
Policy on Drugs and Alcohol 2019

Federal laws mandate the creation and maintenance of academic and working environments free from illicit drug use and alcohol abuse. Northwestern University fully supports the objectives of these laws and their companion regulations.

The policy statement the University issued in March 1989 to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 is contained in this document as well as in the student code of conduct. University regulations pertaining to alcohol and drugs are also found in the Faculty and Staff Handbooks. All these remain in effect. This booklet, the Northwestern University Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, provides further amplification of the policy statements in the student and employee handbooks; these handbooks can be found at northwestern.edu/student-conduct/shared-assets/homepage/panel1/quick-links/images/student-handbook-2019-2020.pdf and northwestern.edu/hr/essentials/policies-procedures/staff-handbook.html.

This document is pursuant to the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. It is intended to ensure the University's satisfaction of its legal obligations under that legislation.

*Morton Schapiro
President
December 2019*

Northwestern University policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by its students and employees on University property, as part of any University activities, in vehicles owned or operated by the University, or at any work site or other location at which University duties are being performed by Northwestern employees.

Likewise, Northwestern University is committed to maintaining a drug-free workplace in compliance with applicable laws. For employees (including student employees), violation of this policy may result in the imposition of employment disciplines defined for specific employee categories by existing University policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts, and labor agreements. Should any staff member come to work under the influence of alcohol or drugs, the staff member may immediately be sent to a clinic for evaluation or placed on unpaid administrative leave. Any employee convicted of a drug offense involving the workplace will be subject to employee discipline up to and including termination of employment and/or will be required as a condition of continued employment to satisfactorily complete a drug rehabilitation program.

As a condition of continued employment, employees of Northwestern must notify their supervisors within five business days of conviction for a criminal drug offense involving the workplace. Supervisors will be responsible for notifying the appropriate HR consultant. In the event any such conviction involves an employee working on a federal contract or grant, the University will notify the granting or contracting federal agency within 10 days of receiving notice of a conviction.

The use of alcohol and other drugs may pose serious health risks and, moreover, is related to secondhand effects including absenteeism, poor academic performance, crime, and illness or injury. Medical care for students is provided by the University Health Service (847-491-8100), and health promotion services for students are provided by Health Promotion and Wellness (847-491-2146). Counseling services for students are

offered through Counseling and Psychological Services (847-491-2151). Employees are encouraged to contact the Northwestern Employee Assistance Program (855-547-1851). Faculty may contact the Faculty Wellness Program for consultation and referrals (312-503-1424 or by calling the director at 312-695-2323). Services and programs available to the Northwestern community are described in *Appendices A* and *C*. For information about Northwestern's Community Alcohol Coalition, see *Appendix B*.

For more detailed information on the health risks associated with substance abuse, please consult *Appendix D*, a US Department of Education summary, prepared by the US Department of Justice, of health risks associated with alcohol, and *Appendix G*, a summary of health risks associated with controlled substances.

Various Illinois and US laws govern the possession and distribution (trafficking) of drugs and alcohol. See the following appendices:

- *Appendix E* provides the Illinois sanctions for various alcohol violations.
- *Appendix H*, from the US Drug Enforcement Administration, shows the penalties under federal law for trafficking in controlled substances and marijuana.
- *Appendix I* provides the federal penalties for illegal possession of a controlled substance.
- *Appendix J* provides information about the Title IV federal financial aid penalties associated with drug-related offenses.
- *Appendix K* describes the sanctions for trafficking in controlled substances under Illinois law.
- *Appendix L* lists the Illinois penalties for trafficking in or possession of marijuana.
- *Appendix M* describes the Illinois sanctions for possession of a controlled substance.

In addition to the sanctions listed in the appendices, the following additional penalties are prescribed by Illinois law:

- Conviction of a second or subsequent offense under the Controlled Substances Act may result in imprisonment, a fine, or both, up to double the maximum otherwise authorized. A prior conviction under federal law or the law of any other state makes a conviction under Illinois law a second offense.
- Conviction for “cannabis trafficking” of 2,500 grams or more or for “controlled substance trafficking” (i.e., bringing these items into Illinois for purposes of manufacture or delivery) may result in a prison term of at least twice the minimum and up to twice the maximum term otherwise authorized and a fine of up to twice the authorized amount.
- Delivery of a controlled substance by a person over 18 to a person under 18 may result in imprisonment for up to twice the maximum term.
- Delivery of cannabis (marijuana or hashish) by a person over 18 to a person under 18 who is at least three years younger may result in imprisonment for up to twice the maximum term.
- A person over 18 who uses another person under 18 to deliver controlled substances may be imprisoned for three times the maximum term.
- Violation of provisions of the Controlled Substances Act in, on, or within 500 feet of the grounds of any school or public housing complex will increase the felony status (and prison term) and the applicable fine.
- Participation in any conspiracy with respect to cannabis may result in imprisonment for two to five years and a fine of up to \$200,000 plus certain forfeitures.
- Possession of cannabis plants may result, depending on the number of plants, in prison terms of up to 15 years and fines of up to \$100,000 plus costs.
- Conviction under the Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act, in addition to all other penalties, may result in a fine of not less than the full street value of the items seized.

The following appendices provide information for Northwestern campuses not in Illinois:

- *Appendix N* provides information on drug and alcohol laws in California.
- *Appendix O* provides information on drug and alcohol laws in the District of Columbia.
- *Appendix P* provides information on drug and alcohol laws in Florida.
- *Appendix Q* provides information on drug and alcohol policy in Qatar.

In addition to possible prosecution under the aforementioned laws, students or employees who violate the prohibitions of this policy are subject to University-imposed disciplinary sanctions consistent with applicable procedures and regulations. Sanctions may include, but need not be limited to, suspension, exclusion, termination of employment, or referral to appropriate authorities for prosecution. Any disciplinary sanction imposed may also include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program as a condition of reinstatement or continued employment. See *Appendix F* for Northwestern’s guidelines for educational, disciplinary, and restorative responses to alcohol and other drug policy violations by students.

Northwestern University will regularly monitor its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness, to implement any necessary changes, and to ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Note: In June of 2019, the Illinois legislature passed Public Act 101-0027, which will legalize use of cannabis in the state of Illinois in January of 2020. However, cannabis remains illegal under federal law. Moreover, as previously noted in this document, Northwestern University complies with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which requires a drug-free campus community. Therefore, Northwestern University prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, cultivation, dissemination, and storage of cannabis by students, faculty, staff, and visitors on all of Northwestern University’s campuses and properties and at University events.

Counseling and Psychological Services

Northwestern's Counseling and Psychological Services provides counseling, crisis intervention, consultation, and outreach services for the University's students, including services related to drug and alcohol abuse. CAPS offers a variety of treatment alternatives depending upon the level of intervention needed.

Students seeking such assistance from CAPS are screened during an assessment interview for their level of alcohol and substance use. Based on the initial consultation and/or assessment, CAPS may refer students to community resources specializing in alcohol or substance abuse treatment. For students covered by Northwestern's student insurance plan, CAPS professional staff may authorize use of that policy for inpatient, day-hospital, or outpatient services. In cases where a student is referred to outside resources and CAPS has written authorization from the student to release information, CAPS professionals may consult with the student's treatment providers and serve as professional resources for both the student and the provider(s), helping to arrange medical withdrawals, medical clearance for reentry, and follow-up services at CAPS or in the community.

CAPS professionals are also available for consultation with others in the University community who are concerned about a student's use of alcohol or drugs and will assist them in planning how to refer that student for assessment and treatment. CAPS also collaborates and consults regularly with the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness.

For more information about CAPS on the Evanston and Chicago campuses, call 847-491-2151 weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. At other times, reach the 24-hour on-call counselor by calling 847-491-2151, following the prompts to reach the answering service, and requesting to speak with the CAPS counselor on call.

University Health Service

The Northwestern University Health Service has served the Northwestern student community since 1912 and is accredited by the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care. Conventional medical care, preventative health, and health promotion services are provided to undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. Full information on available services can be found at the Health Service website at northwestern.edu/healthservice-evanston.

Health Promotion and Wellness

Health Promotion and Wellness (HPaW), a unit of NUHS, focuses on empowering students to make healthy decisions that enhance their own success and the community's well-being. In addition to programs and services designed to improve overall student well-being, HPaW offers individual and group alcohol and other drug (AOD) education and misuse prevention services. HPaW uses evidence-informed and innovative strategies to develop students' knowledge, attitudes, and skills and to foster a campus environment that supports healthy behaviors and reduces harmful behaviors. Complete information about HPaW can be found at northwestern.edu/hpaw. Additional information related to AOD education and misuse prevention can be found at northwestern.edu/alcohol-resources.

Periodic surveys assess student health behaviors, and data are disseminated through training sessions, educational workshops, and other presentations.

The following services and programs are among the presentations and training sessions that address alcohol and other drug use. Additional trainings and outreach efforts occur throughout the year by request for various groups of faculty, staff, and students.

- **AlcoholEdu for College** is a web-based alcohol education program required of all incoming undergraduate students before matriculation. In-person conversations with HPaW staff and Peer Advisers occur during Wildcat Welcome to continue the dialogue regarding campus culture, social norms, and creating a community of care.

- **BASICS** (Brief Alcohol and Other Drug Screening and Intervention for College Students) is a confidential, nonjudgmental personal “check-up” about alcohol and other drug use. Students may self-refer to BASICS by contacting HPaW at 847-491-2146 or hpaw@northwestern.edu.
- **WATCH** (Wildcats Advancing Total Campus Health) is a peer education group dedicated to educating Northwestern students on alcohol, other drugs, and related wellness issues. Recruitment typically occurs in spring quarter.
- **Red Watch Band Training** is a bystander intervention program presented by WATCH. Red Watch Band provides students with the knowledge and skills necessary to identify and intervene effectively in an alcohol-related medical emergency. Students may register for training at northwestern.edu/wellness/hpaw/services/outreach-education/programs-trainings/index.html.
- **eCheckUpToGo for Alcohol and Marijuana** are brief online assessments available on the HPaW website at northwestern.edu/wellness/hpaw/services/individual-services/e-check-up-to-go.html. Students can complete these free, anonymous assessments at any time and receive immediate personalized feedback on their consumption patterns.
- **The Alcohol and Other Drug Resources website**, northwestern.edu/alcohol-resources, provides students, parents, faculty, staff, and neighbors with a hub for information, policies, programs, and services related to alcohol and other drugs.

For students who have experienced sexual violence, whether or not alcohol or drug use was involved, the **Center for Awareness, Response, and Education (CARE)** provides information about resources and options, including counseling, healthcare, reporting, and more. CARE also provides training and educational workshops on preventing and responding to sexual violence and on sexuality and healthy relationships. For more information about CARE, visit northwestern.edu/care.

Northwestern University's Community Alcohol Coalition was developed to address the issue of alcohol abuse among Northwestern students. The coalition's charge is to

- Identify key issues associated with alcohol abuse at Northwestern by surveying current efforts and monitoring ongoing developments in the campus environment
- Develop a strategic plan—including, but not limited to, prevention, early intervention, policy and enforcement, and marketing—for reducing high-risk behavior
- Suggest changes to existing policies, programs, or protocols that will help lessen high-risk behavior
- Emphasize practices—based on and informed by evidence—that have been successful in reducing high-risk drinking and its harmful effects
- Develop and monitor statistical information to measure the plan's success

Current coalition information and reports can be found at the Northwestern Alcohol and Other Drug Resources website at northwestern.edu/alcohol-resources.

Any employee of Northwestern who has a drug or alcohol problem is invited to contact the Northwestern Employee Assistance Program to obtain confidential information about assistance. Assistance includes referrals for assessment, comprehensive inpatient and outpatient treatment programs, and follow-up programs, including self-help groups. The Northwestern Employee Assistance Program counselors can also meet with Northwestern departments to provide substance abuse education programs. These programs include information on risk factors and resources that can provide assistance.

Offices are located near the Evanston and the Chicago campuses and throughout the metropolitan Chicago area and northwestern Indiana. Call 855-547-1851 during regular business hours to schedule an appointment or at any time to speak with a counselor. Counselors are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For additional information, visit northwestern.edu/hr/benefits/well-being/programs/employee-assistance-program/index.html.

Northwestern's Faculty Wellness Program offers assistance to full-time faculty members who are experiencing difficulties in their professional or personal lives, including drug or alcohol abuse. The program offers free consultations for Northwestern faculty members to identify appropriate resources for personal and professional concerns.

Resources may be offered over the phone, or the faculty member can meet with the director for further discussion, including referral for mental health or substance abuse services. Faculty may contact the Faculty Wellness Program at 312-503-1424 or by contacting the director, Richard A. Carroll, PhD, at 312-695-2323 or at rcarroll@nm.org. For additional information, visit northwestern.edu/provost/faculty-resources/work-life/faculty-wellness.html.

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 spouse 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 and 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 abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Illinois Sanctions for Violation of Alcohol Control Statutes

235 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/6-20

- A. Class A Misdemeanor - unlawful use of a identification card
- B. Class 4 Felony - fictitious or unlawfully altered identification card
- C. Class 4 Felony - fraudulent identification card
- D. Class A Misdemeanor to possess or sell alcohol if you are under 21.
- E. Class A Misdemeanor to sell, give, or deliver alcohol to individuals under 21 years of age. Local ordinances may also be enforced.

Class A Misdemeanors are punishable with a fine of \$1 to \$2,500 and up to 1 year in the county jail.

Class B Misdemeanors are punishable with a fine of \$1 to \$1,500 and up to 6 months in the county jail.

- These violations may also result in one's driver's license being administratively revoked or suspended by the Illinois Secretary of State's office.

Illinois Sanctions for Driving Under the Influence

625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/11-501

- A. First Conviction
 - 1. Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges
 - 2. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - 3. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- B. Second Conviction
 - 1. Minimum five-year loss of full driving privileges for a second conviction in a 20-year period
 - 2. Mandatory five days imprisonment or 240 hours of community service
 - 3. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - 4. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- C. Third Conviction – Class 2 Felony
 - 1. Minimum ten-year loss of full driving privileges
 - 2. Possible imprisonment for up to seven years
 - 3. Maximum fine of \$25,000

- D. Aggravated DUI – Class 4 Felony (following a crash resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disfigurement)
 - 1. Minimum of two-year loss of full driving privileges
 - 2. Mandatory ten days imprisonment or 480 hours of community service
 - 3. Possible imprisonment for up to three years
 - 4. Maximum fine of \$25,000

Other Alcohol Offenses

- A. Providing alcohol to a person under age 21
 - 1. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - 2. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- B. Illegal transportation of an alcoholic beverage
 - 1. Maximum fine of \$1,000
 - 2. Point-assigned violation will be entered on drivers record
 - 3. Driver's license suspension for one year on the first offense and mandatory one-year revocation for subsequent offenses
- C. Knowingly permitting a driver under the influence to operate a vehicle
 - 1. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - 2. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- D. Summary Suspension
 - 1. First offense
 - a. A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory six-month drivers license suspension
 - b. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a twelve-month suspension
 - 2. Second or subsequent offense within five years
 - a. A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory one-year drivers license suspension
 - b. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a three-year license suspension

Illinois Penalties for Drinking and Driving Under Age 21

- A. Driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof
 - a. First Conviction
 - i. Minimum of two-year loss of full driving privileges in addition to the penalties that apply for DUI offenders age 21 and older
 - ii. Possible imprisonment for up to one year
 - iii. Maximum fine of \$2,500
- B. Other alcohol offenses
 - a. Illegal transportation of an alcoholic beverage
 - i. Maximum fine of \$1,000
 - ii. Drivers license suspended for one year for first conviction
 - iii. Drivers license revoked for a minimum of one year for a second conviction
 - b. Summary Suspension
 - i. First offense
 - 1. A chemical test indicating a BAC of more than .00 results in a suspension of driving privileges for three months
 - 2. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a six-month suspension
 - ii. Subsequent offenses
 - 1. A chemical test indicating a BAC of more than .00 results in a mandatory one-year drivers license suspension
 - 2. Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a two-year license suspension

C. The Zero Tolerance Law provides that minors can have their driving privileges suspended even if they are not intoxicated at the .08 level. The following table shows the length of time driving privileges may be suspended under the Zero Tolerance Law (for BAC of .01 or greater) and DUI Laws (for BAC of .08 or greater). The loss of driving privileges is greater if you refuse to take a sobriety test.

| | Under Zero Tolerance Law | | Under DUI Laws | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | If test refused | | If test refused |
| 1st violation | 3 months | 6 months | 6 months | 12 months |
| 2nd violation | 1 year | 2 years | 1 year | 3 years |

Effect on Driving Record

- Zero tolerance (BAC of .01 or greater) – except during suspension period, not on public driving record as long as there is no subsequent suspension.
- DUI conviction (BAC of .08 or greater) – Permanently on public driving record

*Under certain conditions, you may be charged with DUI even though your BAC is below .08.

When a student or student organization is found in violation of the Code of Conduct, any of the following types of sanctions may be assigned. Sanctions should be appropriate to the policy violation(s) for which they are assigned. When considering the sanctions to be imposed, a range of factors may be considered, including

- nature, context, and severity of an incident
- developmental needs of the student/student organization
- level of accountability and responsibility taken by the student/student organization

- level of cooperation from the student
- need to stop the misconduct and prevent its recurrence
- need to remedy and address the impact or effects of the conduct on others
- disciplinary history of the student /student organization
- best interests of the University community
- any other aggravating, mitigating, or relevant factors

| Policy Violation | 1st Time | 2nd Time | 3rd Time |
|---|---|---|--|
| In the Presence Of Alcohol or Marijuana | <p>Disciplinary Housing Warning</p> <p>Intervention E-Check Up to Go</p> <p>Marijuana E-Check-Up to Go</p> | <p>Disciplinary University Warning Housing Probation – 3 months</p> <p>Intervention BASICS</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Optional – Reflection activity</p> | <p>Disciplinary Conduct Review – 3 months Housing Probation – 6 months</p> <p>Intervention Option of evaluation and completion of treatment recommendations</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Optional – Reflection activity for new behaviors or community service (5–10 hours)</p> |
| <p>Use/Possession of Alcohol or Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If alcohol is consumed as a part of a drinking game, consider the drinking game as an aggravating factor. • Paraphernalia found for using marijuana or alcohol (bongs, pipes, scales, etc.) should be considered as aggravating factors. | <p>Disciplinary University Warning Housing Probation – 3 months</p> <p>Intervention E-Check Up to Go</p> <p>Marijuana E-Check-Up to Go</p> <p>OR</p> <p>BASICS = Evaluations for severe intoxication, hospital transports for severe intoxication, mixed substances, suicidal ideation, other drugs, possession of paraphernalia</p> <p>AND Parental Notification</p> | <p>Disciplinary Conduct Review – 6 months Housing Probation – 1 year</p> <p>Intervention BASICS if not been completed before OR Peer Services if BASICS already completed</p> <p>AND Parental Notification</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Optional – Reflective plan for new behaviors or community service (10 hours)</p> | <p>Disciplinary Disciplinary Probation – 6 months Housing Relocation or Removal</p> <p>Intervention Peer services or option of evaluation and completion of treatment recommendations</p> <p>AND Parental Notification</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Optional – Community service (15–20 hours) or reflection</p> <p>*4th violation– consideration of separation is required</p> |
| Severe Intoxication/Endangering Self | <p>Disciplinary Conduct Review – 1 year Housing Probation – 1 year</p> <p>Intervention BASICS Parent Letter</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Optional – Reflection Activity</p> | <p>Disciplinary Disciplinary Probation – 1 year Housing Relocation/Removal Loss of Privileges</p> <p>Intervention Peer Services or option of evaluation and following treatment recommendations in lieu of more significant disciplinary outcome</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Community service (20–40 hours) or reflective activity</p> | <p>Disciplinary University Suspension – minimum of 2 quarters Housing Removal</p> <p>Intervention Peer services or option of evaluation and completion of treatment recommendations</p> <p>Educational/Restorative Required community service and educational activities while separated from the University (if returning is an option)</p> |

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES — USES AND EFFECTS

APPENDIX G

| Drugs CSA Schedules | Various Trade and Street Names | Medical Uses | Dependence | | Possible Short-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Possible Long-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Effects of Overdose |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | |
| NARCOTICS | | | | | | | |
| Opium II III V | paregoric | analgesic, antidiarrheal | high | high | constricted pupils, drowsiness, euphoria, nausea, respiratory depression | | clammy skin, coma, convulsions, possible death, slow and shallow breathing |
| Morphine II III | Avinza, Duramorph, Kadian, morphine, MS-Contin, Roxanol, Roxanol-SR; M, Miss Emma, Monday, monkey, morf, TNT, white stuff | analgesic, antitussive | high | high | dry mouth, euphoria, "heavy" feeling in arms and legs, increased body temperature | collapsed veins, constipation, depressed respiration, heart infections, liver disease, loss of appetite, pneumonia and other pulmonary complications | |
| Codeine II III V | Empirin with codeine, Fioricet with codeine, Fiorinal with codeine, Promethazine with codeine, Robitussin A-C, Tylenol with codeine | analgesic, antitussive | moderate | moderate | | | |
| Heroin I | diacetylmorphine; H junk, horse, skag, smack | none | high | high | dry mouth, euphoria, flushing of the skin, "heavy" feeling in arms and legs, muscular weakness, slowed breathing | coma, constipation, lethargy, loss of appetite, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, weakening of the immune system | |
| Hydromorphone II | Dilaudid, Exalgo | analgesic | high | high | | | |
| Meperidine (Pethidine) II | Demerol, Mepergan, Meperitab | analgesic | high | high | | | |
| Methadone II | Dolophine, methadone, Methadose | analgesic | high | high-low | | | |
| Other Narcotics I II III IV V | fentanyl, Hycofenix, hydrocodone, Lortab, oxycodone, Oxycotin CR, oxymorphone, Percocet, Percodan, Tussionex, Vicodin, Vicoprofen | analgesic, antidiarrheal, antitussive | high-low | high-low | | | |
| DEPRESSANTS | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | | sedative | high | high | blackouts, breathing difficulties, coma, decreased perception and coordination, distorted vision and hearing, drowsiness, headaches, impaired judgment, slurred speech, unconsciousness, vomiting | cancer, fetal alcohol syndrome, neurological and liver damage, sexual problems, toxic psychosis, vitamin B1 deficiency | brain damage, coma, possible death |
| Barbiturates II III IV | Amytal, Butisol, Fiorinal, Lotusate, Nembutal, Phenobarbitol, Seconal, Tuinal; barbs, bluebirds, blues, flying v's, yellow jackets, mickey, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, | anesthetic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative, veterinary euthanasia agent | high-moderate | high-moderate | decreased motor control, dizziness, muscle relaxation, slurred speech | possible convulsions, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, toxic psychosis | |
| Benzodiazepines IV | Ativan, Dalmane, Diazepam, Halcion, Librium, Paxipam, Restoril, Serax, Tranxene, Valium, Verstran, Xanax | antianxiety, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative | low | low | | | |
| Methaqualone I | Quaalude; ludes | hypnotic, sedative | high | high | | | |
| Glutethimide III | Doriden | hypnotic, sedative | high | moderate | | | |
| Other Depressants III IV | Ambien, Equanil, Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate, Miltown, Noludar, Placidyl, Sonata, Valmid; GHB, G, Georgia homeboy, greivous bodily harm, liquid B, liquid ecstasy, liquid X | antianxiety, hypnotic, sedative | moderate | moderate | decreased blood pressure, decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, euphoria, sleep | depression, memory loss, severe withdrawal symptoms | |

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES — USES AND EFFECTS

| Drugs CSA Schedules | Various Trade and Street Names | Medical Uses | Dependence | | Possible Short-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Possible Long-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Effects of Overdose |
|---|--|---|------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | |
| STIMULANTS | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine II | blow, coke, crack, flake, powder, rock, snow | local anesthetic | possible | high | anxiety, contracted blood vessels, dilated pupils, disturbed sleep, hyperstimulation, increased blood pressure and heart rate, increased hostility, increased rate of breathing, loss of appetite, muscle spasms and convulsions, nausea, paranoia | chronic cough; damage to kidneys, liver, and lungs; depression; hallucinations; heart attack; high blood pressure; nasal passage injury; psychosis; seizure; stroke; weight loss | Agitation, convulsions, hallucinations, increase in body temperature, possible death |
| Amphetamines II | Adderal, Biphemamine, Delcobase, Desoxyn, Dexedrine, Obetrol, Vyvanse, Zenedi; crack, crystal, ice, meth, pep pills, speed, uppers | attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy, weight control | possible | high | anxiety, dry mouth, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, irritability, loss of appetite, restlessness | delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, insomnia, irritability, physical dependence, toxic psychosis | |
| Phenmetrazine II | Preludin | weight control | possible | high | | | |
| Methylphenidate II | Concerta, Focalin, Ritalin | attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy | possible | moderate | | | |
| Other Stimulants III IV | Adipex, Cylert, Didrex, Ionamin, Melfiat, Plegine, Prelu-2, Sanorex, Tenuate, Tepanil | weight control | possible | high | | | |
| HALLUCINOGENS | | | | | | | |
| LSD I | a-bombs, acid, blotter, dots, microdot, stamps | none | none | unknown | change in body temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate; changes in visual acuity; chills; decreased sleep; dilated pupils; loss of appetite; mood changes: sweating; tremors | can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning; insomnia; may intensify existing psychosis; panic reactions | Longer, more intense “trip” episodes; possible death: psychosis |
| Mescaline and Peyote I | buttons, cactus, mexc | none | none | unknown | anxiety; delirium; hallucinations; increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature; nausea; vomiting | intensified existing psychosis, lasting physical and mental trauma | |
| Amphetamine Variants I | 2.5-DMA, crack, crystal, DOB, DOM, ice, MDA, MDMA, meth, pep pills, PMA, speed, STP, TMA, uppers | none | unknown | unknown | anxiety, dry mouth, increased heart rate and blood pressure, irritability, loss of appetite, restlessness | delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, insomnia, irritability, toxic psychosis | |
| Phencyclidine II Phencyclidine Analogs I | angel dust, hog, PCE, PCP, PCPy, TCP | none | unknown | high | blurred vision, decreased muscular coordination, delusions, disordered thinking, flushing, nausea, numbness in arms and legs, paranoia, profuse sweating, shallow breathing, vomiting | depression, difficulties with speech and thinking, memory loss, psychosis, psychotic behavior, violent acts, weight loss | |
| Other Hallucinogens I | Butoteneine, DET, DMT, Ibogaine, Ketamine, Psilocybin; caps, K, magic mushrooms, mushrooms, shrooms, super K, special K | none | none | unknown | distorted perceptions, nausea, nervousness, paranoia | confusion, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis, memory loss, shortened attention span | |

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES — USES AND EFFECTS

| Drugs CSA Schedules | Various Trade and Street Names | Medical Uses | Dependence | | Possible Short-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Possible Long-Term Effects (varies by dose and frequency) | Effects of Overdose |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | |
| CANNABIS | | | | | | | |
| Marijuana I | Acapulco gold, bud, doobie, dope, grass, joint, pot, reefer, roach, sinsemilla, Thai sticks, weed | none | unknown | moderate | anxiety, panic, poor coordination of movement, sensory distortion, slowed reaction time | bronchitis, cancer, conjunctivitis, lethargy, personality changes, shortened attention span, suppressed immune system | fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis |
| Tetrahydrocannabinol I II | Marinol, THC | cancer chemotherapy, antinauseant | unknown | moderate | | | |
| Hashish I | hash | none | unknown | moderate | | | |
| Hashish Oil I | hash oil | none | unknown | moderate | | | |

**FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES
for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil)**

| Schedule | Drug | Penalty | | Drug | Penalty | | |
|----------|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | First Offense | Second Offense | | First Offense | Second Offense | Two or More Prior Offenses |
| II | Cocaine 500–4,999 grams mixture | Not less than 5 years and not more than 40 years | Not less than 10 years and not more than life | Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture | Not less than 10 years and not more than life | Not less than 20 years and not more than life | Life imprisonment |
| II | Cocaine Base 28–279 grams mixture | If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life | If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment | Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture | If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or 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 |
| IV | Fentanyl 40–399 grams mixture | Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual | Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual | Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture | Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual | Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual | |
| 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 | Penalty |
|--|---|---|
| | First Offense | Second Offense |
| Any Amount of Other Schedule I & II Substances | Not more than 20 years If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life Fine of \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual | Not more than 30 years If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment Fine of \$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 | Not more than 10 years If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 years Fine of not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual | Not more than 20 years If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 30 years Fine of not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual |
| Any Amount of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than 1 gram or more of Flunitrazepam) | Not more than 5 years Fine of not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual | Not more than 10 years Fine of not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual |
| Any Amount of All Schedule V Drugs | Not more than 1 year Fine of not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual | Not more than 4 years Fine of 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)**

| Quantity | Description | First Offense | Second Offense |
|---|--------------------|--|---|
| 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants | Marijuana | Not less than 10 years or more than life If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual | Not less than 20 years or more than life If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual |
| 100–999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100–999 marijuana plants | Marijuana | Not less than 5 years or more than 40 years If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual | Not less than 10 years or more than life If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual |
| 50–99 kilograms marijuana mixture or 50–99 marijuana plants | Marijuana | Not more than 20 years If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life Fine of \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual | Not more than 30 years If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment Fine of \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual |
| More than 10 kilograms | Hashish | | |
| More than 1 kilogram | Hashish Oil | | |
| Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) or 1–49 marijuana plants | Marijuana | Not more than 5 years Fine of not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if other than an individual | Not more than 10 years Fine of \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual |
| 10 kilograms or less | Hashish | | |
| 1 kilogram or less | Hashish Oil | | |

The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine of up to \$8 million if an individual and \$20 million if other than an individual.

**FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**

21 U.S.C.844(a)

First conviction: up to one-year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, or both

After one prior drug conviction: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and fined at least \$2,500, or both

After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years, and fined at least \$5,000, or both

21 U.S.C.853(a)(2)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment (see special sentencing provisions regarding crack)

21 U.S.C.881(a)(4)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance

21 U.S.C.862(b)

Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for the first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses

18 U.S.C.922(g)

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm or ammunition shipped or transported via interstate commerce

The following notice provides information about the Title IV federal financial aid penalties associated with drug-related offenses under section 484(r) of the Higher Education Act (as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act). It also describes how to regain eligibility for such financial aid after conviction of a drug-related offense.

As prescribed in Section 484(r), a student convicted of any offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the following period of time:

- For one year from the date of conviction for the first offense involving the possession of a controlled substance
- For two years from the date of conviction for the second offense involving the possession of a controlled substance
- Indefinitely from the date of conviction for the third offense involving the possession of a controlled substance
- For two years from the date of conviction for the first offense involving the sale of a controlled substance
- Indefinitely from the date of conviction for the second offense involving the sale of a controlled substance

A student whose eligibility has been suspended under the previous provision may resume eligibility before the end of the prescribed ineligibility period by one of the following means:

- The student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with criteria the secretary of education prescribes and includes two unannounced drug tests.
- The conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

| Drug | Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Any substance containing HEROIN or analog thereof | >1–14 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 15–99 grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class X | 9–40 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class X | 12–50 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class X | 15–60 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing COCAINE or analog thereof | >1–14 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 15–99 grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class X | 9–40 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class X | 12–50 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class X | 15–60 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing MORPHINE or analog thereof | >10–14 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 15–99 grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class X | 9–40 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class X | 12–50 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class X | 15–60 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing PEYOTE or analog thereof | >50–200 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 200+ grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| Any substance containing BARBITURIC ACID or analog thereof | >50–200 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 200+ grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE or any salt of an optical isomer of AMPHETAMINE or analog thereof | >50–200 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 200+ grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| Any substance containing METHAMPHETAMINE or any salt of an optical isomer of METHAMPHETAMINE or analog thereof | <5 grams | Class 2 | 3–7 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| | 5–14 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| | 15–99 grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$100,000 or full street value |
| | 100–399 grams | Class X | 9–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class X | 12–50 years | Up to greater of \$300,000 or full street value |
| Any METHAMPHETAMINE-manufacturing chemical with intent to manufacture any substance containing METHAMPHETAMINE or salt of any optical isomer of METHAMPHETAMINE or an analog in the listed amounts | <15 grams | Class 2 | 3–7 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 15–29 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 30–149 grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$100,000 |
| | 150–499 grams | Class X | 8–40 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 500+ grams | Class X | 10–50 years | Up to \$300,000 |
| Any substance containing LSD or analog thereof | >5–14 grams or 10–14 objects/parts | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 15–99 grams or 15–199 objects/parts | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| | 100–399 grams or 200–599 objects/parts | Class X | 9–40 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams or 600–1,499 objects/parts | Class X | 12–50 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams or 1,500+ objects/parts | Class X | 15–60 years | Up to greater of \$500,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, METHAQUALONE, PCP, KETAMINE, or any of the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers of these substances, or analog thereof | >10–30 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 30+ grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| Any substance containing a substance or analog of a substance classified in Schedule I or II but not listed here | 50–200 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$250,000 |
| | 200+ grams | Class X | 6–30 years | Up to \$500,000 |
| Any substance or analog classified in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug, LSD, or METHAMPHETAMINE | Any amount not listed above | Class 2 | 3–7 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any substance or analog classified in Schedule I or II that is not a narcotic drug, LSD, or METHAMPHETAMINE | Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2–5 years | Up to \$150,000 |

| Drug | Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Any substance classified in Schedule III | Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2–5 years | Up to \$125,000 |
| Any substance classified in Schedule IV | Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2–5 years | Up to \$100,000 |
| Any substance classified in Schedule V | Any amount not listed above | Class 3 | 2–5 years | Up to \$75,000 |

Schedules I–V may be found in the *Illinois Compiled Statutes, Annotated*, chapter 720, sections 570/204, 570/206, 570/208, 570/210, and 570/212 (1993).

| Amount | Classification | Prison Term | Fine |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Up to 2.5 grams | Class B misdemeanor | Up to 6 months | Up to \$1,500 |
| 2.6–10 grams | Class A misdemeanor | Less than 1 year | Up to \$2,500 |
| 10.1–30 grams | Class 4 felony | 1–3 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| 30.1–500 grams | Class 3 felony | 2–5 years | Up to \$50,000 |
| 500.1–2,000 grams | Class 2 felony | 3–7 years | Up to \$100,000 |
| 2,000.1–5,000 grams | Class 1 felony | 4–15 years | Up to \$150,000 |
| More than 5,000 grams | Class X felony | 6–30 years | Up to \$200,000 |

ILLINOIS PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA (INCLUDING HASHISH)
except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (effective January 1, 2020)

| Amount | Classification | Prison Term | Fine |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| 10.1-30 grams | Class B misdemeanor | Up to 6 months | Up to \$1,500 |
| 30.1-100 grams | Class A misdemeanor | Less than 1 year | Up to \$2,500 |
| | Class 4 felony for second and subsequent offenses | 1–3 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| 100.1-500 grams | Class 4 felony | 1–3 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| | Class 3 felony for second and subsequent offenses | 2–5 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| 500.1–2,000 grams | Class 3 felony | 2–5 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| 2,000.1–5,000 grams | Class 2 felony | 3–7 years | Up to \$25,000 |
| More than 5,000 grams | Class 1 felony | 4–15 years | Up to \$25,000 |

ILLINOIS PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

| Drug | Amount | Felony Status | Prison Term | Fine |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Any substance containing HEROIN | 15–99 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class 1 | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class 1 | 8–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class 1 | 10–50 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing COCAINE | 15–99 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class 1 | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class 1 | 8–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class 1 | 10–50 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing MORPHINE | 15–99 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class 1 | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class 1 | 6–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class 1 | 10–50 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing PEYOTE | 200+ grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any substance containing a derivative of BARBITURIC ACID | 200+ grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any substance containing AMPHETAMINE or any salt of an optical isomer of AMPHETAMINE | 200+ grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any substance containing METHAMPHETAMINE or any salt of an optical isomer of METHAMPHETAMINE | 15–99 grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 100–399 grams | Class 1 | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams | Class 1 | 8–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams | Class 1 | 10–50 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing LSD | 10–99 grams or 15–199 objects/parts | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| | 100–399 grams or 200–599 objects/parts | Class 1 | 6–30 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 400–899 grams or 600–1499 objects/parts | Class 1 | 8–40 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| | 900+ grams or 1500+ objects/parts | Class 1 | 10–50 years | Up to greater of \$200,000 or full street value |
| Any substance containing PENTAZOCINE, METHAQUALONE, or PCP or any of the salts, isomers, or salts of isomers of these substances | 30+ grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any other substance classified in Schedule I or II as a narcotic drug | 200+ grams | Class 1 | 4–15 years | Up to \$200,000 |
| Any controlled substance | Any other amount | Class 4 | 1–3 years | Up to \$25,000 |

**SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA STATE LAWS CONCERNING
POSSESSION/DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL AND
POSSESSION/DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

Please be advised that some statutes also have enhanced penalties for subsequent offenses.

Possession/Distribution of Alcohol

California Business and Professions Code, Sections 23300, 23301

It is illegal to sell alcohol without a valid license or permit. Violator is guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony.

California Business and Professions Code, Section 25658

Every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor. Violator is assessed a \$1,000 fine and shall perform a minimum of 24 hours of community service. Penalty increases if injuries or death result from a minor drinking alcoholic beverages.

Any person under 21 years of age who purchases any alcoholic beverage, or any person under 21 years of age who consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

First offense: Violator shall pay \$250 fine or perform 24 to 32 hours of community service.

California Business and Professions Code, Section 25661

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers to any licensee, or his or her agent or employee, any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity which 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, 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 misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of at least \$250, or the person shall be required to complete 24 to 32 hours of community service.

California Business and Professions Code, Section 25662

Any person under 21 years of age who has any alcoholic beverage in their possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor.

First Offense: Fine of \$250 or 24 to 32 hours of community service.

California Vehicle Code, Section 23140

It is illegal for anyone under 21 who is intoxicated (blood alcohol level of .05) to drive a vehicle.

First Offense: In addition to penalties listed for Vehicle Code Section 23152, the court may order the individual to participate in the Youthful Drunk Driver Visitation Program. (California Vehicle Code Sections 23509–23518.5)

California Vehicle Code, Section 23152, 23536–23548

It is unlawful to drive a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol (.08 blood alcohol level) or drugs or under the combined influence of alcohol and drugs.

First Offense: Imprisonment in the county jail for a minimum of 96 hours, with at least 48 of those hours served continuously, with a maximum of 6 months in jail, and a fine of \$390–\$1,000, suspension of driving privileges, and surrender of driver's license to the court. The individual shall enroll in and successfully complete a driving under the influence program and participate in a licensed program of education and counseling for a minimum of three months. The court may order an ignition locking system be installed on the individual's vehicle.

Second Offense: A second offense within 10 years shall result in imprisonment from 90 days to one year, a penalty of \$390–\$1,000, suspension of driving privileges, surrender of driver's license, and enrollment in a minimum 10–30 month driving under the influence and counseling program. The court may order an ignition locking system be installed on the individual's vehicle.

**SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA STATE LAWS CONCERNING
POSSESSION/DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL AND
POSSESSION/DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

California Vehicle Code, Section 23221

No driver or passenger shall drink any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a highway.

California Vehicle Code, Section 23223

It is illegal for a driver or passenger to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a highway or on any lands.

California Penal Code, Section 647(f)

An individual who is found in any public place under the influence of alcohol, any drug, controlled substance, toluene or any combination of these and is unable to care for their safety or the safety of others or interferes with or obstructs a sidewalk or street or other public way is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. The individual may be taken into civil protective custody in a facility for 72 hours.

Possession/Distribution of Controlled Substances

California Health and Safety Code, Sections 11350 et seq.

The possession, sale, furnishing, or dispensing of any controlled substance or drug paraphernalia or growing of a controlled substance as defined by the California and federal laws is unlawful.

California Health and Safety Code, Sections 11350 et seq.

Penalties for individuals convicted of violating these statutes include varying terms in county jail and/or state prison, as well as the imposition of significant fines. Subsequent convictions significantly enhance the penalties.

Both the federal and state statutes provide for greatly enhanced penalties if distribution, possession, or manufacturing of controlled substances occur on or within close proximity of schools (including a university) or public facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, youth centers, a video arcade facility, or housing facilities owned by a public housing authority.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 11700 et seq.

A person who knowingly participates in the marketing of illegal controlled substances is liable for civil damages for injury resulting from an individual's use of an illegal controlled substance.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 11350 et seq.

It is illegal to distribute or possess with intent to distribute specific controlled substances, including anabolic steroids. Distribution of anabolic steroids and possession of anabolic steroids with intent to distribute is a felony under California law prohibiting possession of controlled substances.

California Health and Safety Code, Sections 11357–11362

Possession of cannabis is subject to fine, the amount of which varies depending on age and amount of cannabis. The growing of and/or selling of cannabis is subject to imprisonment and/or fine.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGAL SANCTIONS
FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION
OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL**

**Penalties for Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
under DC Law**

DC CODE §48-1103: Drug paraphernalia

Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by not more than 30 days' imprisonment, fine of not more than \$250, or both, unless it is possessed by someone over 21 for lawful marijuana use. §48-1103(a)

Manufacture or sale of drug paraphernalia is punishable by not more than six months' imprisonment, fine of not more than \$1,000, or both (first offense); and by not more than two years' imprisonment, fine of not more than \$12,500, or both (second offense). §48-1103(b)

Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age is punishable by not more than eight years' imprisonment, fine of not more than \$25,000, or both. §48-1103(c)

**Penalties for Illegal Possession of Alcohol
under DC Law**

DC CODE §25-1002: Purchase, possession, or consumption by persons under 21; misrepresentation of age

Any person under 21 years of age who falsely represents his or her age for the purpose of purchasing, possessing, or drinking an alcoholic beverage shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$300; or if in default of payment, imprisonment for up to 30 days. In addition, any person who violates this section shall be subject to the following penalties:

First violation: driving privileges in the District suspended 90 days, fine of not more than \$300

Second violation: driving privileges in the District suspended 180 days, fine of not more than \$600

Third and subsequent violation: driving privileges in the District suspended for one year, fine of not more than \$1,000

DC CODE §25-785: Deliver, offer, make available to a person under age 21

For each offense, the following penalties apply:

First offense: imprisonment for not more than 180 days, fine of not more than \$1,000, or both

Second offense: imprisonment for not more than 180 days, fine of not more than \$2,500, or both

Third offense: imprisonment for not more than one year, fine of not more than \$5,000, or both

DC CODE §50-2206.13: Penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol or a drug

First offense: imprisonment of not more than 180 days, fine of \$1,000, or both; mandatory imprisonment depending upon alcohol level or positive drug test

Second offense: imprisonment for no less than 10 days and not more than one year, fine of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$5,000, or both; mandatory imprisonment depending upon alcohol level or positive drug test

Third or subsequent offense: imprisonment for no less than 15 days and not more than one year, fine of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$10,000, or both; mandatory imprisonment depending upon alcohol level or positive drug test

Fourth or subsequent offense: additional 30-day mandatory minimum term of imprisonment imposed for each additional violation

**Penalties for Manufacture or Distribution of
Controlled Substances under DC Law**

DC CODE §48-904.01: Manufacture or distribution

(a) A Schedule I or II substance that is a narcotic or abusive drug: imprisonment for not more than 30 years, fine of not more than \$75,000, or both

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGAL SANCTIONS FOR
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF
ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL**

(b) Any other controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, except as above for a narcotic or abusive drug: imprisonment for not more than five years, fine of not more than \$12,500, or both

(c) A Schedule IV substance: imprisonment for not more than three years, fine of not more than \$12,500, or both

(d) A Schedule V substance: imprisonment for not more than one year, fine of not more than \$2,500, or both (Schedule I through V substances are defined in DC Code §§48-902.03 through 902.12.)

DC CODE §48-904.06: Distribution to minors

Imprisonment for up to 60 years, fine of not more than \$125,000, or both, if narcotic or abusive drug

Imprisonment for up to 10 years, fine up to \$25,000, or both, if any other controlled substance

DC CODE §48-904.07: Enlistment of minors to distribute

Penalties in addition to §48.904.01:

First conviction: not more than 10 years, fine of not more than \$25,000, or both

Second or subsequent conviction: not more than 20 years, fine of not more than \$50,000, or both

DC CODE §48-904.08: Second or subsequent offenses

May be imprisoned, fined up to twice that authorized for first offense, or both

Florida state law prohibits the possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21. Violation of this offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and/or a \$500 fine; a subsequent offense is punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of \$1,000. Possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under age 21 may also result in curtailment of driving privileges. No person may sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21, and it is unlawful for a person under 21 to misrepresent his age in order to obtain alcohol. Violation of either of these offenses is also punishable by a definite term of imprisonment of up to 60 days and a fine of \$500. Misrepresentation of age may also lead to curtailment of driving privileges. See FL Statute Sections 562.111, 775.082–083.

Under state law, it is a crime for any person to possess or distribute controlled substances/drugs as described in Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, except as authorized by law. Punishment for such crimes ranges from first-degree misdemeanors (up to one-year imprisonment and up to a \$1,000 fine) to first-degree felonies (up to life imprisonment and up to a \$10,000 fine). Specifically, possession of fewer than 20 grams of marijuana is punishable with imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to \$1,000; possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a third-degree felony with imprisonment of up to five years and a fine of up to \$5,000. Trafficking (distributing specified large quantities of various controlled substances) is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to life and a fine of \$25,000 to \$500,000, depending on the particular illicit drug and the quantity involved. Thus, possession of fewer than 28 grams of cocaine is a third-degree felony, while possession of more than 28 grams of cocaine—trafficking in cocaine—is a first-degree felony, punishable with a fine of up to \$250,000 and imprisonment of up to life without eligibility for early release. The death penalty may be imposed if a person has brought large quantities of the substances into the state knowing the result would be the death of any person. See FL Statute Sections 893.13, 775.083

Individuals who have been convicted of a felony involving the sale of or trafficking in, or conspiracy to sell or traffic in, a controlled substance under certain circumstances may be disqualified from applying for state employment.

From the US Department of State

Drunk driving, public intoxication, and other alcohol-related offenses are treated with severity and will result in arrest, heavy fines, imprisonment, or expulsion from the country. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Qatar are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines.

From the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Penalties for drug offenses include long prison sentences. The presence of illegal drugs in the body is considered possession. Medications that are available over the counter or by prescription in Australia may be illegal in Qatar.

Driving with a blood alcohol level greater than zero and drinking alcohol outside licensed premises are illegal. Penalties include detention, substantial fine, prison sentence, and deportation.

The penalty for drunkenness and defamation may include corporal punishment if the offenders are Muslims.

From the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office

It is a punishable offense to drink alcohol or be drunk in public. Offenders may incur a prison sentence or deportation. Alcohol is, however, available at licensed hotel restaurants and bars, and expatriates living in Qatar can obtain alcohol on a permit system. You should not carry alcohol with you, including in your car (except to take it on the day of collection from the warehouse to your home).

From the Canadian Office of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

The use of drugs and alcohol is prohibited. Transgressions could be punished by detention or other penalties. Penalties for using or trafficking drugs, as well as for drunk driving and other related offenses, are severe. Visitors should not drink alcohol outside licensed hotels. There is a zero-tolerance policy regarding drinking and driving. Public intoxication is advised against.