
Important Drug and Safety Information from COD



College of DuPage Campus Safety and Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Notification

The email message you are receiving today is being provided to you as part of College of DuPage's commitment to safety and security on its campuses and in compliance with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics*.

[The College of DuPage 2022 Annual Security Report](#) has been prepared by the COD Police Department in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies.

A hard copy of the *College of DuPage 2022 Annual Security Report* is available at the Police Department Administrative Office in the Homeland Security Education Center (HEC), Room 1040, and in the Police Department Dispatch Office in the Student Resource Center (SRC) 2100.

Federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [Edgar Part 86]

You are receiving the following information in accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

As a requirement of these regulations, College of DuPage is to disseminate and

ensure receipt of the below policy/information to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. This process is formally conducted through the College's electronic communication system. Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions and policies may be directed to the Dean of Students Office, DeanofStudents@cod.edu or (630) 942-2485.

Polices - Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

As an academic community, College of DuPage is committed to providing an environment in which learning and scholarship can flourish. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the college environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. The College enforces state laws and related College policies, including those prohibiting the following activities on campus:

1. Providing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21.
2. Distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or controlled substances.
3. Possession of firearms or other dangerous weapons.

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs by students, regardless of age and of location (on-campus or off-campus), is prohibited by the Code of Student Conduct. The College can, and will, impose disciplinary sanctions for violations. Students are also subject to city ordinances, state, and federal laws. A separate policy addresses violations by College staff.

The College strongly encourages students and staff members to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse problem before such behavior results in an arrest and/or disciplinary referral, which might result in their separation from the institution.

The use of, or addiction to, alcohol, marijuana, or controlled substances is not considered an excuse for violations of the Code of Student Conduct or staff expectations, and will not be a mitigating factor in the application of appropriate disciplinary sanctions for such violations.

Help is available both on campus and within the community for students and staff members who are dependent on, or who abuse the use of alcohol or other drugs. The College of DuPage Counseling and Advising Center at (630) 942-2259, Employee Assistance Program with Northwestern Medicine (888) 933-1327 and other professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help

for personal dependency and will not report them to institutional or state authorities. The Dean of Students Office provides educational and awareness programming, information, and assistance.

Student Sanctions—Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

Underage students confronted by the College for the consumption of alcohol will face disciplinary sanctions ranging from participation in counseling services, disciplinary probation or suspension.

Student whose use of alcohol or drugs results in harm or the threat of harm to themselves or others, or to property, regardless of the location of the incident, may face disciplinary action by the College up to and including expulsion. Testing for the presences of illegal substances may be a condition of any probationary status imposed by the College for violations of drug-related provisions of this policy.

Commonly Imposed Disciplinary Sanctions for On-Campus Policy Violations:

- A student may be required to participate in counseling, educational seminars, or to seek medical attention in lieu of, or in addition to, the imposition of sanctions.
- *Disciplinary Warning*: A notice in writing stating the student has violated the Code of Student Conduct.
- *Disciplinary Probation*: A reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is again found to be in violation of the Code of Student Conduct during the probationary period.
- *Disciplinary Loss of Privileges*: Denial of access to privileges commonly available to applicants, students and alumni of College of DuPage; these may include, but are not limited to, access to particular student employee positions on campus, access to the Library, access to computer facilities, access to career and placement services, access to scholarships, access to academic honors, participation in clubs, organizations, athletics or campus activities. This loss of privileges may stand alone, it may accompany suspension, and it normally accompanies extended suspension.
- *Withdrawal from Class*: Administrative withdrawal from a class or classes in which a student is enrolled for the current and/or subsequent semester. Administrative withdrawals do not provide for the refund of tuition and fees.
- *Limited Access*: Administrative restriction to selected areas/locations of College facilities.

- *Restitution*: Compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- *Community Service*: A project to help make reparation to the community and demonstrate that learning has occurred.
- *Other Penalties*: The student may be denied a transcript or degree until all of the obligations specified by the judicial body are met, or until other penalties are imposed as may be determined to fit the misconduct.
- *Disciplinary Suspension*: Denial of permission to register for academic work at College of DuPage for a designated period of time, usually not more than one year. Conditions for readmission will be specified by the Dean of Students; students under this sanction must petition the Dean of Students in writing for readmission to College of DuPage.
- *Extended Disciplinary Suspension*: Dismissal from College of DuPage for a designated period: students under this sanction must petition the Dean of Students in writing for readmission to College of DuPage:
- *Summary Disciplinary Suspension*: If, in the opinion of the Dean of Students and/or the Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT), a student's conduct poses an immediate threat to him/herself, members of the College community or school property, or poses an on-going threat of disruption to the educational process, the student may be summarily suspended from the College without holding the student judicial hearing. In such an event, written notice sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, must be sent to the student on the date of the summary suspension. The notice will state the reason for the student's removal from the College and will request the student contact or meet with the Dean of Students within three (3) business days after the notice is received. The notice will also state that failure to respond to the letter within three (3) business days of receipt will constitute waiver of the right to the conference. If the student fails to respond to the notice or fails to attend the conference, it will be considered a waiver of the conference. A student who presents such a threat to the educational process may also be suspended by the Dean of Students after an informal conference, pending the review of the complaint by the Behavioral Intervention
- *Expulsion*: Permanent termination of student status from College of DuPage, with consequent loss of tuition and fees.

As members of the College of DuPage community, students are also subject to city ordinances and to state and federal law. Arrest and prosecution for alleged violations of criminal law or city ordinances may result from the same incident for which the College imposes disciplinary sanctions.

Employee Sanctions

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance by employees on College of DuPage premises, or while conducting College of DuPage business off College of DuPage premises, is absolutely prohibited.

Violations of this prohibition by employees may result in the application of sanctions, including possible required participation in an approved drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program, and disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment under applicable Board of Trustee policies, administrative procedures, statutes, employment contracts, or collective bargaining agreements.

Illinois Sanctions for Violation of Alcohol Control Statutes

235 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/6-20

1. Class A Misdemeanor - unlawful use of a identification card
2. Class A Misdemeanor - fictitious or unlawfully altered identification card
3. Class A Misdemeanor - fraudulent identification card
4. Class B Misdemeanor to possess open or closed containers of alcohol if you are under 21.*
5. 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 one year in the county jail.

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

- These violations may also result in one's driver 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

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) LAWS

In 1997, .08 became the legal limit of blood-alcohol content (BAC).

DUI PENALTIES FOR THOSE 21 AND OVER:

1st Conviction A minimum loss of driving privileges for one-year. Imprisonment for a possible one-year term. Up to \$2500 in fines.

2nd Conviction A minimum 5 year loss of driving privileges. Possible imprisonment for one year, but 48 hours mandatory jail time, or 100 hours of community service if in 5 year-period. A \$2500 fine.

3rd Conviction Class 2 felony with a minimum 10 years loss of driving privileges. Possible imprisonment for 3-7 years. If given probation, possible 30 days of community service. A possible fine up to \$25,000.

DUI PENALTIES FOR UNDER AGE OF 21

1st Conviction Loss of driving privileges for a minimum of 2 years. A possible one-year prison term. A fine up to \$2,500.

2nd Conviction Revocation of driver's license for a minimum of 5 years or until the age of 21. Possible imprisonment for one year. Mandatory 2 days jail time or 100 hours community service if in a 5-year period. A fine up to \$2,500

3rd Conviction Class 2 felony with loss of driving privileges for 10 years. A possible 3-7 years prison term. If given probation, possible 30 days of community service. A fine up to \$25,000

1. Aggravated DUI – Class 4 Felony (following a crash resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disfigurement)
 1. Minimum of one-year loss of full driving privileges
 2. Mandatory 10 days imprisonment or 480 hours of community service and possible imprisonment for up to 12 years
2. Maximum fine of \$25,000

Other alcohol offenses

Possession or Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

- It is illegal for any person under the age of 21 to consume or possess, whether opened or unopened, alcoholic beverages. Penalties include:
 - Driving privileges suspended for 6 months for a first conviction.*
 - Driving privileges suspended for 12 months for a second conviction.* A maximum \$2,500 fine and up to one year in jail.

Improper Use of Illinois Driver's License or ID Card

- You could spend up to three years in prison, face fines of up to \$25,000, and have your driver's license suspended if you:
 - Allow another to use your driver's license or ID Card.
 - Use someone else's driver's license or ID Card to represent yourself.
 - Knowingly possess a fictitious or unlawfully altered driver's license or ID Card.

Providing alcohol to a person under age 21

- Possible imprisonment for up to one year
- Maximum fine of \$2,500

Illegal transportation of an alcoholic beverage

- Maximum fine of \$1,000
- Point-assigned violation will be entered on driver's record
- Driver's license suspension for a second conviction in a 12-month period.

Knowingly permitting a driver under the influence to operate a vehicle

- Possible imprisonment for up to one year
- Maximum fine of \$2,500

Summary Suspension

1. First offense

- A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory six-month driver's license suspension
- Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a 12-month suspension

2. Subsequent offenses

- A chemical test indicating a BAC of .08 or greater results in a mandatory one-year driver's license suspension
- Refusal to submit to a chemical test(s) results in a three-year license suspension

Zero Tolerance

The Zero Tolerance Law provides that minors can have their driving privileges

suspended even if they're not intoxicated at the .08 level. The following table shows the length of time your 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.

Except during suspension period, violation is not on public driving record as long as there is no subsequent suspension permanently on public driving record.

State of Illinois Statutory Provisions for Illegal Drugs Manufacture or Delivery

| Illegal Drugs | Manufacture or Delivery (720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 570/401) | | | | Possession (720 ILCS 570/402) | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Class X Felony | Class 1 Felony | Class 2 Felony | Class 3 Felony | Class 1 Felony | Class 4 Felony |
| | not more than \$500,000 fine | not more than \$250,000 fine | not more than \$200,000 fine | not more than \$150,000 fine | not more than \$20,000 fine | not more than \$15,000 fine |
| | min 6 years | 4 to 15 years | 3 to 7 years | 2 to 5 years | 4 to 15 years | 1 to 4 years |
| Heroin | 15 grams or more | 10-14 grams | 10 grams or less | | 15 grams or more | less than 15 grams |
| Cocaine | 15 grams or more | 1-14 grams | 1 gram or less | | 15 grams or more | less than 15 grams |
| Morphine | 15 grams or more | 10-14 grams | 10 grams or less | | 15 grams or more | less than 15 grams |
| Peyote | 200 grams or more | 50-199 grams | | 50 grams or less | 200 grams or more | less than 200 grams |
| Barbiturates | 200 grams or more | 50-199 grams | | 50 grams or less | 200 grams or more | less than 200 grams |
| Amphetamines | 200 grams or more | 50-199 grams | | 50 grams or less | 200 grams or more | less than 200 grams |
| Lysergic Acid (LSD) | 15 grams or more | 5-14 grams or hits | | 5 grams or less | 15 grams or more | less than 15 grams |
| Petazocine | 30 grams or more | 10-29 grams | | 10 grams or less | 30 grams or more | less than 30 grams |
| Methaqualone | 30 grams or more | 10-29 grams | | 10 grams or less | 30 grams or more | less than 30 grams |
| Phencyclidine | 30 grams or more | 10-29 grams | | 10 grams or less | 30 grams or more | less than 30 grams |
| Ketamine | 30 grams or more | 11-30 grams | | less than 10 grams | 30 grams or more | less than 30 grams |
| GHB | 200 grams or more | 50-200 grams | | less than 50 grams | 200 grams or more | less than 200 grams |
| Ecstasy | 200 grams or more | 50-199 grams | | 50 grams or less | 200 grams or more | less than 200 grams |

Note: Second offense, double jail sentence and fine. This chart gives examples of the penalties that may be imposed on individuals convicted of drug possession, manufacturing, or delivery. ***The circumstances of the case and other factors affect whether or not these are the actual penalties imposed.***

Cannabis Control Act

- January 1, 2020, adults over 21 are able to legally purchase cannabis for recreational use from licensed dispensaries across the state.
- Illinois became the 11th state to legalize recreational marijuana for adult use.
- Consumers aged 21 and older can buy marijuana for recreational use from licensed sellers in Illinois with or without a medical marijuana card.
- Illinoisans can legally possess 30 grams, or about an ounce, of cannabis flower. Illinois visitors are allowed to possess half of those amounts.
- College of DuPage has banned marijuana use on campus.

It is legal to smoke in one's own home and on-site in some cannabis-related businesses. Use is prohibited in:

- Any public place, such as streets or parks
- In any motor vehicle
- On school grounds, with the exception of medical users
- Near someone under the age of 21
- Near an on-duty school bus driver, police officer, firefighter or corrections officer
- Any person, business or landlord can prohibit use on private property.

Driving under the influence

Illinois already has a law on the books that makes drivers with THC blood concentration of five nanograms or more per milliliter guilty of driving under the influence, regardless of whether the driver is impaired.

Possession (720 Illinois compiled Statutes 550/4)

Except as otherwise provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and the Industrial Hemp Act, it is unlawful for any person knowingly to possess cannabis. Any person who violates this Section with respect to

- a. not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a civil law violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200.

- b. more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor;
- c. more than 30 grams but not more than 100 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor;
- d. more than 100 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 4 felony
- e. more than 500 grams but not more than 2,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 3 felony;
- f. more than 2,000 grams but not more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 2 felony;
- g. more than 5,000 grams of any substance containing cannabis is guilty of a Class 1 felony.

Marijuana Sale or Delivery (720 Illinois Compiled Statutes 550/5)

- Class B Misdemeanor: 2.5 grams or less, \$500 fine and/or six months in jail
- Class A Misdemeanor: 2.5 to 10 grams or less, \$1,000 fine and/or one year in jail
- Class 4 Felony: between 10 to 30 grams, one to three years in jail and/or \$10,000 fine
- Class 3 Felony: between 30 to 500 grams, two to five years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$50,000
- Class 2 Felony: 500 or more grams, three to seven years in jail and/or fine not to exceed \$100,000

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work-study programs, and

more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance that has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of College of DuPage (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year.

| Drug/Substance | Amount | Penalty – 1st Conviction |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| Barbiturates | Any amount | Up to five years prison. Fine up to \$250,000. |
| Cocaine | 5 kgs. or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | Less than 100 grams | 10 to 63 months prison Fine up to \$1 million |
| Crack Cocaine | 50 grams or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 5-49 grams | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| | 5 grams or less | 10 to 63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| Ecstasy | Any amount | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. Three years of supervised releases (following prison). |
| GHB | Any amount | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. Three years of supervised releases (following prison). |
| Hashish | 10-100 kg | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| | 10 kg or less | Up to five years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. |
| Hash Oil | 1-100 kg | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| | 1 kg or less | Up to five years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. |
| Heroin | 1 kg or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 100-999 grams | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| | 100 grams less | 10 to 63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| Ketamine | Any amount | Up to five years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. Two years supervised release. |
| LSD | 10 grams or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 1-10 grams | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| Marijuana | 1000 kg or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 100-999 kg | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| | 50-99 kg | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| | 50 kg or less | Up to five years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. |
| Methamphetamine | 50 grams or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 10-49 grams | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| | 10 grams or less | 10 to 21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| PCP | 100 grams or more | Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million. |
| | 10-99 grams | Not less than five years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million. |
| | 10 grams or less | 10 to 21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| Rohypnol | 1 gram or more | Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. |
| | less than 30 mgs | Up to five years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. |

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15

days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500.

Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than five years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

1. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
2. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
3. It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Counseling and Treatment

Short-term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through the Counseling and Advising Center by calling (630) 942-2259. Students may be referred through the Counseling and Advising Center to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment. College of DuPage's Human Resources department provides an Employee Assistance Program that offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. Within DuPage County, the following substance abuse counseling agencies exist. The Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (IDHS/DADS) is the state's lead agency for addressing the profound personal, social, and economic consequences of alcohol and other drug abuse. IDHS/DASA oversees a network of community-based alcohol and other drug treatment programs. To find the address and phone number of your local IDHS office call: 1-800-843-6154 (VOICE), 1-800-447-6404 (TTY). These agencies provide a variety of services, which may include assessment, diagnosis, treatment, continuing care and recovery service to individuals with substance abuse disorders. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs.

Prevention and Education

Through the Humans Resources Department (630) 942-2460, the Counseling and Advising Center (630) 942-2259, Student Life (630) 942-2243, College of DuPage Police (630) 942-2000 and other departments, a variety of individual, group and community educational programs and interventions are designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use/abuse are offered to the COD community. As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, this policy is distributed to all students, staff and faculty on an annual basis, and during every even year, a biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted. For more information concerning current programs, interventions and policies, contact the Dean of Students Office, DeanofStudents@cod.edu or (630) 942-2485.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES/INFORMATION

| | |
|---|----------------|
| College of DuPage Police Department | (630) 942-2000 |
| Counseling and Advising Center | (630) 942-2259 |
| Dean of Students Office | (630) 942-2485 |
| Employee Assistance Program/ Northwestern Medicine | (888) 933-1327 |
| Human Resource Department | (630) 942-2460 |

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES/INFORMATION

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Local Police Department – Emergency | 911 |
| Local Police Department – Non-Emergency | (630) 942-2000 |
| County Sheriff's Office – Emergency | 911 |
| County Sheriff's Office – Non-Emergency | (630) 682-7256 |
| DuPage County State's Attorney's Office | (639) 407-8000 |

In accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of College of DuPage. Further, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of College of DuPage or be subjected to discrimination by College of DuPage