

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS POLICY

As an academic community rooted in the Jesuit tradition, Loyola University Chicago is committed to maintaining an ethical and just environment where learning is the central focus. Accordingly, the University expects all members of the University community (students, faculty, and staff) to make responsible and legal decisions concerning the use of alcohol and other drugs.¹ Since ours is a community of care and concern for one another, all students, staff, and faculty are encouraged to learn about the social, physiological, and psychological consequences of alcohol and other drug use and abuse. Just as we all depend on one another to maintain an environment supportive of learning, so too do we all share in the responsibility to limit the dangerous effects of these substances in our community.

The University believes that character development is a central part of the educational experience of college. As such, we value moments that challenge us all in areas of ethical reasoning, civic responsibility, articulation of values, and connecting decisions with consequences. To cultivate an environment where such learning can take place, alcohol and other drug use that is against the law, contrary to the University's mission, or inhibits rigorous scholarship will be fairly and consistently challenged. Substance use that places anyone's physical, mental, or emotional well-being in danger will not be tolerated.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the University has drafted this Loyola University Chicago Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy (LUC AOD Policy), which includes references to other University policies concerning alcohol and other drugs and summarizes certain legal penalties under Federal and State law for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol. The following information is critical and should be read carefully by all members of the University community.

Approved by the President's Cabinet
September 16, 2013

¹ "Alcohol and other drugs" is a term of art in the field of alcohol prevention. Alcohol and other drugs refers to all types of drugs, including those that are legal and illegal.

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GENERAL STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

The following standards apply to the entire University community (students, faculty, staff, and on-campus guests) in making determinations about alcohol and other drugs:

- Possession, consumption, and distribution of alcohol at any University campus or facility shall be in accordance with applicable local, state, federal laws, and applicable University policies; for international campuses, laws of the host country apply. Any possession, consumption, or use of alcohol or other drugs in violation of the aforementioned laws or University policy is prohibited (see Appendix C below)
- All members of the University community, including staff, faculty, students, and visitors, shall be responsible for behaving in a manner that is not disruptive and does not endanger themselves or others (see Appendix B below).
- Whenever persons under 21 years of age can reasonably be expected to attend a University event or any event on the University premises, appropriate precautions shall be taken to restrict distribution and consumption of alcohol to individuals of legal drinking age.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS

The following guidelines must be followed for all marketing practices involving alcohol and other drugs messaging at Loyola University Chicago. For further guidance regarding advertising standards and specific logo use, please contact your departmental chair or [University Marketing and Communication](#). All recognized student organizations must also follow additional guidelines, which can be viewed at www.luc.edu/saga.

- The marketing of illegal substances is not permitted
- Advertisements that encourage excessive or unhealthy consumption of alcohol or other drugs will not be permitted
- Departments and organizations may not accept or create advertising that:
 - Encourages alcohol or other drug over-use (abuse) or emphasizes quantity and frequency of use
 - Portrays alcohol or other drugs as a solution to problems or necessary for stress relief or for social gatherings
 - Depicts images suggesting alcoholic beverages, such as a martini glass, umbrellas in drinks, beer bottles or kegs
 - Contains the price of alcohol, such as “\$2.50 well drinks” or “dollar shots”
 - Includes such phrases as “all you can drink,” “drink specials” or “unlimited drinks”
 - Violates local, state, or federal laws, or supplemental University policies
- Acceptable alcohol advertisements must carry a disclaimer promoting responsible and sensible drinking practices. Advertisements from liquor stores or establishments where alcohol is served must contain a proof-of-age policy.

STUDENTS

All students enrolled at Loyola are expected to follow local, state, and federal laws concerning alcohol and other drugs. All students (except students enrolled in the Stritch School of Medicine and the School of Law) are also subject to additional, University-specific regulations on alcohol and other drugs, as stated in the Community Standards (which includes Loyola’s “Student Code of Conduct”). For example, the Community Standards include special regulations on possession of alcohol in the residence halls, while studying abroad, and while off-campus. All

students are accountable to the Community Standards at all times and are expected to be familiar with these policies. The complete Community Standards can be found at www.luc.edu/osccr/resources/communitystandards.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

All recognized student organizations (SSOs and RSOs) are subject to regulations concerning alcohol when hosting sponsored events on or off-campus. It is a privilege to be a student organization that is recognized by Loyola University Chicago. Student organizations are expected to exercise good judgment in planning and promoting their activities, including any event an observer would associate with the student organization. Student organizations are also responsible for assuring compliance with procedures and policies as outlined in the *Student Organization Handbook*, *Community Standards*, and *Loyola University Chicago Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy*. Recognized student organizations (RSO or SSO) may only sponsor events where alcohol is present as provided in the SAGA Alcohol Guidelines. Complete guidelines can be viewed by visiting www.luc.edu/saga.

FACILITIES AND EVENTS

All events on University property must comply with the LUC AOD Policy, all other applicable University policies, and all applicable laws. Additional regulations may apply to events held on certain campuses or University facilities. Please contact the aforementioned areas for additional information and/or restrictions.

PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND SUPPORT SERVICES

In keeping with its promise of *preparing people to lead extraordinary lives*, the University offers resources for students (through the [Wellness Center](#)) and staff/faculty (through the Employee Assistance Program) that may seek or require assistance with alcohol or other drug (AOD) problems. Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to attend seminars and information sessions on the health risks of alcohol and other drug abuse available to the University community. These programs are designed to educate students, staff, and faculty on substance use, its health risks, and identifying signs of overuse and abuse.

Self-help support groups for dealing with alcohol or other drug dependence bring together people with common experiences and similar needs. In general, self-help groups are: facilitated by a lay person, free, informal, voluntary, and anonymous. Please see the resources below to identify meeting times and dates of local area meetings, other self-help sites, and for more information on substance abuse (see Appendix A below).

FOR STAFF/FACULTY

While seeking help does not negate workplace responsibilities, the University does encourage and provide free and confidential consultation and assistance to any employee who may have problems with substance abuse through Loyola's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The University offers an EAP to help find solutions to issues and difficulties of daily life. This program is offered, at no cost, through Perspectives, Ltd., and it is available to all employees and their families.

With offices in and around the Chicagoland area and availability to access services from any University campus, Perspectives offers a wide variety of assistance to faculty, staff, and their families including: individual counseling

on a wide range of personal and work issues, supervisor and manager consultations, work/life services, workshops and seminars for departments, and wellness and educational materials and resources.

To schedule an individual appointment with one of Perspectives' licensed professionals, call (800) 456-6327. Perspectives schedules appointments between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. weekdays, and has 24-hr/7-day-a-week emergency services. To access Perspectives from outside Loyola, go to <http://www.perspectivesltd.com/>. The username is: LOY500. The password is: perspectives.

For additional resources:

- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
- [Narcotics Anonymous](#)
- [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#)

FOR STUDENTS

Students have choices about drinking: whether or not to drink; how much to drink; and where, when, and with whom to drink. While most students at Loyola use alcohol in moderation or not at all, a significant minority of students drink in ways that put them, and others, at greater risk for alcohol-related harms – negative consequences that can quickly throw what matters out of balance.

Loyola's Wellness Center promotes healthy decision making through annual poster and social media campaigns and tabling events that highlight the risks associated with alcohol use.

To provide prevention education to students, the University requires all first-year and transfer students to complete an online alcohol module called AlcoholEdu prior to their arrival on campus. The [Wellness Advocates](#), Loyola's peer health educators, provide presentations to residence halls and student organizations. The [Department of Programming](#) ((dop)) provides a host of alcohol-free programs available every week during the academic year.

Interventions are available to students who need support. The Wellness Center offers BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students), and Choices (a brief alcohol abuse prevention program for groups). The MIM (brief Motivational Intervention for Marijuana) is also available.

Counselors at the Wellness Center are available to provide referrals that connect students with treatment services, resources, people, literature, and/or activities that can address their needs concerning alcohol and other drugs. Considerations such as insurance, ability to pay, and the location of services are taken into account when referrals are made. Students who are looking for help but unsure of what is available or most appropriate for them should make an appointment with a counselor at the Wellness Center by calling the front office at **773-508-2530**.

For additional resources:

- [Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
- [Narcotics Anonymous](#)
- [College Drinking-Changing the Culture](#)
- [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#)

SUPPLEMENTAL UNIVERSITY POLICIES PERTAINING TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

All members of the University community are expected to be knowledgeable about the LUC AOD Policy as well as the following supplemental policies pertaining to alcohol and other drugs, and must comply with all policies when applicable. Complete policies may be found at the links below, and provided further detail than the information presented here.

- [Campus Reservations](#) (University Community, applicable to Lakeside Campuses only)
- [Community Standards](#) (Students)
- [Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#) (Employees)
- [Fitness for Duty](#) (Employees)
- [Non-Smoking Policy](#) (University Community)
- [Student Organization Policies](#) (Students)
- [Travel and Business Expense Policy \(Miscellaneous Expenses, Alcohol\)](#) (Employees)
- [Usage Policy for Conference Services](#) (University Community and guests)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As is best practice for universities, Loyola University Chicago has a substance abuse prevention coalition on campus. [SafetyNet Coalition](#) is a group that meets quarterly that is composed of campus and community partners, including student leaders. This group is committed to maintaining a healthy university where alcohol is not the focus of campus life. For questions about the coalition or other issues related to alcohol or other drugs, please contact the [Wellness Center](#) or the [Dean of Students Office](#).

Appendix A

HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including domestic/dating violence and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression & death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Hallucinogens disrupt the brain chemicals that enable us to make sense out of our environment. Most of those used by college students are manufactured chemical compounds. The most common compound is LSD (d-lysergic acid diethylamide). It and other hallucinogens are potent and extremely unpredictable drugs that produce fast-acting and unexpected effects. The most common acute reactions are panic from severe anxiety and intense fear of losing control, and psychotic reactions involving severe breaks with reality, persistent hallucinations, and delusions. Psychotic reactions have been known to last weeks or months and often require hospitalization. The long-term or chronic effects of LSD use are not known at this time, but many ex-users report experiencing flashbacks, even several years after a bad trip.

Marijuana is an illegal drug with high potential for abuse. Because it affects the way a person thinks, learns, and acts, its use is especially harmful, even dangerous, in many situations. Marijuana interferes with speech, memory, and learning, and makes tasks that require a clear mind difficult, meaningless, or unsafe. It also slows reactions & interferes with coordination. Marijuana's dangers increase in combination with alcohol. Marijuana smoking also poses a serious threat to the user's lungs, heart, immune system, and reproductive systems.

Inhalants include easy-to-obtain products such as cleaning fluids, solvents, aerosols, and airplane glue. They act on the central nervous system much like such volatile anesthetics as ether & chloroform, and produce bizarre perceptual and hallucinatory actions. Short-term physical effects include sneezing, lack of coordination, loss of appetite, rapid heartbeat, and seizures. Psychological effects include euphoria, exhilaration, confusion, disorientation, loss of inhibitions, and impulsive behavior that may lead to injuries and accidents. Long-term health risks include nosebleeds, loss of consciousness, hepatitis, liver failure, kidney failure, respiratory depression, blood abnormalities, irregular heartbeat, and possible suffocation.

Depressants include barbiturates, sedatives, and anti-anxiety drugs. They are usually taken orally. They depress not only the activity of the brain, causing an effect on the heart and respiration, but also muscle tissues. Short-term physical effects include drowsiness, slurred speech, irritability, stupor, and impaired judgment, memory, and attention. Long-term effects include disrupted sleep, psychosis, respiratory depression, coma, and

neuropsychological and structural brain damage. Withdrawal can produce extreme anxiety, insomnia, convulsions, and death.

Narcotics include opium, morphine, heroin, codeine and synthetic substances that can be taken orally, snorted, smoked, or injected into the skin or a vein. They relax the central nervous system and appear to be able to reduce anxiety levels, promote drowsiness, and allow sleep in spite of severe pain. Short-term physical effects include pinpoint pupils, lethargy, skin abscesses, chronic constipation, nausea, and respiratory depression. Psychological effects include anxiety, irritability, mood swings, depression, drug seeking, and antisocial behavior.

Cocaine is a white crystalline powder, often diluted with other ingredients. Crack cocaine is a light brown or beige pellet or crystalline rock that resembles coagulated soap. Cocaine is inhaled through the nasal passages or injected; crack is smoked. Cocaine speeds up physical and mental processes, creates a sense of heightened energy and confidence, and alters the pleasure centers in the brain. Physical short-term effects include headache, exhaustion, shaking, dilated pupils, blurred vision, nausea, loss of appetite, palpitations, and arrhythmias. Psychological effects include impaired judgment, hyperactivity, suspicion, acute anxiety, paranoid ideation, and violence. Repeated use or use of high dosages causes long-term effects. The effect on the central nervous system suppresses the desire for food, sex, and sleep. The cardiovascular system is affected resulting in high blood pressure, irregular heart rate, damage to heart tissue, constriction of blood vessels, and stroke. Cocaine also causes neurological and respiratory damage; there is danger of respiratory arrest. It damages the mucous membranes of the nasal passages and causes sinusitis and a loss of sense of smell. The male reproductive system is also negatively affected. In women there are implications for the fetus in the event of pregnancy.

Appendix B

UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS

Loyola University Chicago is committed to the adoption and implementation of a program to prevent the unlawful possession, consumption, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The University will impose disciplinary sanctions on any student or employee who violates applicable local, state, federal laws, and applicable University policies.

EMPLOYEES

Violation of these laws and policies will result in implementation of the staff discipline policy up to and including termination, or the Faculty Handbook sanctions including Dismissal of Tenured or Non-Tenured Faculty for Cause. Beyond University penalties, local, state, and federal sanctions may be imposed.

STUDENTS

For students, violation of the LUC AOD policy will result in various sanctions, based on severity of the violation. Local, state, and federal sanctions may also be imposed.

	Category A Violation	Category B Violation	Category C Violation
Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25-\$150 fine • 10 – 20 service hours • Educational service project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100-\$250 fine • 20 – 40 disciplinary service hours • Intensive educational experience project • Residence hall or university probation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$200 and up • 30 – 40 disciplinary service hours • Intensive educational experience project • Residence hall or university probation or suspension
	For students under 21 years of age, parents will be notified of any second offense of the alcohol policy or any Category C violation		
Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25 - \$150 fine • 10 – 20 service hours • Educational service project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$150-\$250 fine • 20 – 40 disciplinary service hours • Extensive educational experience or project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence hall or University suspension or expulsion
	For students under 21 years of age, parents will be notified of any violation of this policy		

APPENDIX C

LEGAL PENALTIES

Federal, Illinois and City of Chicago laws make the illegal possession and sale of drugs and alcohol serious crimes. Convictions for violations of these laws can lead to imprisonment, fines, community service and a permanent criminal record. In addition to these penalties, convictions can also result in, among other penalties, property used in connection with illegal drugs being confiscated and federal student loans, grants and contracts being denied. The following sections describe certain relevant legal penalties under (1) federal and Illinois laws with respect to illegal drug possession and sale, (2) Illinois laws with respect to alcohol and (3) City of Chicago laws regarding alcohol and illegal drug possession and sale.

Note: A number of states, including Illinois, have passed laws that make the use of marijuana for some medical conditions legitimate under the law of that state. However, the possession or use of marijuana remains an offense under the Controlled Substances Act, a federal law. Loyola University Chicago is obligated to comply with all federal laws and regulations. In order to remain in compliance, Loyola will not permit the possession or use of marijuana at educational or other activities sponsored, conducted, or authorized by Loyola or its student organizations, whether on or off campus; in any on-campus housing, or in any other Loyola buildings or other property. (LUC 2017-18 Community Standards)

FEDERAL DRUG PENALTIES

Federal law penalizes the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute and simple possession of illegal drugs. Federal law penalties for possessing illegal drugs alone are harsh, as described below:

- First conviction: up to one-year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000 or both; after one prior drug conviction: 15 days to two years imprisonment and a fine of at least \$2,500; and after two or more prior drug convictions: 90 days to three years imprisonment and a fine of at least \$5,000 (21 U.S.C. §844(a)).
- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of the illegal drugs if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment, as well as forfeiture of vehicles used to transport or conceal an illegal drug (21 U.S.C. §§853(a) & 881(a)).
- Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for the first offense and up to five years for the second and any subsequent offense (for trafficking, it is five years for the first offense, 10 years for the second offense and permanently for the third offense) (21 U.S.C. §862).

Under federal law, a federal or state conviction for illegal drug possession or sale that occurs while a student is enrolled and receiving federal aid can disqualify a student from receiving any federal student aid funds, such as loans and grants (20 U.S.C. §1091(r)(1)). The table below illustrates the period of ineligibility for federal student aid funds, depending on whether the conviction was for possession or sale and whether the student had previous offenses:

No. Offenses	Possession of Illegal Drugs	Sale of illegal drugs
1st Offense	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2nd Offense	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite Period
3+ Offenses	Indefinite Period	

Federal law penalties for trafficking illegal drugs are considerably more severe than those outlined above. The following tables from the U.S. Department of Justice and Drug Enforcement Administration outline federal trafficking penalties for illegal drugs.

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 not an individual.	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 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	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		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
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. 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.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid				
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.
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, \$50 million 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	

ILLINOIS DRUG PENALTIES

Illinois illegal drug laws set forth a variety of penalties for illegal drug possession and sale, as set forth in the table below.

ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION		
SUBSTANCE/QUANTITY	PENALTY	
CANNABIS (Up to 2.5 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	Up to \$1,500 Fine &/or Up to 30 Days in Jail	
CANNABIS (2.6 grams to 10 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	Up to \$1,500 Fine &/or Up to 6 Months in Jail	
CANNABIS (10.1 grams to 30 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	1 ST Offense Up to \$2,500 Fine &/or Up to 1 Year in Jail	2 ND Offense Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years Jail

CANNABIS (30.1 grams to 500 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	1 ST Offense Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail	2 ND Offense Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail
CANNABIS (500.1 grams to 2,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (2,000.1 grams to 5,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 3 to 7 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (over 5,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/4	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years Jail	
POSSESSION DRUG PARAPHERNALIA 720 ILCS §600/3.5	\$750 to \$2,500 Fine &/or Up to 1 Year in Jail	
HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (Less than 15 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail	
HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (15 grams to 99 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail	
HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (100 grams to 399 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 6 to 30 Years Jail	
MORPHINE (400 grams to 899 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 6 to 40 Years Jail	
HEROIN, COCAINE OR LSD (400 grams to 899 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 8 to 40 Years Jail	
HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (900 or more grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 10 to 50 Years Jail	
METHAMPHETAMINE (Less than 5 grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail	
METHAMPHETAMINE (5 grams to 14 grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$25,000 &/or 3 to 7 Years Jail	
METHAMPHETAMINE (15 grams to 99 grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$25,000 &/or 4 to 15 Years Jail	
METHAMPHETAMINE (100 to 399 grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$100,000 Fine &/or 6 to 30 Years Jail	
METHAMPHETAMINE (400 grams to 899 grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine &/or 8 to 40 Years Jail	

METHAMPHETAMINE (900 or more grams) 720 ILCS §646/60	Felony Up to \$300,000 Fine &/or 10 to 50 Years Jail	
PEYOTE, BARBITURIC ACID OR AMPHETAMINE (less than 200 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail	
PEYOTE, BARBITURIC ACID OR AMPHETAMINE (200 or more grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail	
METHAQUALONE, PENTAZOCINE, PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) OR KETAMINE (less than 30 grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail	
METHAQUALONE, PENTAZOCINE, PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) OR KETAMINE (30 or more grams) 720 ILCS §570/402	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail	
ANABOLIC STEROID 720 ILCS §570/402	1 ST Offense Up to \$1,500 Fine &/or 30 Days in Jail	2 ND Offense Up to \$1,500 Fine &/or 6 Months in Jail
NITROUS OXIDE 720 ILCS §5/24.5-5	1 ST Offense Up to \$2,500 Fine &/or Up to 1 Year in Jail	2 ND Offense Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail
SALE, MANUFACTURE AND TRAFFICKING ILLEGAL DRUGS		
SUBSTANCE/QUANTITY	PENALTY	
CANNABIS (up to 2.5 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Up to \$1,500 Fine &/or 6 Months in Jail	
CANNABIS (2.6 grams to 10 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Up to \$2,500 Fine &/or 1 Year in Jail	
CANNABIS (10.1 grams to 30 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 1 to 3 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (30.1 grams to 500 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Felony Up to \$55,000 Fine &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (500.1 grams to 2,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Felony Up to \$100,000 Fine &/or 3 to 7 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (2,000.1 grams to 5,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Felony Up to \$150,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail	
CANNABIS (more than 5,000 grams) 720 ILCS §550/5	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine &/or 6 to 30 Years in Jail	

<p>LSD (less than 5 grams) KETAMINE (less than 10 grams) BARBITURIC ACID (less than 50 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$125,000 &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail</p>
<p>METHAQUALONE, PENTAZOCINE OR PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) (less than 10 grams) PEYOTE OR AMPHETAMINE (less than 50 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$150,000 &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN OR COCAINE (less than 1 gram) MORPHINE (less than 10 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$200,000 &/or 3 to 7 Years in Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN OR COCAINE (1 to 14 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$250,000 &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail</p>
<p>MORPHINE (10 to 14 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$250,000 &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail</p>
<p>LSD (5 to 14 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$250,000 &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (15 to 99 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$500,000 Fine &/or 6 to 30 Years in Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (100 to 399 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$500,000 or Street Value &/or 9 to 40 Years in Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (400 TO 899 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$500,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 12 to 50 Years Jail</p>
<p>HEROIN, COCAINE, MORPHINE OR LSD (900 or more grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §570/401</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$500,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 15 to 60 Years Jail</p>
<p>METHAMPHETAMINE (Less than 5 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §646/55</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 3 to 7 Years in Jail</p>
<p>METHAMPHETAMINE (5 grams to 14 grams)</p> <p>720 ILCS §646/55</p>	<p>Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years Jail</p>

METHAMPHETAMINE (15 grams to 99 grams) 720 ILCS §646/55	Felony Up to \$100,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 6 to 30 Years Jail
METHAMPHETAMINE (100 to 399 grams) 720 ILCS §646/55	Felony Up to \$200,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 9 to 40 Years Jail
METHAMPHETAMINE (400 grams to 899 grams) 720 ILCS §646/55	Felony Up to \$300,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 12 to 50 Years Jail
METHAMPHETAMINE (900 or more grams) 720 ILCS §646/55	Felony Up to \$400,000 Fine or Street Value &/or 15 to 60 Years Jail
PEYOTE, BARBITURIC ACID, AMPHETAMINE (50 to 199 grams) 720 ILCS §570/401	Felony Up to \$250,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail
PEYOTE, BARBITURIC ACID, AMPHETAMINE (200 or more grams) 720 ILCS §570/401	Felony Up to \$500,000 Fine &/or 6 to 30 Years in Jail
METHAQUALONE, PENTAZOCINE, PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) OR KETAMINE (10 to 29 grams) 720 ILCS §570/401	Felony Up to \$250,000 Fine &/or 4 to 15 Years in Jail
METHAQUALONE, PENTAZOCINE, PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) OR KETAMINE (30 or more grams) 720 ILCS §570/401	Felony Up to \$500,000 Fine &/or 6 to 30 Years in Jail
NITROUS OXIDE 720 ILCS §5/24.5-10	Felony Up to \$25,000 Fine &/or 2 to 5 Years in Jail

Under Illinois law, these penalties can be increased by a number of factors, including, for example, if illegal drug sales occur in or on the grounds of any school or within 1,000 feet of the same (720 ILCS §570/407).

ILLINOIS ALCOHOL PENALTIES

Illinois law provides for a prison term up to one year and a fine of not less than \$500 for providing alcohol to persons under 21 or for providing false evidence of identity to obtain alcohol. Persons under 21 who present or offer false evidence for purposes of obtaining alcohol shall be fined between \$500 and \$2,500, must perform 25 hours of community service, and may be jailed for up to one year. Persons under 21 in possession of alcohol on or in any street or public place may be imprisoned for up to one year and fined \$2,500 (235 ILCS §5/6-16).

CITY OF CHICAGO ALCOHOL AND DRUG PENALTIES

Under the Chicago Municipal Code, it is illegal for anyone under age 21 to purchase, deliver, possess or consume alcohol, and it's also illegal for anyone to sell, give or deliver alcohol to someone under age 21 (Chicago Municipal Code §8-16-60). Penalties for violating this law are fines ranging from \$5 to \$100 (Chicago Municipal Code §8-16-60). A person under 21 being intoxicated is a violation of the Chicago Municipal Code, punishable with a \$25 for the first offense and not more than \$100 for every subsequent

offense (Chicago Municipal Code §8-16-50). It is also unlawful for any person to drink any alcoholic liquor on any public way or in a motor vehicle upon a public way in Chicago. Penalties include a fine ranging from \$100 to \$500 and/or up to six months imprisonment (Chicago Municipal Code §8-4-030).

Possession of up to 15 grams of cannabis in Chicago is punishable by a fine ranging from \$250 to \$500 for the first offense, and \$500 for the second and each subsequent violation occurring within a period of 30 days, and in addition to the fine, drug awareness or drug education program and/or community service may be required (Chicago Municipal Code 7-24-099). Chicago also prohibits possession or delivery of drug paraphernalia, which are punishable by a \$2,000 fine and/or six months imprisonment (Chicago Municipal Code 7-24-091).