

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES



BROWN MACKIE COLLEGE
QUAD CITIESSM

Alcohol/Drug Possession, Usage, and Distribution Policy

Drug-Free Workplace and College

The use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol at Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities or in facilities controlled by the Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities are prohibited by college regulations and are incompatible with the Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities goal of providing a healthy educational environment for students, faculty, staff, and guests. The following information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

Effects of Drugs and Alcohol

Although individuals often use drugs and alcohol to achieve a variety of effects on mind and body that are found to be temporarily useful or pleasurable, drugs can be highly addictive and injurious. A person can pay a price in terms of his or her physical, emotional, and social health.

This price can be paid in a number of ways. The risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, is increased through unwanted or unprotected sex when one is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Drugs can be the trigger for violent crime. Economic and legal problems usually follow directly when one tries to support a drug habit by resorting to crime. The dependence, illness, loss of job, and loss of family or friends that can result from drug or alcohol use and abuse can be tragic.

In keeping with the mission of Education Management Corporation and the requirements of state and federal law Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities has adopted this program to ensure a drug-free college and workplace and to prevent the use of controlled substances and the abuse of alcohol.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Alcohol

Short-Term Risks

- Increased risks of accidents and injuries
- Alcohol-related traffic accidents (the leading cause of death for teens)
- Alcohol slows reaction time, decreases muscle coordination, and impairs vision
- Fatal overdose
- Unconsciousness or blackout
- Death by aspiration of vomit
- Nausea
- Gastritis

Long-Term Risks

- Increased blood pressure
- Increased risk of heart attack
- Brain damage resulting in permanent psychosis
- Cancer of the mouth, esophagus, or stomach
- Liver damage (cirrhosis, alcohol hepatitis, cancer)
- Ulcers and gastritis
- Pancreatitis
- Birth defects
- In males, testicular atrophy and breast enlargement
- In females, increased risk of breast cancer
- Prolonged, excessive drinking can shorten life span by 10 to 12 years

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Drugs

Amphetamines (Speed, Uppers)

- Malnutrition
- Hallucinations
- Dependence, psychological, and sometimes physical

Deliriants (Aerosols, Lighter Fluid, Paint Thinner)

- Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow
- Loss of coordination, confusion, hallucinations
- Overdose causing convulsions, death

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Methaqualone)

- Confusion, depression, loss of coordination
- Dependence — physical and psychological
- Coma, death (caused by overdose)
- Can be lethal when combined with alcohol

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, DMT, STP, Mescaline)

- Hallucinations, panic, irrational behaviors (which can lead to increased risk of accidents, injuries)
- Tolerance overdose leading to convulsions, coma, death
- Possible birth defects in children of LSD users

Intravenous Drug Use

- Places one at risk for HIV infection (the virus causing AIDS) when needles are shared

Marijuana and Hashish

- Chronic bronchitis
- Decreased vital capacity
- Increased risk of lung cancer
- In men, lower levels of testosterone and increase in abnormal sperm count

Stimulants (Cocaine)

- Painful nosebleeds and nasal erosion
- Intense —downs|| that result in physical and/or emotional discomfort
- Tolerance and physical dependence can develop

Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Opium)

- Malnutrition
- Hepatitis
- Loss of judgment and self-control leading to increased risk of accidents, injuries
- Dependence
- Overdose leading to convulsions, coma, death

Sanctions

Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities Sanctions and State and Federal Sanctions

Illinois criminal statutes provide for drug offense penalties in relation to the nature of the offense, the drug involved, whether the offense is a first or subsequent offense, and in some cases, the amount of the drug involved.

Unlawful purchase or possession of any drug in Chart B (includes cocaine, heroin, morphine, hallucinogens, etc.) carries a sentence of 1 to 50 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$200,000 depending on the amount of the drug.

Unlawful purchase or possession of marijuana carries a prison term of up to 15 years and a fine of up to \$25,000 depending on the amount of the drug.

Possession of cannabis plants may result, depending on the number of plants, in a prison term of up to seven years and fines of up to \$100,000, plus costs.

Drug trafficking (selling, manufacturing, or possessing large quantities of illegal drugs) carries minimum mandatory prison terms and minimum fines under Illinois law as noted below:

Cocaine (15–99 grams): 6 to 30 years and up to \$500,000 fine

Morphine (15–99 grams): 6 to 30 years and up to \$500,000 fine

Marijuana (More than 5,000 grams): 6 to 30 years and up to \$200,000 fine

Mandatory sentences increase in proportion to quantity.

Driving under the influence of alcohol at .08 BAC or drugs, conviction penalties are as follows:

First conviction: Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges, possible imprisonment for up to one year and maximum fine of \$1,000.

Second conviction: Maximum three-year loss of full driving privileges for a second conviction in a 20-year period. Mandatory 48 hours in jail or 10 days community service for a second conviction in a five-year period. Possible imprisonment for up to one year. Maximum fine of \$1,000.

Third or subsequent conviction: Minimum six-year loss of full driving privileges. Possible imprisonment for up to three years. Maximum fine of \$10,000.

Additional monetary penalties may also be imposed to compensate victims. If the DUI causes the death of another person, the prison sentence is enhanced.

Illinois law provides for a prison term up to one year and for a fine of not less than \$500 for knowingly providing alcohol to persons under twenty-one years of age or for providing false evidence of identity. Persons under twentyone who present or offer false evidence for purposes of obtaining or purchasing alcohol may be jailed for up to one year and fined up to \$2,500. The same penalties apply to possession of alcohol by a person under twenty-one on or in any street or public place. Minors who consume alcohol are subject to prison terms up to one year and fine of up to \$2,500.

Additional sanctions exist under Illinois law for drug and alcohol-related offenses including denial of student loans and grants, ineligibility to participate in home loan and other assistance programs, and denial or revocation of professional licenses.

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance include the following:

First Conviction Up to one year in prison, fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000, or both

Second Conviction At least 15 days and up to two years imprisonment, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both

After Two Drug Convictions At least 90 days and up to three years in prison, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both. Special federal sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine include a mandatory prison term of at least five years and up to 20 years, fine of up to \$250,000, or both, for a first conviction if the amount of crack exceeds five grams, for a second conviction if amount exceeds three grams, and for a third or subsequent conviction if the amount exceeds one gram.

Additional federal sanctions may also apply including forfeiture of vehicles used to transport controlled substances, denial of federal benefits including student loans, grants, and contracts, and denial or revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits.

The application of law and penalties vary from case to case depending on circumstances. The preceding information is not to be relied on as legal advice. Always consult a qualified attorney for legal advice.

Convictions for Drug-Related Offenses

Any student convicted of any drug-related criminal statute must notify the dean of Academic Affairs, in writing, no later than five (5) days after such conviction regardless of where the offense occurred. This is because under federal and state laws, any student convicted of a drug-related felony offense must be denied all federal and state assistance, including Pell Grants, and CAP grants. However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student has violated these standards of conduct, and Brown Mackie College — Quad Cities need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding.

Danger Signals Indicating a Drug or Alcohol Problem

Following is a listing of classic danger signals that may indicate the presence of a drug or alcohol problem:

- Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- Decreased efficiency at work or at school
- Frequent absences, tardiness, and/or early departures
- Relationship problems with family, friends, and co-workers
- Unusual outbursts of anger and hostility
- Social withdrawal

Advising

If you observe any of these changes in yourself or another student, you are encouraged to talk with faculty or staff member.

Abuse of alcohol or drugs can lead to dependency and addiction, with serious consequences for personal health and overall quality of life. There are drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where students and employees may seek advice and treatment. The student advisor staff or a faculty member will refer you to one that meets your needs.

Moline Area Resources

There are also organizations that may be contacted for help.

Addiction and Psychological Treatment Centers

Riverside Alcohol & Drug Treatment
2701 17th Street
Rock Island, IL 61201
309.779.3000

RICCA
1607 John Deere Road
East Moline, IL 61244
309.792.0293

Alcohol Information and Treatment

Alcohol and Drug Educational Services
1705 2nd Avenue
Rock Island, IL 61201
309.786.2992

Alcoholics Anonymous Central Office
2320 16th Street
Moline, IL 61265
309.764.1016

Center for Alcohol & Drug Services
801 Hospital Road
Silvis, IL 61282
309.792.4889

Drug Addiction Information and Treatment

Alcohol and Drug Educational Services
1705 2nd Avenue
Rock Island, IL 61201
309.786.2992

Center for Alcohol & Drug Services
801 Hospital Road
Silvis, IL 61282
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The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline (1-800-662-4357) is available from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., Monday through Friday and from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. on weekends.

A list of emergency and sliding-fee scale resources is available from the student advisor.