

TO: All SAIC Students, Faculty and Staff
 FROM: Campus Security Office
 DATE: September 30, 2016
 RE: Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

It is the policy of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago that SAIC is a designated Drug Free Campus and Workplace. Because the possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws, violators are subject to criminal prosecution and SAIC disciplinary actions.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (PL 101-226), SAIC distributes a notice detailing the laws, risks, and treatments associated with drug and alcohol abuse. The notice is distributed every October to all students and employees. This notice is only one means of communicating this information, so we encourage students to contact any member of the Student Affairs staff for further information or counseling. We encourage employees to contact a representative of the Human Resources department for further information or counseling. You may obtain a copy of this notice by contacting the Campus Security office, or by accessing the following link:

http://www.saic.edu/media/saic/pdfs/lifesaic/drug_free_schools_communities_act.pdf

As prescribed by the amendments, the following details the laws, risks, and treatment associated with drug and alcohol abuse.

Federal Sanctions for Unlawful Possession/Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	

II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture	not an individual.	Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances		First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid		Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram				
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.

Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

Excerpted from the Drug Enforcement Administration website, <http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>.

Controlled Substance - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

720 ILCS 550/4 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 704) - Unlawful Possession of Cannabis. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess Cannabis (Marijuana). Any person who violates this section with respect to:

- (a) not more than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor;
- (b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;
- (c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; provided, that if any offense under this subsection (c) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony;
- (d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony; provided that if any offense under this subsection (d) is a subsequent offense, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony;
- (e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony;
- (f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony;
- (g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony.

720 ILCS 550/5 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705) - Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture, cannabis. Any person who violates this section with respect to:

- (a) not more than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;

- (b) more than 2.5 grams but not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor;
- (c) more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony;
- (d) more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$50,000 may be imposed;
- (e) more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed;
- (f) more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$150,000 may be imposed;
- (g) more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class X felony for which a fine not to exceed \$200,000 may be imposed.

720 ILCS 550/5.1 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705.1) - Cannabis Trafficking.

(a) Except for purposes authorized by this Act, any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into this State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver 2,500 grams or more of cannabis in this State or any other state or country is guilty of cannabis trafficking.

(b) A person convicted of cannabis trafficking shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and fined an amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State, and not more than twice the maximum term of imprisonment and fined twice the amount as authorized by subsection (f) or (g) of Section 5 of this Act, based upon the amount of cannabis brought or caused to be brought into this State.

720 ILCS 550/5.2 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 705.2) - Delivery of Cannabis on School Grounds.

(a) Any person who violates subsection (e) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 1 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$200,000;

(b) Any person who violates subsection (d) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 2 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$100,000;

(c) Any person who violates subsection (c) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 3 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$50,000;

(d) Any person who violates subsection (b) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class 4 felony, the fine for which shall not exceed \$25,000;

(e) Any person who violates subsection (a) of Section 5 in any school, on the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

720 ILCS 550/6 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 706) - Delivery of Cannabis.

Any delivery of cannabis which is a casual delivery shall be treated in all respects as possession of cannabis for purposes of penalties.

720 ILCS 550/7 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 707) - Delivery of Cannabis to a Person Under 18 Years of Age.

(a) Any person who is at least 18 years of age who violates Section 5 of this Act by delivering cannabis to a person under 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his junior may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term otherwise authorized by Section 5.

(b) Any person under 18 years of age who violates Section 4 or 5 of this Act may be treated by the court in accordance with the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

720 ILCS 550/8 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 708) – Production or Possession of the Cannabis Sativa Plant.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly to produce the cannabis sativa plant or to possess such plants unless production or possession has been authorized pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. Any person who violates this Section with respect to production or possession of:

(a) Not more than 5 plants is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) More than 5, but not more than 20 plants, is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(c) More than 20, but not more than 50 plants, is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

(d) More than 50, but not more than 200 plants, is guilty of a Class 2 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

(e) More than 200 plants is guilty of a Class 1 felony for which a fine not to exceed \$100,000 may be imposed and for which liability for the cost of conducting the investigation and eradicating such plants may be assessed. Compensation for expenses incurred in the enforcement of this provision shall be transmitted to and deposited in the treasurer's office at the level of government represented by the Illinois law enforcement agency whose officers or employees conducted the investigation or caused the arrest or arrests leading to the prosecution, to be subsequently made available to that law enforcement agency as expendable receipts for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis. If such seizure was made by a combination of law enforcement personnel representing different levels of government, the court levying the assessment shall determine the allocation of such assessment. The proceeds of assessment awarded to the State treasury shall be deposited in a special fund known as the Drug Traffic Prevention Fund.

720 ILCS 550/9 (from Ch. 56 ½, par. 709) - Calculated Criminal Cannabis Conspiracy.

(a) Any person who engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy, as defined in subsection (b), is guilty of a Class 3 felony, and fined not more than \$200,000 and shall be subject to the forfeitures prescribed in subsection (c); except that, if any person engages in such offense after one or more prior convictions under this Section, Section 4 (d), Section 5 (d), Section 8 (d) or any law of the United States or of any State relating to cannabis, or controlled substances as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, in addition to the fine and forfeiture authorized above, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 felony for which an offender may not be sentenced to death.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person engages in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy when:

- (1) he violates Section 4 (d), 4 (e), 5 (d), 5 (e), 8 (c) or 8 (d) of this Act; and
- (2) such violation is a part of a conspiracy undertaken or carried on with 2 or more other persons; and
- (3) he obtains anything of value greater than \$500 from, or organizes, directs or finances such violation or conspiracy.

(c) Any person who is convicted under this Section of engaging in a calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy shall forfeit to the State of Illinois:

- (1) the receipts obtained by him in such conspiracy; and
- (2) any of his interests in, claims against, receipts from, or property or rights of any kind affording a source of influence over, such conspiracy.

(d) The circuit court may enter such injunctions, restraining orders, directions, or prohibitions, or take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property, claim, receipt, right or other interest subject to forfeiture under this Section, as it deems proper.

720 ILCS 550/10.3 (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 710.3) - Cannabis Control Act Penalties.

(a) Every person convicted of a violation of this Act, and every person placed on probation, conditional discharge, supervision or probation under Section 10 of this Act, shall be assessed for each offense a sum fixed at:

- (1) \$3,000 for a Class X felony;
- (2) \$2,000 for a Class 1 felony;
- (3) \$1,000 for a Class 2 felony;
- (4) \$500 for a Class 3 or Class 4 felony;
- (5) \$300 for a Class A misdemeanor;
- (6) \$200 for a Class B or Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 - Manufacture or Delivery of Controlled Substances. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, deliver or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance including but not limited to heroin, cocaine, morphine, barbiturates and LSD. Depending on the amount and type of the drug, a conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 3 felony with a fine up to \$75,000 to a Class X felony punishable by a term of imprisonment from six to sixty years and a fine up to \$500,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1401.1 - Controlled Substance Trafficking. Any person who knowingly brings or causes to be brought into Illinois, for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance is guilty of controlled substance trafficking. A conviction for a violation of this section is punishable by a term of imprisonment not less than twice the minimum term and not more than twice the maximum term authorized by Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 and a fine up to twice the amount authorized by Ch.56 ½, Sec. 1401 depending on the amount and type of the controlled substance brought into Illinois.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1402 - Possession of Controlled Substances. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a controlled substance. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 1 felony punishable by imprisonment from four to fifty years and a fine up to \$ 200,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1404(b) Look-alike Substances, Manufacture or Distribution. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to manufacture, distribute, advertise, possess with intent to manufacture or distribute a look-alike substance. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 3 felony with a fine up to \$ 150,000.

CH.56½, Sec. 1404(c) Look-alike Substances, Possession. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a look-alike substance. A conviction for a violation of this section is a petty offense. A subsequent offense under this section is a Class C misdemeanor.

Ch.56½, Sec 1405.1 - Criminal Drug Conspiracy. A person commits criminal drug conspiracy when, with the intent that an offense set forth in Ch.56½, Sec. 1401, 1402, or 1407 be committed, the person agrees with another to the commission of that offense. A person convicted of criminal drug conspiracy may be fined or imprisoned or both to the maximum provided for the offense which is the object of the conspiracy.

Ch.56½, Sec.1407 - Manufacture, Delivery, or Sales, Person under 18 - School Property - Enforcement of Penalties.

Any person 18 years of age or over who violates Ch.56½, Sec. 1401 or Sec. 1404 by delivering a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term up to twice the maximum term and fined an amount up to twice the amount otherwise authorized by the subject statute. Any person who violates Ch.56½, Sec. 1401 on any school premises or on public housing property or on public park property or within 1,000 feet of any school premises, public housing property or park property, commits a Class 2 felony to a Class X felony with a fine up to \$500,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 1654 - Narcotics Racketeering. It is unlawful for any person to engage in narcotics racketeering. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class 1 felony with a fine up to \$250,000.

Ch.56½, Sec. 2306 - Steroids Manufacture, Distribution, Dispensing, Delivery and Possession with intent to Distribute and Possession of Anabolic Steroids.

It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, dispense, deliver, possess with intent to distribute, prescribe or administer any anabolic steroid for any use in humans other than for the treatment of disease in accordance with the order of a physician for a valid medical purpose in the course of professional practice. A conviction for a violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor to a Class 3 felony punishable by fifteen years in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

Ch.56½, Sec. 2307 - Possession of Anabolic Steroids. Any person who is not a practitioner and who possesses anabolic steroids without a valid prescription is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. A subsequent offense committed within two years of a prior conviction is a Class B misdemeanor.

Possible Penalties For Conviction Of Offenses

Note: In many instances, the Illinois legislature has specified particular penalties for violations of drug statutes, depending on such factors as the type and quantity of the drug manufactured, distributed or possessed and the number of convictions of the offender. Violations of some drug statutes are punishable by fines up to \$500,000 and terms of imprisonment of up to sixty years. The penalties listed below only apply where the statute contains no specific penalties.

Class C misdemeanor - 30 days in the County jail and a \$500 fine.

Class B misdemeanor - Six months in the County jail and a \$500 fine.

Class A misdemeanor - 364 days in the County Jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Class 4 Felony - 3 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 3 years and not more than 6 years.

Class 3 Felony - 2 years to 5 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.

Class 2 Felony - 3 years to 7 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 7 years and not more than 14 years.

Class 1 Felony - 4 years to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than fifteen years and not more than 30 years.

Class X Felony - Punishable by 6 years to 30 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine except where the judge finds aggravating circumstances, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years.

***Penalties Under Illinois State Law for Drug Convictions
Either Possession or Sale of Drugs Felony and Misdemeanor
Convictions Illinois Combined Statutes 720***

ILCS 540/4

Cannabis – (<2.5 grams) up to \$500 fine and 30 days in jail.

Cannabis – (2.5 to 10 grams) up to \$1,500 fine and 6 months in jail.

Cannabis – (10 to 30 grams) up to \$2,500 fine and 1 year in jail.

Cannabis – Felony (30 to 500 grams) up to \$25,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

ILCS 570/406(b)(3)

Prescription Forgery – Felony \$100,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

ILCS 600/3.5

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia \$750 to \$2,500 fine and up to 1 year in jail.

ILCS 570/402

Possession of Heroin, Cocaine, Morphine, Methamphetamine, Lysergic Acid or LSD.

(15 to 100 grams) – Felony up to \$200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

(100 to 400 grams) – Felony up to \$200,000 fine or the street value and 6 to 30 years in a penitentiary.

ILCS 570/402

Possession of Peyote, Barbiturate Acid, Amphetamine (more than 200 grams) – Felony up to \$200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

ILCS 570/402

Possession of Methaqualone, Pentazocine or Phencyclidine (more than 30 grams) – Felony up to \$200,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

ILCS 570/402

Possession of an Anabolic Steroid (any amount) up to \$1,500 fine and 30 days in jail.

ILCS 5/24.5-5

Possession of Nitrous Oxide (any amount) up to \$2,500 fine and 1 year in jail.

The Sale, Manufacture, Possession with Intent to Traffic Drugs Illinois Combined Statutes 720

ILCA 550/5

Cannabis (less than 2.5 grams) - up to \$1,500 fine and 6 months in jail.

Cannabis (2.5 to 10 grams) - up to \$2,500 fine and 1 year in jail.

Cannabis (10 to 30 grams) - Felony up to \$25,000 fine and 1 to 3 years in a penitentiary.

ILCA 570/401

Cocaine (1 to 15 grams) Heroin (10 to 15 grams) Morphine (10 to 15 grams)

Methamphetamine (5 to 15 grams) - Felony up to \$250,000 fine and 4 to 15 years in a penitentiary.

Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine, Methamphetamine, LSD (15 to 100 grams) - Felony up to \$500,000 fine and 6 to 30 years in a penitentiary.

Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine, Methamphetamine, LSD (100 to 400 grams) - Felony up to \$500,000 fine or street value and 9 to 40 years in a penitentiary.

ILCA 5/24.5-10

Nitrous Oxide (any amount) - Felony up to \$25,000 fine and 2 to 5 years in a penitentiary.

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?ActID=1941&ChapterID=53&SeqStart=5000000&SeqEnd=7500000>

On **January 1, 2011** Illinois passed a law banning K2 or Spice (a synthetic incense or potpourri) by amending the Illinois Controlled Substances Act (**720 ILCS 570/204**) to include the ingredients found in synthetic cannabis. According to the ban, it is a felony offense to buy, sell or possess the synthetic marijuana product in Illinois. An individual who is charged with illegally possessing synthetic marijuana could face Class 4 felony penalties in Illinois if convicted. Class 4 felony penalties may include:

- A prison term of one to three years
- Fines up to \$25,000

Those convicted of a Class 4 felony may also face mandatory drug testing, counseling and probation.

On **January 1, 2012 HB 2595** took effect in Illinois. Under the new law all known synthetic marijuana products, including chemical and substitute formulas, will be classified as an illegal Schedule 1 controlled substance. The new law was expanded to comprehensively ban all currently available substances and covers more than 160 formulas. An individual who is charged with illegally selling products containing synthetic marijuana could face Class 3 felony penalties in Illinois if convicted. Class 3 felony penalties may include:

- A prison term of up to five years (30 years for 200 grams or more)
- Fines up to \$150,000 (\$500,000 for 200 grams or more)
- Seizure of illegal stock as well as any property used to facilitate the sale

On **June 27, 2012** the **Chicago City Council** approved a new ordinance which gives police the option to issue a ticket for possession of 15 grams of marijuana or less. Arrests are still mandated for anyone caught smoking marijuana in public or possessing marijuana in or near a school or in or near a park. Under the plan, anyone caught with marijuana under the age of 17 or without proper identification would still be arrested. Tickets would range from \$250 to \$500.

Alcohol - Illinois Law: Legal Penalties and Sanctions for Unlawful Possession, Use or Distribution

(235 ILCS 5/6-16) (from Ch. 43, par. 131)

Sec. 6-16. Prohibited Sales and Possession.

Any person who sells, gives, or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of the age and identity of such person or who sells, gives or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years evidence of age and identification of any other person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500.

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers to any licensee, his agent or employee, any written, printed or photostatic evidence of age and identity that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, who falsely states in writing that he or she is at least 21 years of age when receiving alcoholic liquor from a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier, or who has in his or her possession any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following: a fine of not less than \$500 and at least 25 hours of community service. If possible, any community service shall be performed for an alcohol abuse prevention program.

Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in his or her possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. This Section does not apply to possession by a person under the age of 21 years making a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in pursuance of the order of his or her parent or in pursuance of his or her employment.

(a-1) It is unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used by an invitee of the parent's child or the guardian's ward, if the invitee is under the age of 21, in a manner that constitutes a violation of this Section. A parent or guardian is deemed to have knowingly permitted his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used in violation of this Section if he or she knowingly authorizes or permits consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage invitees. Any person who violates this subsection (a-1) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (a-1) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (a-1) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

For the purposes of this subsection (a-1) where the residence or other property has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence or other property is occupied only by the tenant or lessee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section whoever violates this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for in this Act, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) Any person shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor where he or she knowingly authorizes or permits a residence which he or she occupies to be used by an invitee under 21 years of age and:

- (1) the person occupying the residence knows that any such person under the age of 21 is in possession of or is consuming any alcoholic beverage; and
- (2) the possession or consumption of the alcohol by the person under 21 is not otherwise permitted by this Act.

For the purposes of this subsection (c) where the residence has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence is occupied only by the tenant or lessee. The sentence of any person who violates this subsection (c) shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (c) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection (c) shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

A person shall not be in violation of this subsection (c) if (A) he or she requests assistance from the police department or other law enforcement agency to either (i) remove any person who refuses to abide by the person's performance of the duties imposed by this subsection (c) or (ii) terminate the activity because the person has been unable to prevent a person under the age of 21 years from consuming alcohol despite having taken all reasonable steps to do so and (B) this assistance is requested before any other person makes a formal complaint to the police department or other law enforcement agency about the activity.

(d) Any person who rents a hotel or motel room from the proprietor or agent thereof for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room shall be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by persons under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who has alcoholic liquor in his or her possession on public school district property on school days or at events on public school district property when children are present is guilty of a petty offense, unless the alcoholic liquor (i) is in the original container with the seal unbroken and is in the possession of a person who is not otherwise legally prohibited from possessing the alcoholic liquor or (ii) is in the possession of a person in or for the performance of a religious service or ceremony authorized by the school board.

(Source: P.A. 97-1049, eff. 1-1-13; 98-1017, eff. 1-1-15.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<http://ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/fulltext.asp?DocName=023500050K6-16>.

(235 ILCS 5/6-20) (from Ch. 43, par. 134a)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 99-447, eff. 8-24-12)

Sec. 6-20. Transfer, Possession, and Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor; Restrictions.

- (a) Any person to whom the sale, gift or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of age shall not purchase, or accept a gift of such alcoholic liquor or have such alcoholic liquor in his possession.
- (b) If a licensee or his or her agents or employees believes or has reason to believe that a sale or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of the non-age of the prospective recipient, he or she shall, before making such sale or delivery demand presentation of some form of positive identification, containing proof of age, issued by a public officer in the performance of his or her official duties.
- (c) No person shall transfer, alter, or deface such an identification card; use the identification card of another; carry or use a false or forged identification card; or obtain an identification card by means of false information.
- (d) No person shall purchase, accept delivery or have possession of alcoholic liquor in violation of this Section.
- (e) The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person under 21 years of age is forbidden.
- (f) Whoever violates any provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (g) The possession and dispensing, or consumption by a person under 21 years of age of alcoholic liquor in the performance of a religious service or ceremony, or the consumption by a person under 21 years of age under the direct supervision and approval of the parents or parent or those persons standing in loco parentis of such person under 21 years of age in the privacy of a home, is not prohibited by this Act.
- (h) The provisions of this Act prohibiting the possession of alcoholic liquor by a person under 21 years of age and dispensing of alcoholic liquor to a person under 21 years of age do not apply in the case of a student under 21 years of age, but 18 years of age or older, who:
 - (1) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor only during times of a regularly scheduled course while under the direct supervision of an instructor who is at least 21 years of age and employed by an educational institution described in subdivision (2);
 - (2) is enrolled as a student in a college, university, or post-secondary educational institution that is accredited or certified by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or that has a permit of approval issued by the Board of Higher Education pursuant to the Private Business and

Vocational Schools Act of 2012;

(3) is participating in a culinary arts, food service, or restaurant management degree program of which a portion of the program includes instruction on responsible alcoholic beverage serving methods modeled after the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Server Education and Training (BASSET) curriculum; and

(4) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor for instructional purposes up to, but not exceeding, 6 times per class as a part of a required course in which the student temporarily possesses alcoholic liquor for tasting, not imbibing, purposes only in a class setting on the campus and, thereafter, the alcoholic liquor is possessed and remains under the control of the instructor.

(Source: P.A. 97-1058, eff. 8-24-12.)

Excerpted from the Illinois General Assembly website,
<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/023500050K6-20.htm>.

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 99-447, eff. 6-1-16)

Sec. 6-20. Transfer, Possession, and Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor; Restrictions.

- (a) Any person to whom the sale, gift or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of age shall not purchase, or accept a gift of such alcoholic liquor or have such alcoholic liquor in his possession.
- (b) If a licensee or his or her agents or employees believes or has reason to believe that a sale or delivery of any alcoholic liquor is prohibited because of the non-age of the prospective recipient, he or she shall, before making such sale or delivery demand presentation of some form of positive identification, containing proof of age, issued by a public officer in the performance of his or her official duties.
- (c) No person shall transfer, alter, or deface such an identification card; use the identification card of another; carry or use a false or forged identification card; or obtain an identification card by means of false information.
- (d) No person shall purchase, accept delivery or have possession of alcoholic liquor in violation of this Section.
- (e) The consumption of alcoholic liquor by any person under 21 years of age is forbidden.
- (f) Whoever violates any provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (g) The possession and dispensing, or consumption by a person under 21 years of age of alcoholic liquor in the performance of a religious service or ceremony, or the consumption by a person under 21 years of age under the direct supervision and approval of the parents or parent or those persons standing in loco parentis of such person under 21 years of age in the privacy of a home, is not prohibited by this Act.
- (h) The provisions of this Act prohibiting the possession of alcoholic liquor by a person under 21 years of age and dispensing of alcoholic liquor to a person under 21 years of age do not apply in the case of a student under 21 years of age, but 18 years of age or older, who:
 - (1) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor only during times of a regularly scheduled course while under the direct supervision of an instructor who is at least 21 years of age and employed by an educational institution described in subdivision (2);
 - (2) is enrolled as a student in a college, university, or post-secondary educational institution that is accredited or certified by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or that has a permit of approval issued by the Board of Higher Education pursuant to the Private Business and Vocational Schools Act of 2012;
 - (3) is participating in a culinary arts, food service, or restaurant management degree program of which a portion of the program includes instruction on responsible alcoholic beverage serving methods modeled after the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Server Education and Training (BASSET) curriculum; and
 - (4) tastes, but does not imbibe, alcoholic liquor for instructional purposes up to, but not exceeding, 6 times per class as a part of a required course in which the student temporarily possesses alcoholic liquor for tasting, not imbibing, purposes only in a class setting on the campus and, thereafter, the alcoholic liquor is possessed and remains under the control of the instructor.

- (i) A law enforcement officer may not charge or otherwise take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense that involves alcohol and violates subsection (d) or (e) of this Section if the law enforcement officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the following apply:

(1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because that person either:

(A) requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption; or

(B) acted in concert with another person who requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption; however, the provisions of this subparagraph (B) shall not apply to more than 3 persons acting in concert for any one occurrence.

(2) The person described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (i):

(A) provided his or her full name and any other relevant information requested by the law enforcement officer;

(B) remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption until emergency medical assistance personnel arrived; and

(C) cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and law enforcement officers at the scene.

- (j) A person who meets the criteria of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (i) of this Section shall be immune from criminal liability for an offense under subsection (d) or (e) of this Section.
- (k) A person may not initiate an action against a law enforcement officer based on the officer's compliance or failure to comply with subsection (i) of this Section, except for willful or wanton misconduct.

(Source: P.A. 99-447, eff. 6-1-16.)

Possible Penalties for Conviction of Alcohol Related Offenses

Class C misdemeanor - Thirty days in the County jail and a \$500.00 fine.

Class B misdemeanor - Six months in the County jail and a \$500.00 fine.

Class A misdemeanor - 364 days in the County jail and a \$ 1,000.00 fine.

The School's Standards of Conduct and Penalties for Violation of the Standards: - See "Student Conduct Procedures" in the Student Handbook or under Section 22 of the SAIC Annual Security & Fire Safety Report for the School's student conduct standards, process, and penalties for violation of the standards.

As stated in the Employee Guidelines under the heading, 17.5 Disciplinary Measures, "Employees may be disciplined by:

- *Oral or Written Warning,*
- *Suspension With or Without Pay,*
- *Wage Freeze,*
- *Wage Reduction or Deduction,*
- *Demotion, or*
- *Dismissal.*

Employees may be given notice of such discipline, including the effective date and time and the specific reason. Where appropriate, discipline will be administered in a progressive manner.

Health Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol and Illicit Drugs: - Excerpted from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alphabets-effects-body> and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs/commonly-abused-drugs-chart>. Additional information on the health effects and federal trafficking penalties associated with various drugs is available in the Drug Enforcement Administration's 2011 "Drugs of Abuse" resource guide which can be downloaded at http://www.justice.gov/dea/docs/drugs_of_abuse_2011.pdf.

Alcohol's Effects on the Body

Drinking too much – on a single occasion or over time – can take a serious toll on your health. Here's how alcohol can affect your body:

Brain:

Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways, and can affect the way the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior, and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

Heart:

Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems including:

- Cardiomyopathy – Stretching and drooping of heart muscle
- Arrhythmias – Irregular heart beat
- Stroke
- High blood pressure

Research also shows that drinking [moderate amounts of alcohol](#) may protect healthy adults from developing coronary heart disease.

Liver:

Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver, and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including:

- Steatosis, or fatty liver
- Alcoholic hepatitis
- Fibrosis
- Cirrhosis

Pancreas:

Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.

Cancer:

Drinking too much alcohol can increase your risk of developing certain cancers, including cancers of the:

- Mouth
- Esophagus
- Throat
- Liver
- Breast

Immune System:

Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. Chronic drinkers are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body's ability to ward off infections – even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.

Drug Health Risks and Effects

Bath Salts (Synthetic Cathinones):

Short-term	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; psychotic and violent behavior; nosebleeds; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; suicidal thoughts; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.
Long-term	Breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue; kidney failure; death.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, problems sleeping, tremors, paranoia.

Cocaine:

Short-term	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma.
Long-term	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing from snorting; infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss from decreased appetite.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Greater risk of overdose and sudden death than from either drug alone.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, increased appetite, insomnia, vivid unpleasant dreams, slowed thinking and movement, restlessness.

GHB:

Short-term	Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, confusion, memory loss, hallucinations, excited and aggressive behavior, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, coma, death.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug.
In Combination with Alcohol	Nausea, problems with breathing, greatly increased depressant effects.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Insomnia, anxiety, tremors, sweating, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts.

Heroin:

Short-term	Euphoria; warm flushing of skin; dry mouth; heavy feeling in the hands and feet; clouded thinking; alternate wakeful and drowsy states; itching; nausea; vomiting; slowed breathing and heart rate.
Long-term	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowdown of heart rate and breathing, coma, death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.

Ketamine:

Short-term	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion and problems speaking; loss of memory; problems moving, to the point of being immobile; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; slowed breathing that can lead to death.
Long-term	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory.
Other Health-related Issues	Sometimes used as a date rape drug. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of adverse effects.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.

LSD:

Short-term	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness and insomnia; loss of appetite; dry mouth; sweating; numbness; weakness; tremors; enlarged pupils.
Long-term	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.

Marijuana/Hashish:

Short-term	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; hallucinations; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis.
Long-term	Mental health problems, chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections.
Other Health-related Issues	Youth: possible loss of IQ points when repeated use begins in adolescence. Pregnancy: babies born with problems with attention, memory, and problem solving.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased heart rate, blood pressure; further slowing of mental processing and reaction time.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, trouble sleeping, decreased appetite, anxiety.

MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly):

Short-term	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; confusion; depression; sleep problems; anxiety; increased heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; teeth clenching; nausea; blurred vision; faintness; chills or sweating; sharp rise in body temperature leading to liver, kidney, or heart failure and death.
Long-term	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness, aggression; loss of appetite; less interest in sex.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	May increase the risk of cell and organ damage.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Fatigue, loss of appetite, depression, trouble concentrating.

Methamphetamine:

Short-term	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.
Long-term	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems ("meth mouth"), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: premature delivery; separation of the placenta from the uterus; low birth weight; lethargy; heart and brain problems. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant effect of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure and jitters.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, anxiety, tiredness.

PCP:

Short-term	<p>Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety.</p> <p>Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement.</p> <p>High doses: lowered blood pressure, pulse rate, breathing rate; nausea; vomiting; blurred vision; flicking up and down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; suicidal thoughts; seizures, coma, and death.</p>
Long-term	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, anxiety.
Other Health-related Issues	<p>PCP has been linked to self-injury.</p> <p>Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.</p>
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of coma.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, sweating.

Prescription Opioids:

Short-term	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, confusion, slowed breathing, death.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	<p>Pregnancy: Miscarriage, low birth weight, neonatal abstinence syndrome.</p> <p>Older adults: higher risk of accidental misuse or abuse because many older adults have multiple prescriptions, increasing the risk of drug-drug interactions, and breakdown of drugs slows with age; also, many older adults are treated with prescription medications for pain.</p> <p>Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.</p>
In Combination with Alcohol	Dangerous slowing of heart rate and breathing leading to coma or death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps ("cold turkey"), leg movements.

Prescription Sedatives (Tranquilizers, Depressants):

Short-term	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Sleep medications are sometimes used as date rape drugs. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Further slows heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Must be discussed with a health care provider; barbiturate withdrawal can cause a serious abstinence syndrome that may even include seizures.

Prescription Stimulants:

Short-term	Increased alertness, attention, energy; increased blood pressure and heart rate; narrowed blood vessels; increased blood sugar; opened-up breathing passages. High doses: dangerously high body temperature and irregular heartbeat; heart failure; seizures.
Long-term	Heart problems, psychosis, anger, paranoia.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Masks the depressant action of alcohol, increasing risk of alcohol overdose; may increase blood pressure and jitters.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Depression, tiredness, sleep problems.

Psilocybin:

Short-term	Hallucinations, altered perception of time, inability to tell fantasy from reality, panic, muscle relaxation or weakness, problems with movement, enlarged pupils, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness.
Long-term	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.
Other Health-related Issues	Risk of poisoning if a poisonous mushroom is accidentally used.
In Combination with Alcohol	May decrease the perceived effects of alcohol.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Unknown.

Rohypnol© (Flunitrazepam):

Short-term	Drowsiness, sedation, sleep; amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Unknown.
In Combination with Alcohol	Severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headache; muscle pain; extreme anxiety, tension, restlessness, confusion, irritability; numbness and tingling of hands or feet; hallucinations, delirium, convulsions, seizures, or shock.

Synthetic Cannabinoids (“K2”/”Spice”)

Short-term	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure and reduced blood supply to the heart; heart attack.
Long-term	Unknown.
Other Health-related Issues	Use of synthetic cannabinoids has led to an increase in emergency room visits in certain areas.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Headaches, anxiety, depression, irritability.

Steroids (Anabolic):

Short-term	Headache, acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, infection at the injection site.
Long-term	Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger ("roid rage"); paranoid jealousy; extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment.
Other Health-related Issues	Males: shrunken testicles, lowered sperm count, infertility, baldness, development of breasts, increased risk for prostate cancer. Females: facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual cycle changes, enlargement of the clitoris, deepened voice. Adolescents: stunted growth. Risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases from shared needles.
In Combination with Alcohol	Increased risk of violent behavior.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Mood swings; tiredness; restlessness; loss of appetite; insomnia; lowered sex drive; depression, sometimes leading to suicide attempts.

Tobacco:

Short-term	Increased blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate.
Long-term	Greatly increased risk of cancer, especially lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed; chronic bronchitis; emphysema; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; pneumonia.
Other Health-related Issues	Pregnancy: miscarriage, low birth weight, premature delivery, stillbirth, learning and behavior problems.
In Combination with Alcohol	Unknown.
Withdrawal Symptoms	Irritability, attention and sleep problems, increased appetite.

Where To Get Help: - The School of the Art Institute offers several sources of assistance for those who seek treatment for drug and alcohol abuse. Both **Health Services (312-499-4288)** and **Counseling Services (312-499-4271)** can make referrals to appropriate community organizations. In addition, you can make an appointment to see one of the School's counselors who will meet with you on a confidential basis to discuss any areas of concern. The counselors are available to discuss the breadth of the School's insurance policy as it relates to drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment. To set up an appointment, contact **Counseling Services** at **312-499-4271**.

Drug or Alcohol Abuse Programs

SAIC offers a variety of programs regarding drugs and alcohol in an effort to educate our students about the potential dangers of their use or abuse. The goal of these programs is to raise awareness on the issues related to drug and alcohol use on campus, and prevent students from making choices that may put their health or well-being in jeopardy.

- 9/25/15 @ 7:00pm: Movie Night at The Buckingham – Students met in the second floor lounge of the Buckingham residence hall to watch a movie together, socialize, and eat some free pizza. This was an Alcohol alternative event.
- 10/22/15 @ 9:00pm: Mocktail Night! at 162 N State Bldg – Students joined the Health & Wellness Committee and RAs to learn more about alternatives to drinking alcohol with mocktails! While enjoying free fruity non-alcoholic beverages, students learned more about what to do when they find themselves in a situation where alcohol is involved and how to keep themselves and others around them safe!
- 11/15/15 @ 8:00pm: Res Life presents... Midterms are over - let's celebrate! – With midterms finally wrapping up and many unable to correctly celebrate Halloween there was a pumpkin decorating contest and a walk through on November 15th so everyone could show off their spooky creations. Pumpkins were placed outside apartment doors as RAs decided the winner! The winner received a fall-themed gift basket and bragging rights. There were also snacks, drinks, and about an hour of time to ask an RA questions about registering for classes, advice on what to take, and tips for the upcoming move!
- 12/18/15 @ 9:30pm: Seeking A Friend Before The End of The Semester – A semester wrap allowing students to relax after finishing their finals or nearing the point when they were almost finished.

Throughout the 2015-2016 academic year, Residence Life supported efforts to reduce alcohol and other substance use on campus by providing alternatives. In order to provide alternate programming for residents, every Saturday night and some Friday nights of spring and fall semesters, Resident Advisors sponsored programs for the residents such as:

- Student performances: Open Mic Night, Poetry Slam
- Academic and Professional Workshops: Resume writing workshops, artist statement writing workshops
- Social Gatherings: Dance tournaments, ice cream socials, Video Game Nights
- Exploring Chicago: public transit training, restaurant tours, museum visits
- Art-making: residential gallery openings, drawing workshops
- Health and Wellness: Safe sex workshops, yoga workshops

Campus Security

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago

9/30/16

Pursuant to 20 United States Code section 1092(f), the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act," as amended by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the "Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008," and the "Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013" each institution of higher education in the United States which participates in federal student aid programs must produce and distribute an annual report containing:

1. crime statistics,
2. statements of security policy,
3. missing student policy,
4. emergency response and evacuation procedures,
5. fire safety disclosures and
6. statements of policy addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking

The School of the Art Institute of Chicago's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report includes statistics for the previous three calendar years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from, the campus. This report includes fire-related statistics for the previous three calendar years and a description of the fire systems for each on campus student housing facility. Beginning with the calendar year 2013 this report also includes annual statistics for domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

The report includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies on drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, relationship violence and other matters. The report also includes institutional policies concerning fire safety, such as policies on electrical appliances, procedures for evacuation, and fire safety education and training programs. Because the School and Museum are both part of the same legal entity, the Report is being made available to students and all employees of the Art Institute of Chicago. You can obtain a copy of this report by contacting the Campus Security office or by accessing the following website:

http://www.saic.edu/media/saic/pdfs/campusresources/campussafetyandsecurity/security_fire_safety_report.pdf

Current and prospective students and employees may request a paper copy of this report by contacting the Campus Security Office at 37 S. Wabash, Room 707, Monday through Friday, between 8:00am - 3:00pm, at 312-899-7446 or by emailing Art Jackson, Director of Campus Security at "ajackson@saic.edu".