This information is provided in compliance with requirements of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) as required by the U.S. Department of Education and the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.
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Dear Students and Colleagues,

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign cares about the health and safety of students, faculty, and staff. Additionally, we strive to provide opportunities and resources that ensure personal, professional, and academic success. To that end, we have a long-standing commitment to proactively address high-risk drinking and substance use.

The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (34 CFR Part 86), which implement section 22 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (DFSCA), require an institution of higher education (IHE) to adopt and implement programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, by both students and employees on University premises, and as part of any university activity.

In compliance with these regulations, the university prepares a Biennial Report on Alcohol and Other Drug Efforts. The Biennial Report contains information from the previous two years (2014-15 and 2015-16), about the specific prevention and intervention efforts of our campus community, including the impacts of violations, and available resources related to alcohol and other drugs.

As the Biennial Report suggests, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has done significant work to address these issues. Our continued work in this area will help ensure the well-being of our students, faculty and staff.

I strongly encourage you to read the Biennial Report document in its entirety. I wish you continued success throughout the remainder of the academic year.

Sincerely,

Kenneth T. Ballom
Dean of Students and Associate Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs
University of Illinois
The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign prepares this report in compliance with the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (34 CFR Part 86), as required by the U.S. Department of Education and the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. This report includes campus policy and practices relevant to Alcohol and Other Drug concerns. It also summarizes available statistics for the two years covered by the report: July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 and July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

This report is prepared in cooperation with the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Dr. Renée Romano, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Dean of Students Kenneth Ballom, and the Director of the Counseling Center, Dr. Carla McCowan. The following departments and areas contributed policies and data for their areas: Office for Student Conflict Resolution, Residential Life, Private Certified Housing, University of Illinois Police Department, McKinley Health Center, Illini Union, Office of Financial Aid, Faculty/Staff Assistance Programs, State Farm Center, Fraternity and Sorority Affairs, Division of Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program (AODP). These entities provide updated information on their educational efforts, programs and services.

The Division of Public Safety’s Annual Security & Fire Safety Report contains many elements that are also required for the purposes of this Biennial Report. Segments of the Annual Security Report are used here, with permission and with grateful acknowledgment to Chief Jeff Christensen and members of his staff who compiled the material.

The full text of this report is available on the Office of the Dean of Students website. A print copy of this report can be obtained from the University of Illinois Office of the Dean of Students, 300 Student Services Building, 610 E. John St., Champaign, IL 61821, or call 217-333-0050 to request a copy.
Some key contextual factors set the background for describing efforts during the Biennial Report period:

**Substance Use and Mental Health Severity Trends:** For some years, the University of Illinois Counseling Center has documented an increase in the severity of presenting concerns of students seeking services. There is a general trend that an increasing number of students have serious mental health concerns—sometimes upon entering college, sometimes emerging in college. Frequently, students have mental health concerns in combination with substance-related concerns; a number of students who make suicidal statements do so when they are under the influence of alcohol or other substances. Increased severity is not only reflected at the Counseling Center, but also at the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program (AODP), and in other information sources such as the Core Survey. Student responses to the Core Survey administered during the time period covered by this report reflect that a large portion of the student body reports that they do not drink, or do so moderately. At the same time, students’ responses to the Core Survey also indicate that those who frequently drink do so in a high-risk manner. This is reflected in the number of students referred to the AODP; the university strives to identify factors that account for these trends, which may reflect a high-functioning campus/community “safety net” that identifies and serves high-risk students. Even so, the University of Illinois takes seriously any threat to student safety with respect to substance abuse, including use and abuse of alcohol.

These trends result in the need for long-term counseling or treatment services for an increasing number of students, a need which by its nature cannot be met by the short-term intervention models utilized at university counseling centers and mental health units, or by alcohol and other drug (AOD) specialists on campuses where these professionals are present. Frequently facing limited budgets, counseling centers are not always able to increase in size or capacity to meet students’ needs.

Despite these contextual influences, the university and the local community have worked to create extensive AOD-related efforts, and it is important to highlight several of these strengths at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

**Strengths**

**Safety Focus on Campus and in the Community:** The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has an extensive, campus-wide approach to addressing AOD issues. The focus of campus efforts is on the health, safety and academic or professional success of University of Illinois students, faculty and staff. The Counseling Center’s AODP provides services for students who have begun to incur negative consequences related to their drinking or substance use. The Faculty/Staff Assistance Program provides substance use/abuse services to faculty and professional staff. In addition, the university has fostered relationships with the Champaign-Urbana community and values its collaborative relationships with community leaders, particularly with local law enforcement professionals.
Collaborative Efforts: Many entities on campus collaborate in efforts to identify faculty, staff, and students who may be experiencing negative consequences related to drinking or other substance use. These contributors include, but are not limited to, the Counseling Center's Alcohol and Other Drug Office (AODO), McKinley Health Center, Office of the Dean of Students, Office for Student Conflict Resolution, Residential Life, the University of Illinois Police Department, Fraternity and Sorority Affairs, and the Faculty/Staff Assistance Program. The services and programmatic efforts of each of these offices are outlined in Section 6 of this report.

Safety-focused Policy and Practices: The university has developed multiple policies with a focus on enhancing student health and safety. First, under the student code (Article 2, General Policies and Regulations, § 2-102 Mandatory Assessment), a student can be mandated for assessment when he or she (1) becomes incapacitated as the apparent result of alcohol or other drug use; (2) emergency medical personnel are summoned to transport the student to a hospital for emergency care; and (3) the student is in fact transported to the hospital for emergency medical care, or is deemed appropriate for transport but refuses to accept such transportation when recommended by the emergency medical personnel.

Additionally, the Office for Student Conflict Resolution (OSCR) has crafted a Statement on Medical Amnesty and Good Samaritan Procedures. The statement is intended to address possible barriers to students' taking responsible action on behalf of their own safety and that of others and to encourage students to call for assistance in high-risk situations. The statement can be found on the OSCR website.

Office for Student Conflict Resolution (OSCR): OSCR works with the Senate Committee on Student Discipline to administer behavioral violations of the Student Code, including those that are AOD-related. OSCR responds to every contact, citation or arrest related to drugs or alcohol by the university and local police agencies. The response to such violations varies, depending on the nature of the violation, aggravating or mitigating factors, and the previous disciplinary history of the student. University disciplinary practices are outlined in Section 5 of this report.

Mandatory New Student Orientation Program: During the reporting period for this Biennial Report, every incoming first-year and transfer student was required to participate in ACE IT (Alcohol Culture Explored Interactive Theatre). The program presents videotaped vignettes of scenes portraying aspects of the campus and community drinking culture that students may be likely to encounter; these vignettes are followed by small-group discussions led by trained peer facilitators. Thus, incoming students are made aware of the importance of managing risks related to drinking or other substance use, and also informed of resources on campus and in the community. Students who choose not to drink have this choice affirmed. The program is dynamic and is continuously adapted and updated to reflect current trends on campus.

Core Survey Administration: Every two years, the Core Survey is administered to a randomly selected group of students who are representative of the student population at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Distribution of the survey and analysis of responses is conducted by Belinda de la Rosa, Special Assistant to the Dean of Students for Assessment. Results are made available to directors of student affairs units on campus, via the Office of the Dean of Students.
Campus and Community Committees and Collaborations

Alcohol Social Norming Committee: Charged by Kenneth Ballom, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and Dean of Students, the committee is comprised of representatives from across campus—from both academic units and student affairs. The committee has been working towards developing recommendations for future improvements in the university’s efforts to communicate and educate students about risks related to substance misuse, and consequences of violations of the student code and university policy related to the use of alcohol and other drugs.

AOD Intervention Team: This team is comprised of “front-line” professionals who represent offices or agencies that interact with students who have begun to incur negative consequences related to their drinking or substance use. In some cases, these students have jeopardized their health and safety, or that of others. In other cases, the students have jeopardized their standing with the university or in the local community. The purpose of the team meetings is to ensure that all team members are aware of trends on campus, and to foster continuing and improved collaboration in support of safety.

Public Safety Advisory Committee (PSAC): This committee was established to serve in an official advisory capacity at the university. The mission of the PSAC is to ensure that the Division of Public Safety remains responsive to the needs of the campus and local communities, and to provide the administration and the executive director of Public Safety with regular input on issues surrounding crime and fear abatement, law enforcement, public safety, and emergency preparedness. The role of the PSAC is advisory and consultative and promotes a community-oriented public safety philosophy. Committee members represent various offices on campus in addition to law enforcement, including but not limited to the following: the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program, Office of the Dean of Students/Office for Student Conflict Resolution, Residential Life, and Academic Affairs.

MDMA Committee: Originally charged with combatting the use of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on the University of Illinois’ campus, this committee has recently been expanded to also address other current dangerous drug trends seen in the university committee. It is comprised of several campus entities, and the goal of the committee is to provide education and enforcement to deter usage and sale of harmful substances.

Collaborative Community Law Enforcement Efforts: University Police and the Champaign and Urbana Police Departments have mutual working agreements. Each department augments the other within their jurisdictions during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions. University Police personnel attend monthly meetings with local law enforcement agencies to exchange ideas and discuss problems that are of concern in the university community.

Champaign-Urbana Campus-Community Coalition: A group of representatives and stakeholders from the community meet regularly, including AOD treatment providers from the area, who support and join in efforts to increase the health, safety and success of members of the campus community and of members of the local community.
Potential Areas for Improvement

Broader Prevention and Education Efforts: The university and local community safety net is excellent at identifying and referring students who have begun to experience negative consequences related to their drinking or substance use. Prevention and education services have been expanded to the general student body; we are continuing to expand these efforts. Recent efforts in this direction include National Alcohol Screening Day in April of 2016 and the broader campus initiative “Re-Think the Drink”. Other ongoing efforts related to generating a campus strategic plan are expected to follow in the future, based on the work of the Alcohol Social Norming Committee.

Developing a Centralized Administrative Voice for Substance-related Concerns: The campus would benefit from working with a centralized administrative-level voice that provides clear and consistent messages to students about the university’s philosophy on alcohol and substance use and who oversees substance-related education and intervention efforts across campus as well as in the community.

Discuss Expansion of Clinical Services for Students in Recovery: At present, the safety net of professionals on campus and in the community does a good job of identifying high-risk students and providing early intervention for students whose drinking is in the earlier stages of progression. Recently, Counseling Center administration has begin to explore ways to help students in recovery and those who need to pursue treatment with a community provider while remaining a student. We are working with Rosecrance, formerly known as Community Elements, to provide students with treatment options.
**Campus Resources**
*Counseling Center and Alcohol and Other Drug Program*
217-333-3704

- Individual and group counseling for students with substance use concerns
- Consultation regarding a student’s substance use issues
- Workshops and education programs regarding alcohol and other drug use
- Alcohol assessments and referrals for students

**McKinley Mental Health Clinic**
217-333-2705

**Faculty/Staff Assistance Program**
217-244-5312

- Confidential problem assessment, referral and follow-up
- Community resource information

**UIPD SafeWalks**
217-333-1216
(This link above also has information about downloading the SafeWalks app.)

**Community Resources**
Be sure to check whether your insurance covers any charges for private therapists.

- **The Pavilion** 217-373-1700
- **Prairie Center** 217-328-4500
  24-hour hotline 217-356-7576
- **Rosecrance** 217-398-8080

**Support Groups**
There are no fees or dues for these groups, which meet anonymously to discuss and resolve attendees’ common problems.

- **Alcoholics Anonymous** 217-373-4200
  (24 hours)
- **Al-Anon/Alateen** 217-373-4141
- **Narcotics Anonymous** 217-373-2063
  (24 hours)
Section 4: Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Substance Abuse Education

The content in this section is adapted from the Division of Public Safety’s Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for 2016, with their permission.

The information in this section is in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

The University of Illinois is concerned about your health and safety. Abuse of alcohol and controlled substances can seriously impair health and the ability to work and study. It can cause you to endanger the safety and well-being of others.

The university promotes an environment that encourages intervention when substance abuse results in unacceptable life style consequences, informs students, faculty and staff about resources for preventing or treating substance abuse, and helps those members make healthy decisions about alcohol and other drugs. The university’s standard of conduct and disciplinary actions taken against students or employees who violate that standard is outlined below.

Prevention of substance abuse is sought in several ways by:
• Promoting accurate information on drug use.
• Encouraging healthy use of leisure time through recreation and other activities.
• Enhancing skills for dealing with stress.
• Working through campus leaders and influencers to establish a healthy environment.

How Drug Use Affects Your Health

Adverse health effects can range from nausea and anxiety to coma and death. There are risks associated with the chronic use of all psychoactive drugs, including alcohol. A pregnant woman who uses alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs exposes her fetus to serious risks, including miscarriage, low birth weight, and brain damage.

Substance abuse may involve controlled substances, illegal drugs, and alcohol—all of which pose a health risk. When drugs are used in combination with each other, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken on their own.

Alcohol is the drug most frequently abused on college campuses and in our society. Even small amounts of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car, increasing your chances of having an accident. Consumption of alcohol may be a factor in the incidence of aggressive crimes, including date rape and domestic abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information. Because alcohol is a depressant, very large amounts can cause respiratory and cardiac failure, resulting in death.

Marijuana impairs short-term memory and comprehension. It can cause confusion, anxiety, lung damage, and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive system. Hours after the feeling of getting high fades, the effects of the drug on coordination and judgment remain, heightening the risk of driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat-soluble substance, may remain in the body for weeks, and an overdose can cause paranoia, panic attacks, or psychiatric problems.
Club Drugs refer to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD. These drugs are often used at raves, dance clubs, and bars. No club drug is safe due to variations in purity, potency, and concentration, and they can cause serious health problems or death. They have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol.

Depressants such as barbiturates, Valium and other benzodiazepines, Quaaludes, and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech, and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

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

Narcotics like heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and opium cause such negative effects as anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation, and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma, and death. The risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS or other diseases increases significantly if you inject drugs and share needles, and there is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs.

Stimulants—cocaine, amphetamines, and others—can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness, and hallucinations. Cocaine and crack cocaine are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in seizures and death.

Tobacco, with its active ingredient nicotine, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. Carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis, and long-term effects of smoking include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer.
The university is committed to maintaining a drug- and alcohol-free environment for its students and employees, in compliance with applicable federal and state laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws concerning drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution; those who violate university policies may also be subject to institutional sanctions. 

No one under the age of 21 (twenty-one) may store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of the University of Illinois, including private certified housing. Persons of legal drinking age—21 years of age or older—may possess or consume alcoholic beverages only in areas or at functions specifically designated or approved for such use.

The unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale, or manufacture of controlled substances or alcohol is prohibited on university property or as part of any university activity. Students will also be subject to disciplinary action for violations of the alcohol or drug policy that occur off campus or on private property. Employees or students who violate the policy may be disciplined in accordance with university policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts, and labor agreements, up to and including dismissal and referral for prosecution. The university may contact the parents of students under the age of 21 for violations of the Student Code.

Disciplinary Actions of University Employees

Employees are subject to disciplinary action—including discharge—for unauthorized consumption of alcohol on institutional time or property; inability to perform satisfactorily their assigned duties as a result of consuming alcohol; illegal or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants; or unauthorized sale or distribution of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants.

If an employee has a problem with controlled substances or alcohol, they can seek professional advice and treatment. Confidential help with a problem and a list of counseling and assistance programs are available from the Faculty/Staff Assistance Program (217-244-5312). In some cases, a supervisor may direct an employee to request this information.

Drug and Alcohol Testing of Employees

Drug testing may be required in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and contracts. For example, if you are engaged in work under a federal contract, you may be required to submit to tests for illegal use of controlled substances as provided by the law or regulations of the contracting agency.

If you perform safety-sensitive job functions that require you to possess a commercial driver’s license as a condition of university employment, you will be subject to alcohol and controlled substances testing as mandated by Department of Transportation regulations.
**DRUG OR ALCOHOL CONVICTIONS IN THE WORK PLACE**

If you are convicted of a drug or alcohol offense that took place at work, you must notify your supervisor within five days. If you are an employee working on a federal contract or grant and you are convicted of a drug or alcohol offense occurring in the workplace, the university will notify the granting or contracting federal agency within ten days of receiving notice of your conviction. You may be required to complete a drug rehabilitation program in order to continue employment at the university.

**VIOLATION OF THE DRUG POLICY BY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Students who illegally possess, use, distribute, sell, or manufacture drugs are subject to disciplinary action and may be dismissed from the university. The standard disciplinary response to students who are distributing illegal drugs is dismissal for no less than two years. The university drug policy is articulated in section 305 of the Student Code.

The university provides educational programs and counseling to students who are substance abusers or who are affected by the substance abuse of others. For confidential help with these problems, contact the Counseling Center at 217-333-3704 or the Office of the Dean of Students at 217-333-0050.

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE: STATE LAWS**

In Illinois, it is against the law to sell or deliver alcohol to anyone under 21 (twenty-one), or to any intoxicated person [235 ILCS 5/6-16]. Violations can result in fines of up to $1,000 and one year in jail. It is also illegal for a person under 21 to present false identification in an attempt to purchase alcohol.

On-campus violations are strictly enforced by University of Illinois Police, and additional penalties may be imposed:

1. The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke without a hearing the driver’s license or instruction permit of a person under 21 who has purchased or attempted to purchase alcohol from a duly licensed establishment or who has consumed alcohol on licensed premises.

2. Local liquor commissioners have the duty to report to the Secretary of State any conviction for a violation of the Liquor Control Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, prohibiting a person under 21 from purchasing, accepting, possessing, or consuming alcohol and prohibiting the transfer or alteration of identification cards, the use of the identification card of another or a false or forged identification card, or the use of false information to obtain an identification card.

3. The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke the driver’s license or learner’s permit of any person convicted of violating any of the prohibitions listed above in “2” or similar provisions of local ordinances.
Substantial penalties exist in Illinois for the operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater. Arrests are also possible at lower alcohol levels if driving is impaired. The first offense can result in a $1,000 fine, incarceration for up to one year, and suspension or revocation of the offender's driver's license. Subsequent offenses entail penalties of significantly greater severity. Transporting open alcohol containers in a motor vehicle is also punishable under Illinois law.

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Illinois through the Cannabis Control Act [740 ILCS 40/0.01 et seq.] and the Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570/100 et seq. and 720 ILCS 570/401 et seq.]. Penalties vary with the amount of the drug confiscated; the type of drug found; the number of previous offenses by the individual; and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. A first-time conviction of possession of a controlled substance can result in a one- to three-year prison sentence, plus a fine of up to $15,000. More severe penalties may be imposed for conviction of class 2, 3, or 4 felonies involving manufacture or delivery to a minor. Vehicles used with knowledge of the owner in the commission of any offense prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act or Controlled Substances Act can be seized by the government, and all ownership rights are forfeited.

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE: FEDERAL LAWS**

Under federal sentencing guidelines, federal courts can sentence simple-possession first offenders to one year in prison and a $100,000 fine. Penalties for subsequent convictions are significantly greater [21 U.S.C. 844(a)]. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury. Possession of more than five grams of cocaine can trigger an intent-to-distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison [U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1(b)(1)].
The following departments and areas contributed policies and data about their educational efforts, programs and services: Office for Student Conflict Resolution, Residential Life, Private Certified Housing, Fraternity and Sorority Affairs, University of Illinois Police Department, McKinley Health Center, Office of Financial Aid, Disability Resources & Educational Services, Faculty/Staff Assistance Programs, Illini Union, State Farm Center, Division of Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Counseling Center. The data are summarized in the various tables included in this section of the Biennial Report.

Office for Student Conflict Resolution

The Office for Student Conflict Resolution (OSCR) works with the Senate Committee on Student Discipline to adjudicate behavioral violations of the Student Code. Infractions of the Student Code are consistently enforced through appropriate disciplinary sanctions. A description of the discipline process for student violations is available on OSCR's website. All students are advised of the Student Code at the time of application. Further, freshman students living in on-campus housing are provided a copy of an abbreviated version of the Student Code when they check in, and their RAs discuss these policies with them. The Student Code is available online.

The violations directly associated with alcohol are located in Section 1-307, and the violations directly associated with drugs are located in Section 1-305. The university also has a policy of parental notification for violations of the substance-related policies that are repeated or serious, and this policy is outlined in Section 3-603 of the Student Code. The parental notification policy is initiated by OSCR but fulfilled by the Office of the Dean of Students.

OSCR responds to every contact, citation, or arrest related to drugs or alcohol by the local police agencies. Some underage students are, as a result of their first violation, issued a university reprimand without meeting with a disciplinary officer and are required to complete the eCHECKUP TO GO online assessment and write a reflective essay on what they learned. All other students meet with a disciplinary officer to discuss the nature of the violation and their level of responsibility. The response to such violations varies, depending on the nature of the violation, aggravating or mitigating factors, and the previous disciplinary history of the student. The goal of our process is to directly confront problematic substance use and to direct students to institutional resources to correct the problems that they are experiencing.

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<td>Drug-Related Violations</td>
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<td>Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program</td>
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<td>External Agency</td>
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* An individual may be charged with multiple violations in a single case; these numbers reflect policy violations, and not the number of individuals charged.
Residential Life
All new students living in on-campus housing are provided a copy of the Student Code in brochure format when they check in, and their RAs discuss these policies with them. The Student Code is also available on the university’s website.

Alcohol-related polices: No person under the age of twenty-one may store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of the University of Illinois, including student housing. Residents who are twenty-one or over may possess or consume alcohol in their own rooms or the room of another twenty-one year-old as long as the room door is closed. No underage person may be present in such situations excepting any underage roommate(s). Residents who are twenty-one or older may not purchase alcoholic beverages for those who are under-age. Alcoholic beverage containers may not exceed one gallon, four liters, or one twelve-pack for beer. Kegs are not permitted in the residence halls. As a practical matter of enforcement and in order to avoid disagreements regarding violations of the alcohol policy and health hazards, empty alcoholic beverage containers are not permitted within the residence halls. The presence of such containers will result in an Incident Report being filed.

Drug-related policies: Drugs that are prohibited by state and federal statutes are not permitted in the residence halls. According to the Code on Campus Affairs and the Handbook of Policies and Regulations Applying to all Students (referred to as the Code), “The use, possession, distribution, sale, making, or manufacture of drugs by a university student raises the question of a student’s fitness to continue at the University of Illinois.” (Code 16B).

Students found in violation of the university and/or residence hall drug policy may be subject to the cancellation of their housing contract and will face university conduct action, which may include dismissal from the university. When a drug policy violation is suspected or detected, university police will be called. The police may elect to utilize, within the parameters of the law, a drug-sniffing K-9 dog to assist their efforts in enforcing university drug policy.

This section shall be interpreted to include not only possession or consumption of alcohol or drugs, but also voluntarily participating in activities involving violations of the drug or alcohol policies (i.e. being present in a residence hall room where such violations are occurring).

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<tr>
<td>Drug-Related Violations</td>
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Private Certified Housing

Private Certified Housing (PCH) units are privately-owned on-campus facilities, which are certified by the university, and as such are required to follow guidelines and practices similar to those of University Housing residences. All new students living in on-campus housing are provided a copy of the Student Code in brochure format upon check-in, which is also discussed in person with their RAs. The Student Code is also available via the web at http://admin.illinois.edu/policy/code. Further, all new students are given a copy of their Residence Hall Handbook at check in, which is also discussed with their RAs at initial floor meetings on the first night of Move In. PCH units, being privately-held residences, may also establish additional AOD guidelines specific to that unit.

Incident Response:
Alcohol-related polices and drug-related policies are similar to that outlined in the Residential Life area of this report, with respect to consumption, possession and purchase of alcohol for others. Students found in violation of university and/or residence hall drug policy may be subject to the cancellation of their housing contract and will face university conduct action, which may include dismissal from the university. The student code is interpreted to include not only possession or consumption of alcohol or drugs, but also voluntarily participating in activities involving violations of the drug or alcohol policies (i.e. being present in a residence hall room where such violations are occurring). Law enforcement response in PCH units is similar to that followed in Residential Life.

Staff Educational Programming (RAs, RDs & General Managers):
Because staff are front-line responders to student incidents, they participate in many programs to proactively educate themselves on AOD topics. This includes RA Fall Training, Ongoing Education sessions with the University Housing Office, follow-up trainings with McKinley Health Center, and ongoing contact/consultation with AODP. RAs and RDs participate in annual University Housing Office training for PCH RA and RDs on AOD prevention and intervention, with training by McKinley Health Center, AODP, and area police and fire departments. RAs, RDs, and General Managers familiarize themselves with ongoing trends in AOD prevention and response, as well as emergency procedure protocols; they maintain contact with university and local law enforcement, hold quarterly meetings with police and fire departments, and get regular updates from the University of Illinois Police Department’s Narcotics Division. RDs, and General Managers attend biweekly meetings with the University Housing Office to address AOD issues, and share intervention and prevention strategies.

AOD Programs Offered to PCH Residents:
• From July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016, residents were referred to the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program, based on level of need. Depending on specific needs, residents completed psychoeducational classes from the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program. Approximately 26 PCH residents were referred each year.
• PCH serves residents in response to incidents. Steps include individual meetings between RAs and residents, individual meetings with RDs and residents, and individual meetings with General Managers and residents. Residents may also be asked to participate in community service programs and/or referred to AODP programs.
• Residents also participate in private residence hall programming that proactively educates on AOD choices and consequences. These programs include ACE IT (Alcohol Culture Explored Interactive Theater), monthly floor meetings on AOD topics, and individual meetings with residents as needed.
Please see sections four and five of this report for complete documentation regarding alcohol-related law enforcement policy and practices.

The chart below details the number of AOD arrests and educational presentations the University of Illinois Police Department completed during the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 school years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Alcohol-Related Offenses</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Arrests</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Arrests</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Possession (State Charge)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Consumption (State Charge)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI (Non-Drug Related)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Transportation (State Charge)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor in Possession (City Notice To Appear)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation in Vehicle (City Notice To Appear)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety/Alcohol Awareness Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendees</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fraternity and Sorority Affairs**

**Alcohol-related policies**: The Student Code applies to all fraternities and sororities as registered student organizations. In addition all four Greek governing councils (Black Greek Council, Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Council, and United Greek Council) have adopted additional risk management policies, most of which are alcohol related. The baseline policy is the Fraternal Information and Programming Group policy. Additionally, the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council also have policies related to social event management.

**Student Educational Programming**: In the Fall of 2013, Fraternity & Sorority Affairs began a new alcohol education program, Greeks Learning Alcohol Safety Skills (GLASS).

This workshop by request is designed to begin an ongoing conversation between chapter members on alcohol safety.

Learning outcomes for this program are:

- Individuals will be able to recognize signs of alcohol poisoning that can lead to an emergency.
- Individuals will participate in critical thinking exercises such as discussions and demonstrations focusing on intervening in a risk management situation.
- Individuals will be able to explore new strategies to drink responsibly as well as connect them into their own experiences.
- Individuals will integrate new strategies to co-construct an action plan to augment their chapter dynamic based on the outcome of discussion topics.
- Individuals will gain awareness of drug and alcohol safety resources on campus.

From July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016, 31 GLASS programs were delivered with 990 student participants.
McKinley Health Center
Overview/Clinic Visits
At McKinley Health Center (MHC), alcohol and its related problems are comprehensively addressed. Students can see providers for individual appointments/consultations. If there is a need for referral, this will be done as deemed appropriate to MHC Mental Health Unit, MHC Health Education Unit, and the Counseling Center, or to any of the local health/social agencies. Through clinical and non-clinical services, MHC providers assist those students that need treatment/advice on alcohol-related problems.

Health Education Unit
The MHC Health Education Unit works closely with the Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program (AODP) and as needs arise, engages in collaborative ventures with campus and community groups including campus police and fire departments, AODP, the campus legal office, the coroner’s office, and Prairie Center. The MHC Special Populations Student Peers conduct outreach programs within the campus student groups mostly at residence halls, fraternities, sororities, and other registered student organizations. Also, the health education generalist and the sexual health educator routinely address alcohol and other drug issues in relation to domestic violence, sexual assault, acquaintance rape and decision making.

Programs Offered
For the two years covered by this report, the MHC Health Education Unit conducted more than 24 programs on alcohol/alcohol-related problems with more than 2,000 attendees through outreach services provided by the Special Populations Health Program, the sexual health educator and the health education generalist.

Mandatory Assessment Policy Enforcement
As outlined in the Student Code, the Director of the Health Center is responsible for providing due process to students mandated for assessment by the Counseling Center’s AODP, following transport to the hospital for alcohol or other drug incapacitation. In the event that a student does not respond to the mandate, the director plays a role in assisting students to complete the mandatory sessions. When a student does not respond to these efforts, a hold is placed on the student’s account, rendering students unable to conduct university business, request transcripts, enroll in courses or change their academic program plan. Typically students respond to the mandate in order to lift the hold; in rare cases when they do not, the hold is maintained, and the process towards withdrawal is advanced to the level of the Dean of Students and the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview/Clinic Visits</th>
<th>FY 2014-2015</th>
<th>FY 2015-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students treated for alcohol/substance dependence</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Financial Aid

Drug Conviction: A conviction for any offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs during a period of enrollment in which a student received Title IV federal student aid may result in the loss of future financial aid eligibility. Students convicted of possessing or selling drugs after submitting their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) must notify the Office of Student Financial Aid (OSFA) immediately.

If a student successfully completes an approved drug rehabilitation program, the student may regain federal student aid eligibility on the date the program is successfully completed.

For information on how a drug conviction impacts financial aid, visit the Federal Student Aid website. To report a drug conviction, contact the Office of Student Financial Aid at finaid@illinois.edu.

Impact on Scholarships: The majority of scholarships are held by specific colleges, departments or other funding bodies; AOD violations are addressed within each specific context.

Disability Resources and Educational Services

The Division of Disability Resources and Educational Services (DRES) is the designated office of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign that maintains disability-related documents, certifies eligibility for disability services, determines reasonable accommodations, and develops and coordinates plans for the provision of such accommodations for students with disabilities.

DRES provides resources and services, including accommodations and an accessible campus, for students with both visible and non-visible disabilities, including but not limited to: learning disability, ADHD, acquired brain injury, autism/Asperger’s, and psychiatric disabilities.

DRES also provides support services including academic skills/strategies training, case management, and coaching for organization, time management, structure, prioritizing, and motivation. Individual therapy, support groups, crisis management, and/or consultation are available to all DRES students.

DRES students who have substance use concerns are provided the following services: academic accommodations, individual counseling, internal referral on campus, external referral to community therapy, and referral to treatment. The table below illustrates how many DRES students were treated for alcohol and or substance dependence during the time of this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol or Substance-Related Services</th>
<th>FY 2014-2015</th>
<th>FY 2015-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with primary substance abuse diagnosis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students with secondary substance abuse diagnosis</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact on Scholarships: The majority of scholarships are held by specific colleges, departments or other funding bodies; AOD violations are addressed within each specific context.
Faculty/Staff Assistance Program

The University of Illinois Faculty/Staff Assistance Program (FSAP) provides confidential assistance to employees and their families who may be experiencing difficulties that impact their lives. FSAP offers this benefit free of charge to all faculty, staff and family members. Additionally, FSAP works with supervisors as well as entire departments to develop and maintain a positive work environment. The FSAP staff is composed of licensed professionals who offer assessment, brief counseling and, if necessary, referrals to appropriate resources.

The FSAP accepts substance-related referrals, both internal and external to the university, when university policy is violated or when faculty and staff members self-refer. This is not part of a disciplinary process, but is strongly encouraged by supervisors and HR offices. The FSAP provides assessment, basic education, referral and post-treatment monitoring of employees with AOD problems.

Continuum of Care: Employees may engage in a program that follows them from the assessment process through residential treatment for a supported return to work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol or Substance-Related Services to Employees/Family</th>
<th>FY 2014-2015</th>
<th>FY 2015-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substance Evaluations</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Counseling</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Referral</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family (Codependent)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Abuse Training for Supervisors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illini Union

The Illini Union provides programming that serves social and community-building functions. At the beginning of the fall and spring semesters, the Illini Union offers a series of late night events designed to introduce or reintroduce our services to students, while providing an alcohol-free alternative to the campus community. The data reported below refers to these programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Attendees</td>
<td>16,877</td>
<td>19,525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Farm Center

General Policy: State Farm Center alcohol management guidelines were developed in alignment with university AOD policies, and in accordance with Illinois Liquor Control Commission (ILCC) and Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) guidelines. Both event staff (security, ushers, and door guards) as well as Sodexo (contracted concessionaire at State Farm Center) are trained on these guidelines. Alcohol Management policies are covered in-depth with all employees when they are hired and at employee orientation meetings at the beginning of each State Farm Center season.

Policy Violations: Guests who violate State Farm Center alcohol management guidelines or state/local laws are subject to ejection or further legal ramifications as deemed necessary by University of Illinois Police. State Farm Center security staff work with UIPD in order to assess underage drinking, illegal alcohol purchases, and intoxication incidents.

Violation Information: There were no alcohol-related security or medical incidents at State Farm Center during 2014-2015 or 2015-2016 seasons. Due to the ongoing renovation of State Farm Center, only basketball games were hosted at the facility during this time period. Alcohol was served during the 2015-2016 season, but only in premium seating areas. No violations occurred as a result of alcohol consumption.
Department of Intercollegiate Athletics  
Policies Governing Student-Athletes: A complete text of Department of Intercollegiate Athletics (DIA) policies governing student athlete conduct is provided to each student athlete, and can be found on the Fighting Illini Academic services [website](#).

**Substance Abuse (Drug and Alcohol Stance):**  
Use of alcohol and drugs can impair mental and physical performance and negatively affect student-athletes’ health and safety and has the potential to cause catastrophic incidents. The use of unauthorized drugs, the abuse of alcohol or the use of illegal drugs is grounds for disciplinary action. Per the drug education and testing policy, student-athletes may be suspended from competition as outlined in the student-athlete handbook.

**Educational Programs:** DIA provides educational programs to increase student-athletes’ awareness of the dangers of drug and alcohol use and abuse. All DIA coaches attend lectures where the Drug Testing Policy and Procedures are explained.

**Drug Testing:** DIA’s drug testing program is administered under the authority of the team physician. All student-athletes shall submit urine specimens to be analyzed under medical procedures designated by the team physician at various intervals throughout the year. DIA uses drug testing in its Drug and Alcohol program to protect the health and safety of its student-athletes, and to identify substance abusers and to provide counseling and treatment for them. Details of the DIA’s drug testing policy and response to positive drug tests is provided in the student-athlete’s handbook (see link on this page).

**Refusal to Participate:** Student-athletes who refuse to participate in any part of the drug testing program or any other medical procedure will be withheld from practice and competition in all varsity intercollegiate sports.

**Scholarships and Financial Aid:** A reduction of or cancellation of financial assistance may occur if a student-athlete is suspended from an athletic team for participating in the use of, sale of, or distribution of any narcotic drug or controlled substance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Samples Taken</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Samples</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasonable Cause</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-Up</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournament-Related</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons Not Given</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drugs Program

The Counseling Center’s Alcohol and Other Drug Program (AODP) supports student health, safety and academic success by helping students and concerned others to reduce the risks and negative consequences related to drinking, substance use, or process addictions such as gambling or video games.

AODP provides confidential assistance to students regarding their addiction-related concerns by providing assessment and referral, psycho-education, and outreach programs upon request.

In addition, AODP works with faculty, staff, and concerned others with respect to students who may be experiencing negative consequences related to drinking, other substance use, or concerns related to process addictions.

Agents on-campus and in the community refer students to AODP when university safety or disciplinary policy is violated, or simply when they are concerned. Students can also self-refer. The Counseling Center offers two therapy groups (Discovery Groups), designed to assist students who are willing to explore the impact of their choices.

First year and transfer students are mandated to participate in Alcohol Culture Explained Interactive Theater (ACE IT), an alcohol orientation program for new students. A description of ACE IT is provided section three of this report. The following table details how many students were impacted by AODP assessments, group therapy, and ACE IT for the time of this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessments</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery Group Therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointments</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACE IT New Student Orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>7,620</td>
<td>8,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eCHECKUP TO GO (a make-up program for those who did not attend ACE IT)</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitators</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the reporting period, three forms of early-intervention psycho-educational classes were offered:

- Challenging Alcohol Attitudes Positively (CAAP), a 3-hour workshop that helps students reduce risks related to their use of alcohol.
- Marijuana Information Class (MIC), a 2-hour workshop designed to reduce risks related to use of marijuana.
- Self-Assessment Workshop (SAW), a 4-hour workshop designed to help students identify negative consequences and reduce minimizing and denial related to their drinking choices. The table on the following page details how many students participated in these psycho-educational classes during the time of this report.
Additionally, educational outreach programs were provided on request in various settings, including residence halls, campus cultural centers, and fraternity/sorority settings. Topics related to harm reduction, understanding alcohol’s biphasic effect, understanding BAC, signs of the progression of drinking, and values exploration related to drinking choices. The table below summarizes outreach conducted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Challenging Alcohol Attitudes Positively (CAAP)</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana Information Class (MIC)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Assessment Workshop</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Students</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Contact Hours</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the 2015-16 school year, passive programming efforts were implemented. These were intended to introduce students to new AOD knowledge and to remind them of information previously obtained in the required first-year programming. Efforts were distributed during targeted, high-risk times of the semester. For example, Safety Week and the week leading up to Unofficial St. Patrick’s Day. The majority of these efforts were infographics on Facebook and Twitter. Additionally, a poster was hung in one of the cultural houses and PowerPoint Slides were sent to professors to be included in class lectures. Topics included signs of alcohol poisoning, information on the Medical Amnesty Policy, alcohol safety, social host law, prescription drugs, illicit drugs, and other similar topics.