



DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM AND DISCLOSURE

1. **INTRODUCTION** The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, a companion to the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, required institutions of higher learning to certify to the U.S. Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.
2. **DEFINITIONS** For purposes of this policy the following definitions apply:
 - a) "Addiction" is defined as a compulsive physiological need for alcohol or an illegal drug.
 - b) "Alcohol or Alcoholic Beverage" includes alcohol, liquor, brandy, malt liquor, whiskey, rum, gin, sake, beer, ale, wine, or any beverage containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.
 - c) "Controlled substance" is defined as any drug listed in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812). (A list of controlled substances is available on the DEA website <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/csa/812.htm>).
 - d) "Illegal or illicit drugs" is defined as a controlled substance in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812) "illegal drugs" shall not mean the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription or other uses authorized by law; and
 - e) "Substance abuse" is defined as the misuse of a substance including alcohol or the use of a substance to an extent deemed deleterious or detrimental to the user, to others, or to society.
3. **POLICY** This policy applies to all members of the College community including faculty, staff and students.
 - a) Kendall College has a duty to protect its employees, students and the public from dangers posed by the abuse of alcohol and the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of drugs. The College recognizes the legal prohibition of the use and/or possession of drugs and does not condone the illegal sale or use of drugs (including alcohol). The College will cooperate with civil officials as the law requires and will take all reasonable steps to ensure a drug-free environment in its programs. This policy strictly prohibits all employees and students from unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing or using controlled

substances on College property or at any College-sponsored or approved events or on College property.

- b)* The College recognizes that substance abuse is a complex problem that is not easily resolved solely by personal effort and may require professional assistance and/or treatment. Students, faculty and staff members with substance and/or alcohol abuse problems are encouraged to take advantage of available, referral, counseling and prevention services. The College will not excuse misconduct by employees and students whose judgment is impaired due to substance abuse. Students found in violation of this part shall be subject to the provisions of the student conduct code. Faculty and staff found in violation of this part are subject to disciplinary action as provided in the staff and faculty handbooks.

4. *ILLEGAL DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM*

- a)* The program includes the annual distribution to each student and Employee.
 - i)* The College shall provide annual notification to all employees.
 - ii)* The Dean of Student Affairs shall provide annual notification to all students.
- b)* Kendall College shall conduct a biennial review of its program to
 - i)* Determine its effectiveness and implement changes if they are needed; and
 - ii)* Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

5. *OBJECTIVES* The objectives of this policy are to:

- a)* Achieve and maintain a campus community that is free from the problems of alcohol and substance abuse or dependency.
- b)* Publicize the harmful outcomes of alcohol abuse and other drug use including personal health problems, difficulties in personal and work relationships, and decreased productivity which diminishes the quality of campus life.
- c)* Encourage all members of the campus community with dependency problems to seek assistance from available campus and/or non-campus programs and services.
- d)* Comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, as may be amended from time to time, which set forth requirements for continued receipt of federal funding.

6. *HEALTH RISKS FROM DRUGS AND ALCOHOL* Students and employees of Kendall College should be aware and informed that health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol can result in, but are not limited to a lowered immune system, damage to critical nerve cells, physical dependency, lung damage, heart problems, liver disease, physical and mental depression, increased infection, irreversible memory loss, personality changes and thought disorders.

- a)* 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 increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse.
- b)** 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 just described.
 - c)** 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.
 - d)** Mothers 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.
 - e)** Marijuana contains THC (Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) which accounts for most of its psychoactive or mind altering effects. The short-term effects of using marijuana include sleepiness, memory and concentration problems, impaired motor coordination, increased heart rate, dry mouth and throat, and decreased social inhibitions. The long term effects of using marijuana include impaired lung functioning, sexual problems, breast tissue development in men, and possible immune system damage.
 - f)** Stimulants increase the activity of the central nervous system. Examples include amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, and crack which cause short term elevations in mood, self-confidence, energy, heart rate and blood pressure. Potential difficulties associated with the more powerful stimulants such as these include possible physical addiction, psychoses, severe depressions, and anxiety syndromes such as panic attacks and obsessions. Additional health risks include seizures and cardiac arrest.
 - g)** Hallucinogens are substances that distort perception of reality. The most well known hallucinogens include: phencyclidine (PCP), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin. Under the influence of these drugs, the senses of direction, distance, and time become disoriented. They can produce unpredictable, erratic, and violent behavior in users that sometimes lead to serious injury and death. At high doses, LSD can cause convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, and even death.
 - h)** Sedatives/Tranquilizers are drugs used to reduce anxiety and tension. In some cases, they are used as sleep aids as well. Like alcohol, these drugs are central nervous system depressants. Examples include barbiturates such as Amytal, Nembutal, and Seconal, as well as benzodiazepines such as Activan, Halcion, Librium, and Xanax. Rohypnol, a date rape drug, also falls into this category. Although specific effects may vary according to the particular drug, these drugs typically induce a state of

relaxation and drowsiness. At high doses, dizziness, slurred speech, impaired coordination, and amnesia may occur. Health hazards include risk for addiction and coma and/or death from overdose.

- i)* Narcotics are painkillers or analgesics. These drugs include morphine, heroin, codeine, and Dilaudid, all of which are derived from opium. Synthetic narcotics include drugs such as Demerol, Percodan, and Darvon. These drugs tend to reduce sensory feeling and sensitivity of all kinds, to pleasure as well as pain. In large doses, they induce drowsiness, mental clouding, lethargy, and even sleep. They are highly addictive. Overdose risks include convulsions, coma, and death.
- j)* Anabolic Steroids are synthetic derivatives of the male hormone testosterone. These derivatives of testosterone promote the growth of skeletal muscle and increase lean body mass. The long-term, high dose effects of steroid use are largely unknown. Major side effects of anabolic steroid use include liver tumors, jaundice, fluid retention, high blood pressure, acne, and trembling. Aggression and mood swings as well as other psychiatric side effects may result from their abuse.
- k)* Students and employees should note that the above listing is not intended as all-inclusive. Further information may be gathered from a physician or the Counseling Office.

7. ALCOHOL LAW PENALTIES The purchase and/or possession of any alcoholic beverage by any person under 21 years of age is a misdemeanor under state law and is punishable by a prison sentence of up to one (1) year and a fine of \$1000. Persons who knowingly furnish alcohol to minors are also guilty of a misdemeanor and are subject to the same legal sanctions. In addition, the purchase and/or possession of alcohol by persons under 21 is prohibited by ordinance in the city of Chicago and is punishable by additional fines.

8. DRUG LAW PENALTIES

- a) Illinois Law:* The penalty for persons convicted of possession of illicit drugs in Illinois is up to fifty (50) years in prison and a fine of up to \$200,000, unless the offense involved smaller quantities (200 grams or less), which is punishable from one (1) to three (3) years in prison and fines to \$15,000.
- b) Federal Law:* Under federal law, a conviction for possession of illicit drugs carries a prison sentence of up to three years and a fine to \$250,000. Special federal sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine require a mandatory prison sentence of five (5) to twenty (20) years.
- c)* The range of penalties for conviction of unlawful distribution of illicit drugs under state and federal law is summarized in the chart below. The severity of the sanctions imposed for both possession and distribution offenses depend on the quantity of drugs, prior convictions, and whether death or serious injury resulted. Sanctions may be increased for offenses which involve distribution to minors or occur on or near College property. In addition, other federal laws required or permit forfeiture of personal or real property used to illegally possess, facilitate possession, transport, or for concealment of a controlled substance. A person's right to purchase or received a firearm or other federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, or

professional or commercial licenses, may also be revoked or denied as a result of a drug conviction.

DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION PENALTIES		
*Drugs	Federal	State of Illinois
Schedule I	5-40 years in prison (to life if death occurs), \$2 million fine.	6-60 years in prison, fines to \$500,000.
Schedule I, II	0-20 years in prison	2-7 years in prison
Other	(to life if death occurs), \$1 million fine.	Fines to \$200, 000
III-I	Up to 20 years in prison, fines to \$1 million	2-5 years in prison, fines to \$125,000.
Marijuana, Hashish, and Hashish Oil	Up to 20 years in prison, fines of \$4 million; less than 100 grams: 0-5 years in prison, fines to \$1 million	3-7 years in prison, fines to \$100,000 if more than 10 grams.
* Drug definitions found in section 202 of the Federal Controlled Substance Act.		

9. COUNSELING SERVICES

Off-Campus Counseling: Referrals to professional counseling services are available to all Kendall students. Services include: short and long-term counseling, individualized clinical counseling sessions, support groups, and are provided by counseling resources in the community. The Dean of Students can assist students who are seeking referrals.

The Office of the Dean of Students is located on the 2nd floor in Room 239.

Office Number: 312-752-2286

Cell Number: 312-912-5357

On-Campus Counseling is temporarily unavailable.