

The health and well-being of NEIU students, faculty and staff are critical components of the overall health of our university community. Consequently, Northeastern Illinois University seeks to maintain a campus environment that is free from the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs.

Consistent with its mission as a public institution of higher education, the University is committed to educating the students, faculty and staff on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, and to establishing standards of conduct that maintain a campus environment in which such abuse is prohibited. These standards are intended to be in full compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C., Section 701,et,seq.) and the Drug-Free Schools Act of 1989 (34 C.F.R. 86, et seq.) by annually producing and distributing this Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy. This policy will comply with the Department of Education, Federal Student Aid, Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Information 668.14(c); 34 CFR 86

This policy applies to University students and employees. It applies to incidents that occur on University property, as well as off-campus functions sponsored by the university or supervised by university personnel.

Students or employees who violate federal, state or local laws concerning drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal

Illinois Laws that Apply to Alcohol and Drug Use

Controlled Substances:

The possession, sale and delivery of controlled substances is prohibited by Illinois through the Cannabis Control Act [720 ILCS 550/] and the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/100]. Under the Cannabis Control Act, courts can set penalties that increase in accordance with the amount of substances containing cannabis in each case[720 ILCS 550/1]. In regard to both acts, 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,

Applicable Legal Sanctions

Employees and student who violate State and/or Federal law may be subject to criminal prosecution. A number of Illinois and Federal statutes provide extended definitions of what constitutes illegal possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and drugs. Criminal penalties for violations of Illinois statutes include terms of imprisonment for up to sixty

Students:

Student Health and Counseling Services (773-442-4650) offers counseling and/or referral services to students who have drug or alcohol abuse-related problems. The Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities provides (a) information about on-campus substance abuse self-help groups, (b) referrals to off-campus prevention and treatment resources, and (c) substance abuse information and prevention literature.

Employees:

The Office of Human Resources (773-442-5200) responds to employees who encounter drug and alcohol abuse problems are encouraged to seek assistance voluntarily from the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). If job performance is adversely affected by drug or alcohol abuse, an employee may be referred to the EAP. Participation in the EAP is confidential and is encouraged by the University; however, it will not preclude normal disciplinary action or relieve an employee of responsibility for performing assigned duties in a safe and efficient manner.

The abuse or illegal use of alcohol and the illegal use of con

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

Hallucinogens:

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

Narcotics/Opiates

Heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone and opium are narcotics/opiates. There is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs. Health effects include anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of

State Services Employee Assistance Program
(866) 659-3848

Chicago Treatment and Counseling Center (773) 506-2900
4453 N Broadway Ave, Chicago, IL

Family Guidance Center, Inc. (773) 293-5582
Located at: Methodist Hospital of Chicago
5025 N. Paulina St, Chicago, IL 60640

New Hope Recovery Center (888) 707-4673
2835 N Sheffield Ave, Chicago, IL