

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy

In compliance with the United States Department of Education Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act (1989, Part 86) as a condition of receiving federal funds, or any form of financial assistance under any federal program, SOLEX Medical Academy certifies that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Standards of Conduct and Enforcement

1. SOLEX Medical Academy shall not permit on its premises, or at any activity which it sponsors, the possession, use, or distribution of any alcoholic beverage or any illicit drug, including unlawful prescription and over-the-counter drugs by any student, employee, or visitor.
2. Anyone who violates any portion of this policy will be disciplined according to the severity of the violation. For a student, the disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, suspension or expulsion. For an employee disciplinary actions include, but shall not be limited to, reprimand, suspension, termination of employment, or participation in and/or completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. If any employee, student, or visitor shall engage in any behavior prohibited by this policy which is a violation of Federal, State, or local law or ordinance, that person shall be subject to referral to law enforcement officials for arrest and prosecution.
3. Any student or employee convicted under a criminal drug statute for an offense that occurred entirely or in part on College property or during a College activity must report that conviction within five days of the conviction. Failure to report such convictions may result in immediate separation from the College.
4. Alcoholism and drug addiction are illnesses and should be treated as such. The decision to seek diagnosis and accept treatment for any suspected illness is the responsibility of the individual. The College does not have a formal treatment program; however, assistance by referral to community resources for those who develop an alcohol or other drug addiction is provided.

Legal Sanctions Regarding Unlawful Use, Possession, or Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages and Illicit Drugs

Under Illinois law, the sanctions listed below are imposed for alcohol and substance abuse offenses.

1. It is a Class A misdemeanor to sell or deliver alcohol to anyone under 21 years of age or to any intoxicated person [235 ILCS 5/6-16]. Violations can result in fines of up to \$2500 and one year in jail.
2. Illegal possession of alcohol by someone under 21 years of age is a Class A misdemeanor with fines of up to \$2500 and 6 months in jail.

3. It is illegal for a person under 21 to present false identification in an attempt to purchase alcohol.
4. Illinois enforces a Zero Tolerance law. Persons under the age of 21 who purchase, attempt to purchase, or have any trace of alcohol in their system will lose their driving privileges, that is, their driver's license or instruction permit will be suspended or revoked without hearing.
5. Individuals under age 21 can also be charged with a DUI if they have a blood alcohol level of .08 or any illegal drugs in their system. The first DUI offense can result in a \$1000 fine and up to one year in jail. Subsequent offenses carry more severe fines and penalties; for examples, the third DUI is a Class 4 felony with a minimum of six years loss of full driving privileges, imprisonment of one to three years, and fines of up to \$25,000.
6. Possession of less than 2.5 grams of cannabis is a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense, with a fine up to \$500 and/or imprisonment for up to 30 days. Possession of higher amounts or subsequent offenses can raise the charge as high as a Class 1 felony, with a fine of up to \$25,000 and imprisonment of 4 to 15 years.
7. Manufacture or delivery of less than 2.5 grams of cannabis can constitute a Class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1500 and imprisonment of up to 6 months. Subsequent offenses or offenses involving higher amounts of cannabis can raise the charge to a Class X felony with fines of up to \$200,000 and imprisonment of up to 30 years.
8. Possession of a controlled substance starts as a Class 4 felony with fines up to \$25,000 and a jail sentence of 1 to 3 years. Greater amounts may increase the charge to a Class 1 felony with imprisonment of 10-50 years and fines of up to \$200,000.
9. Those involved in the manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance may be found guilty of a Class 3 felony with a jail term of 2 to 5 years and fine of up to \$75,000. The charge can go as high as a Class X felony with a fine of up to \$500,000 and a sentence of 6 to 30 years.

The Village of Wheeling adheres to strict enforcement of laws regarding alcohol and illicit drugs.

1. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to purchase, obtain or otherwise possess any alcoholic liquor. (Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)
2. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to command, encourage or request any person under or over the age of twenty-one years to purchase any alcoholic liquor for a person under the age of twenty-one years.(Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)
3. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to attempt the purchase of alcoholic liquor. A person under twenty-one years commits an attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor when, with

intent to purchase any alcoholic liquor he/she does any act which constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of that offense. (Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)

4. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to misrepresent his/her age for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining alcoholic liquors in any place in the Village of Wheeling where alcoholic liquor is sold. (Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)
5. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to possess any document which may be used for the identification of such person and which document contains false information or misrepresents such person's age. (Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)
6. It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years: (1) To have an alcohol concentration in such person's blood or breath of 0.08 or more; or (2) To be under the influence of alcohol; or (3) To be under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs or any drug and alcohol. (Ord. 2998 § B (part), 1994)
7. It shall be unlawful for any person to drink or to possess any alcoholic liquor in an open container on any street, alley or other public place within the village. (Ord. 3309 § A, 1998: Ord. 2808 § B, 1992: Ord. 2301 § F (part), 1986)
8. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport, carry, possess or have any alcoholic liquor in or upon or about any motor vehicle upon any public place in the village except in the original package and with the seal unbroken. (Ord. 3309 § A, 1998: Ord. 2808 § B, 1992: Ord. 2301 § F (part), 1986)
9. Any person convicted of violations as noted above are subject to fines of no less than \$35 up to \$500. (Ord. 2731 § A, 1991: Ord. 1426 § A, 1976: Ord. 836 § 3, 1966: Ord. 802, 1965: 1956 Code § 490)
10. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons as principal, clerk, agent, or servant to sell any items, effect, paraphernalia, accessory or thing which is designed or marketed for use with illegal cannabis or drugs, as defined by Illinois Revised Statues, without obtaining a license therefore. Such licenses shall be in addition to any or all other licenses held by applicant. (Ord. 2065 § (part), 1984)
11. It shall be unlawful to sell or give items as described in Section 4.10.010 in any form to any male or female child under eighteen years of age. (Ord. 2065 § A (part), 1984)
12. Any person violating the provisions of the ordinances noted in (10) and (11) shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for the first offense and succeeding offenses during the same calendar year, and each day that such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. (Ord. 2065 § A (part), 1984)

Federal courts can sentence simple-possession first offenders to one year in prison and a \$100,000 fine. Penalties for subsequent convictions are significantly greater [21 U.S.C. 844(a)]. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or

bodily injury. Possession of more than five grams of cocaine can trigger an intent-to-distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison [U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1(b)(1)].

Health Risks

Adverse health effects can range from nausea and anxiety to coma and death. There are risks associated with the chronic use of all psychoactive drugs, including alcohol. A pregnant woman who uses alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs exposes her fetus to serious risks, including miscarriage, low birth weight, or brain damage.

Substance abuse may involve not only controlled substances and illegal drugs but also alcohol and other substances that pose a health risk. Described below are some of the health effects of alcohol and other drugs. Please note that when

drugs are used in combination, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken singly.

Alcohol

Alcohol is the drug most frequently abused on college campuses and in our society. Even small amounts of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car, increasing your chances of having an accident. Consumption of alcohol may be an interacting factor in the incidence of aggressive acts, including date rape and spouse and child abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information. Because alcohol is a depressant, very large amounts can cause respiratory and cardiac failure, resulting in death.

Cannabis

Marijuana and hashish impair short-term memory and comprehension of the user. They can cause confusion, anxiety, lung damage, and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive system. Hours after the feeling of getting high fades, the effects of cannabis on coordination and judgment may remain, heightening the risks involved in driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat-soluble substance, may remain in the body system for weeks. An overdose may bring about paranoia, panic attacks, or psychiatric problems.

Club Drugs

The term “club drugs” refers to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD. Club drugs are being used at raves, dance clubs, and bars. No club

drug is safe due to variations in purity, potency, and concentration. Research indicates that these drugs can cause serious health problems or even death. They can have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol. Club drugs are also occasionally used or administered in connection with sexual assault.

Depressants

Barbiturates, benzodiazepines (e.g., Valium), Quaaludes, and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech, and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens such as LSD, MDA, PCP (angel dust), mescaline, and peyote can cause powerful distortions in perception and thinking. Intense and often unpredictable emotional reactions can trigger panic attacks or psychotic reaction. An overdose of hallucinogens can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma, and death.

Narcotics

Heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and opium are narcotics. There is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs. Health effects include anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of being infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, or other diseases increases significantly if you inject drugs and share needles.

Stimulants

Cocaine, amphetamines, and other stimulants can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations. Cocaine and crack cocaine are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in seizures and death.

Tobacco

Nicotine, the active ingredient in tobacco, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. The carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis. Long-term effects of smoking cigarettes may include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer.

Community Support

Students and employees suffering from substance abuse are strongly encouraged to seek assistance. SOLEX Medical Academy does not have an in-house counseling or treatment program; information and referral services for drug and alcohol abuse are provided through the office of the Director of Student Services.

When contacting the community resources listed below, students and employees should check whether health insurance will cover any charges for counseling and/or treatment programs.

Community Resources

Northwest Community Hospital

800 West Central Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
847-618-1000

PEER Services, Inc.

3633 West Lake Avenue, Suite 305
Glenview, IL 60025
847-657-7337

Northshore University Health System

Chapman Center for Chemical Dependency
718 Glenview Avenue

Highland Park Hospital

Highland Park, IL 60035
847-480-3720

Catholic Charities of Chicago

Alcohol and Drug Assessment
721 North LaSalle Drive
Chicago, IL 60610

DUI Counseling Center

1098 South Milwaukee Ave.

Wheeling, IL 60090

847-459-8879

Alcoholics Anonymous

784 Central Avenue

Highland Park, IL 60035

847-681-8662

Al Anon and Alateen Northwest

Palatine, IL 60067

847-358-0338