

Lewis University

Annual Policy Notification/Distribution Pursuant to The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act [Edgar Part 86]

It is the policy of Lewis University to provide a drug and alcohol-free learning and work environment as defined by the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989.

As a requirement of these regulations, Lewis University is to disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policy/information to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. This process is formally conducted by an email to all students and employees at the start of the Fall Semester. In addition, the report is on the Dean of Students webpage.

Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions and policies may be directed to Kayla DeCant, Project Director for Prevention and Outreach, at kdecant@lewisu.edu, or (815) 836-5719.

University Policies

As an academic community, Lewis University is committed to providing an environment in which learning and scholarship can flourish. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the University environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. The University enforces state laws and related University policies, including those prohibiting the following activities on campus:

- A. Providing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 or possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21.
- B. Distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or controlled substances.
- C. Possession of firearms or other dangerous weapons.

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs by students, regardless of age and of location (on-campus or at university-sponsored events), is prohibited by the [Student Code of Conduct](#). The University can, and will, impose disciplinary sanctions for violations. Students are also subject to city ordinances and state and federal laws. A separate policy addresses violations by university staff.

Lewis University recognizes that certain states and municipalities allow the use of cannabis and/or medicinal cannabis. Illinois' medical cannabis law permits an individual with a qualifying debilitating medical condition to register as a medical cannabis patient and avoid civil and criminal penalties under state law for certain medical uses of cannabis. Likewise,

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recreational cannabis law in Illinois permits an adult (21 years of age or older) to use cannabis and avoid civil and criminal penalties under state law.

However, in accordance with Illinois and federal law and to maintain a safe, efficient, and effective work and learning environment, Lewis students and employees may not use, distribute, divert, or possess cannabis on Lewis property, working on company time or while operating company equipment (including vehicles). Lewis also prohibits employees from reporting to work under the influence of, or in any way impaired by cannabis; as determined in Lewis's sole discretion to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Counseling and Treatment

Short term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through the [Student Wellness Center](#) (815-836-5455). Students may be referred through the Wellness Center to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment. Through Lewis University's Human Resources department, [AllOne Health](#) (800- 456- 6237) offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. Within Will County, the following substance abuse counseling agencies exist: South Suburban Council on Alcoholism & Substance Abuse (708- 647-3333), Stepping Stones (815- 744- 4555), and Rosecrance (815- 391-1000). These agencies provide a variety of services which may include: Intake/Evaluation, Intensive Residential programs, Chemical dependency programs, adolescent and adult outpatient services, and sober living housing. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs.

Prevention and Education

Through the Dean of Students Office, The Student Wellness Center, and other departments and offices, a variety of prevention and education programs for students are provided. Individual, group and community educational programs and interventions designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use/abuse are offered to the Lewis University Community.

As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, this policy is distributed to all students, staff and faculty on an annual basis, and during every even year, a [biennial review](#) of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted. For more information concerning current programs, interventions and policies, contact Kayla DeCant, Project Director of Prevention & Outreach at kdecant@lewisu.edu, or (815) 836-5719

Student Sanctions

Students found in violation of the University Alcohol and Other Drug policy will face the following possible sanctions: the completion of an Alcohol Education project, Authorship of a

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research/reflection essay, an Advising session, Official Reprimand or warning, Referral to Wellness Center, and/or Notification of parents/guardians (if under 21 years of age).

Recognizing the need to address violations related to the use or possession of illegal drugs, the University is also committed to the education and well-being of all our students in this regard. In partnership with students, departments including Student Life, University Police, University Ministry, Residence Life and the Student Wellness Center work together to provide various alcohol and drug prevention education and awareness activities and initiatives.

Amnesty for Students Seeking Assistance during Emergencies

The health, safety, and welfare of our students and community are paramount. As such, all Lewis students are expected to alert appropriate officials in the event of any health or safety emergency specifically including those involving the abuse of alcohol or drugs - even if violations of the University Behavioral Standards may have occurred in connection with such an emergency.

Because the University understands that fear of possible disciplinary actions may deter certain requests for emergency assistance, the University has adopted the following policy to alleviate such concerns and promote responsible action on the part of students:

In a situation involving imminent threat or danger to the health or safety of any individual(s), students are generally expected (1) to contact emergency officials by calling University Police at extension 5911 or (815) 836- 5911 to report the incident, (2) to remain with the individual(s) needing emergency treatment and cooperate with emergency officials, so long as it is safe to do so, and (3) to meet with appropriate University officials after the incident and cooperate with any University investigation.

If students follow this procedure, no formal University disciplinary actions or sanctions will be imposed for alcohol or drug infractions. The incident will be documented, and educational, community, and health interventions - as well as contact with a student's parents or family - may be required as a condition of deferring disciplinary actions or sanctions. The protocol does not protect repeated, flagrant, or serious violations of University Behavioral Standards (including physical or sexual assault, violence, hazing, harassment, theft, or vandalism or instances where multiple individuals need medical attention), nor does it preclude or prevent action by police or other legal authorities.

Failure of students to take responsible actions in an emergency situation where action is clearly warranted, however, may void all protections under this provision and may lead to further disciplinary action when such failure to act otherwise constitutes a violation of University Behavioral Standards.

Amnesty for Students Seeking Substance Abuse Assistance

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The University encourages students who believe they have a substance problem to seek assistance. If a student brings his or her own use, addiction or dependency to the attention of University officials outside of the threat of drug tests or imposition of disciplinary action and seeks assistance, disciplinary action will not be pursued. A written action plan may be used to track cooperation with any recommended treatment, evaluation or follow-up for students involved in such incidents. Failure to follow the action plan may nullify the protection from disciplinary action.

Employee Sanctions

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance by employees on University premises, or while conducting University business off University premises, is absolutely prohibited.

Violations of this prohibition by employees may result in the application of sanctions, including possible required participation in an approved drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program, and disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment under applicable regulations, University policies, statutes, employment contracts, or collective bargaining agreements.

Illinois Sanctions for Violation of Alcohol Control Statutes (235 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/6-20)

- A. Class A Misdemeanor - unlawful use of an 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)

Sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs may include suspension or revocation of driving privileges, community service, fines, and imprisonment.

Illinois Penalties for Drinking and Driving Under Age 21

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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 Drug Possession (720 ILCS 570/402)

Illegal Drug	Amount	Felony Status	Prison Term	Fine
Any substance containing COCAINE	15 <100gm	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000
	100 <400gm	Class 1	6-30 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	400 <900gm	Class 1	8-40 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
	900+ gm	Class 1	10-50 years	Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value
Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE	200+ gm	Class 1	4-15 years	Up to \$200,000

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MARIJUANA (includes HASHISH)

Except as otherwise provided in the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act [410 ILCS 705], the possession, sale, and delivery of controlled substances is prohibited in Illinois under the Illinois Cannabis Control Act [720 ILCS 550/] and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/]. Under the Illinois Cannabis Control Act as amended by the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, courts can set penalties that increase in accordance with the amount of any substance containing cannabis in each case. In regard to both the Illinois Cannabis Control Act and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, penalties vary with the amount of the drug confiscated, the type of drug found, the number of previous offenses held by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, deliver or possess with intent to deliver [720 ILCS 550/4-10] [720 ILCS 570/401-408].

Local Law

Under Romeoville Municipal Code, it is unlawful for any person to sell, give, or deliver alcohol to a person under the age of 21 years, and for any person under the age of 21 years to purchase, deliver, possess, give or consume alcohol. Also, with some exceptions, it is unlawful for a person to drink any alcohol on any public way or in or about any motor vehicle upon a public way. See Chapter 112 and Chapter 73.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs 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.

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.

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 and second convictions.

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 University (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	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Hashish	10 kg or less	No more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000. \$1 million is other than an individual.	No more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual.
Hash Oil	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	No more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	1000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	No less than 10 years, no more than life. If death or serious injury, no less than 20 years, no more than life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.	No less than 20 years, no more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million is other than an individual.
	100-999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	No less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, no less than 20 years, no more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million in fines if other than an individual.	No less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million in fines if other than an individual
	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg.	No more than 20 years. If death or serious unjust, not less than 20 years, no more than life.	No less than 30 years. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine of \$2

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	mixture. More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants.	Fine of \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
	1-49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	No more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	No more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual

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.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Alcohol’s effects vary from person to person, depending on a variety of factors, including how much you drink, how often you drink, your age, your health status, or your family history. Drinking too much can cause a range of consequences and increase your risk for many problems. For more information on alcohol’s effects on the body, please see the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s (NIAAA’s) related web page describing [alcohol’s effects on the body](#). NIAAA also has information about [mixing alcohol with certain medicines](#).

Many drugs can alter a person’s thinking and judgment, and can lead to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving, infectious disease, and adverse effects on pregnancy. Information on commonly used drugs with the potential for misuse or addiction can be found [here](#).

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES

Student Wellness Center	815- 836- 5455 https://lewisu.edu/student-services/student-wellness-center
Prevention & Outreach	815- 836- 5719 https://lewisu.edu/dos/
Student Conduct	815-836-5125 https://lewisu.edu/dos/
Lewis University Police Department- Emergency	815-836-5911

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Lewis University Police Department- Non- Emergency	815-836-5222 https://www.lewisu.edu/police
Dean of Students & Assistant Vice President for Student Life	815- 836-5278 https://lewisu.edu/dos/
Lewis University Employee Assistance Program (AllOne Health)	800- 456- 6237 https://perspectives.mylifeexpert.com/

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

South Suburban Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse – Peer Recovery Support, Recovery Coaching, Recovery Support Services, Self-Help & 12-Step Groups, Sober Living Homes	708- 647-3333 www.sscouncil.org
Stepping Stones- Outpatient Counseling, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Residential Treatment, Recovery Home	815- 744- 4555 https://steppingstonetreatment.com/
Rosecrance – Outpatient Counseling, Intensive Outpatient Treatment, Residential Treatment, Detox, Sober Living Housing, Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP), Medication-assisted Treatment (MAT)	815- 391-1000 https://www.rosecrance.org/
Romeoville Police Department – Emergency	911
Romeoville Police Department – Non - Emergency	815- 886- 7219 https://www.romeoville.org/262/Police
Will County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency	911
Will County Sheriff’s Office – Non-Emergency (24/7)	815-727-8585 https://www.willcosheriff.org/
Will County State’s Attorney’s Office	815- 727- 8453 https://willcountysao.com/
Illinois Helpline (24/7)- Statewide resource for substance finding substance use treatment and recovery services	Call 833-234-6343 or text “HELP” to 833234 https://www.helplineil.org/

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

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denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the University or be subjected to discrimination by the University.