipation, loss of appetite, collapsed veins, heart infections, liver

		feeling in arms and legs	disease, depressed respiration, pneumonia and other pulmonary complications, physical dependence, psychological dependence
PCP	crystal, tea, angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass, wack, ozone	shallow breathing, flushing, profuse sweating, numbness in arms and legs, decreased muscular coordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking	memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Psilocybin	mushrooms, magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, psilocybin & psilocyn	nausea, distorted perceptions, nervousness, paranoia,	confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis,
Steroids	roids, juice	increased lean muscle mass, increased strength, acne, oily skin, excess hair growth, high blood pressure	Cholesterol imbalance, anger management problems, masculinization or women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage, psychological dependence

Alcohol Effects

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects as just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Alcohol Poisoning

Alcohol poisoning is a serious and sometimes deadly result of drinking excessive amounts of alcohol. Binge drinking can lead to alcohol poisoning. The effects of alcohol depend on the concentration of alcohol in your blood (blood alcohol level). Factors that affect your blood alcohol level include how strong alcohol is, how quickly you drink it, and how much food is in your stomach at the time you drink.

Signs and symptoms of alcohol poisoning include the following: confusion; vomiting; seizures; slow or irregular breathing; cold, clammy, pale, or bluish skin; unconsciousness; inability to wake person with loud shouting or vigorous shaking; and inability of the aroused person to stay awake for more than 2-3 minutes.

Alcohol is a stomach irritant and may cause vomiting. It also affects your central nervous system—slowing your breathing, heart rate, and gag reflex. This increases the risk of choking on vomit if you have passed out from excessive drinking. If you suspect that someone has alcohol poisoning, seek immediate medical care. Blood alcohol level continues to rise even after the person has passed out.

Alcohol can also be harmful in smaller amounts if you use it in combination with sedatives, tranquilizers, narcotic pain medications, or certain anti-seizure medications such as Phenobarbital.

Attachment C

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Resources

Campus Resources

Title IX Coordinator, Kelly Moyich

Library and Academic Resources Center Suite 221
St. Charles, MO 63301
636-255-2275
kmoyich@lindenwood.edu

Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Annie C. Reis

2600 W. Main Street, Belleville, IL 62226
618-239-6037
areis@lindenwood.edu

Belleville Campus Security

2600 W. Main Street, Belleville, IL 62226
Senator Alan J. Dixon Student Center
618-978-9797

Student Development and Resource Center (SDRC)

2600 W. Main Street, Belleville, IL 62226
Senator Alan J. Dixon Student Center
618-239-6077

Student Counseling and Resource Center (SCRC)

2025 W. Main Street, Belleville, IL 62226
618-239-6161

Online Resources

DOJ's "Drug of Abuse", https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf

NIAAA's "Alcohol's Effects on the Body", <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alphabets-effects-body>

CDC Fact Sheets – Alcohol Use and Your Health, <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

Alcoholics Anonymous - <https://aa-district18.org/>

Narcotics Anonymous - <https://www.na.org/>

Off-Campus Resources

Belleville Police Department

800 W. Main Street, Belleville, Illinois 62223
618-394-2070

St. Elizabeth's Psychiatry

211 S. 3rd Street, Belleville, IL 62220
618-234-2120

St. Louis Medicine Institute

521 West Main Street, Belleville, IL 62220
618-825-0051

Chestnut Health Systems

12 N 64th St, Belleville IL 62223
618-877-4420

24 Hour Alcohol & Drug Abuse Helpline

1-800-252-6465

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service

1-800-662-HELP (4357)