EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND/OR ILLICIT DRUGS

Alcohol and drug 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 also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely 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 and/or drugs can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Women who drink alcohol or use drugs during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome or drug dependence. These infants may have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

RELEASE OF STUDENT INFORMATION

The "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974," also known as the "Buckley Amendment," or Public Law 93-380, as amended, grants access to student records by third parties. The law does provide for the release of specific information about students without their written permission; this is classified as directory information. The following is considered directory information:

1. Name, address, telephone number, email address.
2. Major field of study.
3. Participation in intercollegiate athletics, including height and weight.
4. Dates of attendance and enrollment status.
5. Degrees and awards received.
6. Previous educational agencies or institutions attended.

A student who objects to having his/her directory information released must file a notice of objection with the Dean of Enrollment Services. A "Confidentiality Hold" will then be placed on the student record.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act Notice

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) provides tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus. Under the Act, as of October 28, 2002, sex offenders are to inform their state agencies when they become a student, carry on a vocation or become employed at an institution of higher education. The registering agencies are required to notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the institution is located of the presence of the sex offender on campus. The law also requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

Sex offender information is compiled by the Illinois State Police. The state police maintain a Web site that allows the public to search their sex offender database online. To learn the identity of registered sex offenders in this state, you can access the Illinois sex offender website at www.isp.state.il.us/or/forms.htm. Once there, you can search by city, county or zip code. Information can also be obtained at the campus Sheriff's Office, located on the first floor of the Student/Conference Center (next to the cafeteria), or by calling 815.599.3652.

DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS (21 U.S.C. 862)

The following information compares the graduation or completion rates, and transfer rates for Highland Community College students with other first-time, full-time community college students in Illinois who are enrolled in credit courses and pursuing specific certificate programs or associate’s degrees.

A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction, and permanent denial of federal benefits for third conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction and up to 5 years for subsequent convictions.

FORFEITURE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE (21 U.S.C. 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than 1 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.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Students’ Right-to-Know Information

The Student Right-to-Know information compares graduation or completion rates, and transfer rates for first-time, full-time Highland Community College students with other first-time, full-time community college students in Illinois who are enrolled in credit courses and pursuing specific certificate programs or associate’s degrees.

How do we perform? It’s your Right-to-Know. Because Highland Community College offers financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, the college is required to publish this information. We believe it is our responsibility to partner with each learner, to help each student succeed. This information helps us improve our services and meet your needs. This information helps us improve our services.

Campus Safety

Full-time students typically need two years to complete all requirements for an associate’s degree. Certificate programs are completed at various times, depending on the specific program. The tracking period for this study was six years. The following information compares the final statistics for students who attended their first college credit class in the fall semesters of 2005 through 2012.

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EMPLOYEE, STUDENT AND VISITOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME PREVENTION ON CAMPUSS

The crime rate at HCC is very low. The efforts of the College’s employees and students will assist in keeping criminal activity to the lowest possible level on campus. To that end, some do’s and don’ts are listed below that College employees and students are expected to follow:

- Do Report all crimes and suspicious activities.
- Do Mark your property just as you would money.
- Do Leave books, cell phones, jewelry, purses, wallets, backpacks or other valuables unattended.
- Don’t Leave valuables on a chair behind you while at a study carrel.

Remember, by always protecting your property you reduce the opportunity for a thief to commit a crime.

A sheriff’s deputy patrols the campus 7:30 a.m. – 11 p.m., Monday-Friday.

CRIME REPORTING

College employees and students who witness criminal activities on campus or at an off campus College sponsored event should report the criminal activity to 815.599.3652 or to 815.599.3451 after 5:00 p.m. or on weekends.

COLLEGE ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

The possession, use, distribution, dispensing, and manufacture of illicit drugs and alcohol on campus (including in any property owned or controlled by the college) is prohibited by federal law. Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking face penalties of up to 20 years in prison and fines ranging up to $1 million. Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of not less than $1000 up to a maximum of $100,000. Second or subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of $2500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 6 months but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of $5000.

Federal drug laws require colleges to make available in published form federal drug law information. The possession, use, distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are provided for convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. This information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction. State laws of Illinois may vary from, but do not exclude, federal laws.

Substance                   Amount                  Penalty, 1st Conviction
Heroin                      Any amount            Phine for not less than 10 years, not more than life.
Cocaine                     Any amount            Fine: Up to $4 million.
Crack Cocaine               Any amount            Fine: Up to $4 million.
Morphinethalamine (PCP)     Any amount            Fine: Up to $4 million.
LSD                         0.1 gm or more      Fine: Up to $2 million.
Marijuana                   Any amount            Fine: Up to $2 million.

Student Right to Know

Status of Athletes 2012

Golf                                      Men’s Basketball                      Men’s Baseball
 0 Sophomores                  2 Sophomores                  4 Sophomores
Graduated                    Graduated                    Graduated
Graduated/Transferred        1 Transferred                  4 Transferred
1 Athletic Scholarship       11 Athletic Scholarship       14 Athletic Scholarship

Women’s Volleyball            Women’s Basketball

1 Sophomores                  5 Sophomores                  5 Sophomores
Graduated                    Graduated                    Graduated
Graduated/Transferred        2 Transferred                  2 Transferred
3 Athletic Scholarship       10 Athletic Scholarship       7 Athletic Scholarship

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