

Alpena Community College

Alcohol and Drug Prevention Annual Disclosure

It is the policy of Alpena Community College to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees on College premises or as part of its activities and to foster a campus environment free of drug and alcohol abuse.

The College complies with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, as amended, in part by providing this annual disclosure to students and employees regarding the use of drugs and alcohol.

Standards of Conduct

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by College students while involved in a College-related activity on or off campus, or by a College employee in the course of their employment is strictly prohibited and subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws, as well as College disciplinary sanctions. In addition, while engaging in off-campus activity, College-related or not, all students and employees are expected to follow all federal, state and local laws relating to drugs and alcohol.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Students who violate the College's prohibitions against alcohol and drugs are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of their enrollment at the College and referral of their violation to proper authorities for prosecution. Employees who violate the prohibitions against alcohol and drugs are subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of their employment and referral of their violation to proper authorities for prosecution.

Parental Notification

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) allows an institution of higher education to disclose to parents or legal guardians of a student under the age of 21, information involving a violation of federal, state, local law or a rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol and/or other drugs. As such, the College may inform parents or guardians of a student under the age of 21 when the student is found to have violated federal, state, local law or a rule or policy of the College governing the use or possession of alcohol and/or other drugs.

Legal Sanctions – Alcohol (State of Michigan and Local)

Michigan law considers the illegal use, possession, or delivery of alcohol to be a serious offense. Below are a number of alcohol-related offenses and their possible legal sanctions.

NOTE - this is not intended to be an exhaustive or complete list of all possible legal sanctions.

Violation	First Offense	Second/Subsequent Offense
Hosting Party w/Minors Drinking and/or Controlled Substances - MCL 750.141a	Misdemeanor, 30 days in jail, or fine of not more than \$1000	Misdemeanor, 90 days in jail, or fine of not more than \$1000
Sell or Furnish Alcohol to Minors - MCL 436.1701(1)	Misdemeanor, 60 days in jail, and/or \$1000 fine	Misdemeanor, 90 days in jail, and/or \$2500 fine and may be ordered to perform community service
Sell or Furnish Alcohol to Minors – City of Alpena Ord 54-3	Misdemeanor, 60 days in jail, and/or \$1000 fine	Misdemeanor, 90 days in jail, and/or \$2500 fine and may be ordered to perform community service

Sell or Furnish Alcohol to Minors Causing Death - MCL 436.1701(2)	Felony, 10 years, and/or \$5000 fine	Felony, 10 years, and/or \$5000 fine
Transportation or Possession of Alcohol by Minor in a Motor Vehicle - MCL 257.624b	Misdemeanor, substance abuse screening, community service, loss of motor vehicle up to 30 days, fine up to \$100, and license suspension up to 180 days, up to 90 days jail	Misdemeanor, substance abuse counseling, community service, loss of motor vehicle up to 30 days, fine up to \$200, and license suspension up to one year
Purchase/Possession/Consumption of Alcohol by Minor - MCL 436.1703	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$100, substance abuse treatment, community service; substance abuse screening to assess at own expense.	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$200, substance abuse treatment, community service, and license sanctions up to one year; up to 30 days jail
Purchase/Possession/Consumption of Alcohol by Minor –City of Alpena Ord 54-3	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$100, substance abuse treatment, community service; substance abuse screening to assess at own expense.	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$200, substance abuse treatment, community service, and license sanctions up to one year; up to 30 days jail
Drunk and Disorderly Person – MCL 750.167	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500, up to 90 days jail	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500, up to 90 days jail
Drunk and Disorderly Person – City of Alpena Ord 54-2	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500, up to 90 days jail	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500, up to 90 days jail
Fraudulent Identification Used to Purchase Alcohol -MCL 436.1703(2)	Misdemeanor, fine and suspension of license for 90 days, up to 93 days in jail	Misdemeanor, fine and suspension of license for 90 days, up to 93 days in jail
Minor Driving With Any Presence of Alcohol Resulting From The Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor - MCL 257.625(6)	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$250 and/or 360 hours of community service, licensing sanctions	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500 and/or 60 days of community service, up to 93 days jail, licensing sanctions
Operating While Intoxicated – MCL 257.625(1)	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500 and/or 360 hours community service, licensing sanctions, up to 93 days jail	Misdemeanor (if 2 nd offense), fine up to \$1,000 <u>and</u> 5 days – 1 year jail and/or 30-90 days community service, motor vehicle immobilization, licensing sanctions Felony (if 3 rd + offense), fine up to \$5,000 and 1-5 years jail and/or probation with 30 days – 1 year jail and 60-180 days community service, vehicle immobilization, licensing sanctions

** MCL 436.1109 provides that a “minor” is anyone under the age of 21.*

***Students and employees should also be aware that civil liability may be incurred when the sale, furnishing, or assistance in procuring alcoholic beverages to an intoxicated person is found to have caused or contributed to property damage or personal injury or death of a person. Such liability may arise independently of any College sanctions or prosecution under local, state, or federal law.*

**** Legal consequences/penalties may change from time to time*

Legal Sanctions - Medical Amnesty

Although Michigan law prohibits a minor (person under the age of 21) from purchasing, consuming, or possessing alcohol, and from having any bodily alcohol content, there exists an exemption from criminal prosecution for the following:

- A minor who, after consuming alcohol, voluntarily presented himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or observation, including medical examination and treatment for any condition as a result of sexual assault.
- Any minor who accompanied another minor who, after consuming alcohol, voluntarily presented himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or observation, including medical examination and treatment for any condition as a result of sexual assault.
- Any minor who initiated contact with law enforcement or emergency medical services personnel for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance in connection with a legitimate health care concern.

Students should note however, that although Michigan law provides “amnesty” from prosecution, the College reserves the right to impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of College alcohol and drug policy.

Legal Sanctions – Drugs (State of Michigan and Local)

Michigan law considers the illegal use, possession, or delivery of drugs to be a serious offense. Below are a number of drug-related offenses and their possible legal consequences.

NOTE - this is not intended to be an exhaustive or complete list of all possible legal sanctions.

Drug	Use/Offense	Possession	Possession with Intent to Deliver
Marijuana	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$100 and/or 90 days in jail, possible licensing sanctions	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 1 year in jail, possible licensing sanctions	<p>Felony, 45 kilograms or more, or 200 plants or more, not more than \$10,000,000 fine and/or 15 years in jail</p> <p>5-44 kilograms or 20-199 plants, not more than \$500,000 fine and/or 7 years in jail</p> <p>1-4 kilograms or less than 20 plants, not more than \$20,000 fine and/or 4 years in jail</p> <p>Possible licensing sanctions</p>
Cocaine, Heroin, Most Schedule 1, 2 Narcotics	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 1 year in jail, possible licensing sanctions	<p>Felony, 1000 grams or more, fine up to \$1M and/or life in jail</p> <p>450-999 grams, fine up to \$500,000</p>	<p>Felony, 1000 grams or more, fine up to \$1M and/or life in jail</p> <p>450-999 grams, fine up to \$500,000</p>

		and/or 30 years jail 50-449 grams, fine up to \$250,000 and/or 20 years jail Less than 50 grams, fine up to \$25,000 and/or 4 years jail Possible licensing sanctions	and/or 30 years jail 50-449 grams, fine up to \$250,000 and/or 20 years jail Less than 50 grams, fine up to \$25,000 and/or 20 years jail Possible licensing sanctions
Schedule 3 <i>Examples include: hydrocodone, oxycontin, suboxone</i>	Misdemeanor, fine \$1,000-\$2,000 and/or not more than 1 year jail, possible licensing sanctions	Felony, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 2 years jail, possible licensing sanctions	Felony, fine up to \$10,000 and/or 7 years jail, possible licensing sanctions
Schedule 4 <i>Example: xanax</i>	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$1,000 and/or 1 year jail, possible licensing sanctions	Felony, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 2 years jail, possible licensing sanctions	Felony, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 4 years jail, possible licensing sanctions
Schedule 5 <i>Examples include: robitussin, over-the-counter medications containing codeine</i>	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$500 and/or 6 months jail, possible licensing sanctions	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 1 year jail, possible licensing sanctions	Felony, fine up to \$2,000 and/or 2 years jail, possible licensing sanctions
Sale or Offer to Sell Drug Paraphernalia	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$5,000 and/or 90 days jail, possible licensing sanctions		
Sale or Offer to Sell Drug Paraphernalia to Minor	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$7,500 and/or 1 year jail, possible licensing sanctions		
Sale, Possession, or Use of Drug Paraphernalia – City of Alpena Ord 54-6	Misdemeanor, fine between \$50-\$500 and/or jail up to 90 days for each offense		
Sale, Possession or Use of Tobacco Products by Person Under Age 18 – City of Alpena Ord 54-10	Misdemeanor, fine up to \$100, and/or jail up to 90 days		

*** Students and employees should also be aware that civil liability may be incurred when the sale, furnishing, or assistance in procuring illegal drugs to an individual is found to have caused or contributed to property damage or personal injury or death of a person. Such liability may arise independently of any College sanctions or prosecution under local, state, or federal law.**
****Legal consequences/penalties may change from time to time.**

Legal Sanctions – Drugs (Federal)

Federal law considers the illegal use, possession, or delivery of drugs to be a serious offense. A full description of federal sanctions for various drug offenses can be found at:

<http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>

Legal Sanctions – Medical Marijuana

The Michigan Medical Marijuana Act (MMMA) conflicts with Federal laws governing controlled substances, as well as Federal laws requiring institutions receiving Federal funds, by grant or contract, to maintain drug-free campuses and workplaces. The College receives Federal funding that would be in jeopardy if those Federal laws did not take precedence over state law. Thus, the use, possession, or cultivation of marijuana in any form and for any purpose by anyone while on College property, including the College Park Apartments, regardless of whether he or she is a licensed/registered patient or caregiver under the MMMA, is a violation of College policy and is prohibited.

Health Risks

Alcohol and drug use causes physical and emotional dependence, interferes with memory, sensation, and perception, and in some cases may cause permanent brain damage or sudden death.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses may significantly impair judgment and coordination. Alcohol causes a loss of concentration and judgment, slowed reflexes, disorientation leading to higher risk of accidents and problem behavior, and can be highly addictive to some persons. Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to blackouts or death. Long term effects of alcohol consumption may include liver damage, especially cirrhosis (scarring of the liver); heart disease, including congestive heart failure; ulcers and gastritis; malnutrition; cancer of the mouth, esophagus or stomach; brain damage and possible psychosis; and fetal alcohol effect and fetal alcohol syndrome in infants of drinking mothers.

Marijuana

Marijuana contains THC, a chemical which alters the sensory activities of the brain, including long-term memory capabilities, comprehension, altered sense of time, decreased motivation, and reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine and crack are highly addictive and may lead to heart attacks, strokes, and long-term brain damage. Other physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychosis.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

Methamphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant of the amphetamine family. Like cocaine and crack, methamphetamines are highly addictive "uppers" that produce extreme alertness and elation, along with a variety of severe adverse reactions. The body metabolizes methamphetamine more slowly; the effects may last as much as ten times longer. Methamphetamine users can experience sustained, severe mood and thought disturbances and serious physical effects, including sudden death.

Narcotics

Narcotics such as heroin, methadone, oxycodone, codeine, morphine, and opium initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis.

Ecstasy

"Designer drugs" such as Ecstasy are related to amphetamines in that they have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

GHB/Rohypnol

Often known as “date rape” drugs, GHB and Rohypnol initially produce a feeling of intoxication similar to alcohol (the user feels relaxed, sociable, affectionate and playful, and uninhibited) followed by a feeling of drowsiness. Higher doses can lead to a sleep from which the user cannot be woken. The effects can last from 4-24 hours. Both GHB and Rohypnol present a serious overdose threat. Since they are depressants, both drugs can be fatal when mixed with alcohol. Symptoms of overdose can include intense drowsiness, unconsciousness or coma, muscle spasms, disorientation, vomiting, and slowed or stopped breathing (fatalities usually occur from respiratory failure).

Inhalants

Inhalants are readily available and inexpensive. More than 1000 common household products can be used to get high. Examples of organic solvents (carbon compounds) include gasoline, lighter fluid and butane lighter fuel, spray paint, paint thinner, rubber-cement, hair spray, nail polish, and many cleaning fluids. Nitrite compounds (amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite) act mainly as vasodilators. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is packaged in small metal cartridges (called whippets) which are often used to make whipped cream. Inhalants irritate breathing passages, provoking severe coughing, painful inflammation, and nosebleeds. Inhalants may not produce a pleasant high and result in mental confusion, hallucinations, and paranoia. They may also result in respiratory depression leading to unconsciousness, coma, permanent brain damage, or death. The danger is extremely great if inhalants are used in conjunction with other nervous system depressants, such as alcohol or barbiturates. Even first-time users run the risk of sudden sniffing death (SSD). The risk of SSD is higher if the abuser engages in strenuous physical activity or is suddenly startled.

Steroids

Steroids are manufactured testosterone-like drugs used to increase muscle mass, strength, and endurance. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior (“roid rage”), severe mood swings, manic episodes, and depression.

For more information regarding the health risks associated with alcohol and drug use, please visit:

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>
- National Institute on Drug Abuse: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/>

Drug and Alcohol Programs

Students requiring or requesting information about alcohol and drug abuse treatment should contact the Office of Academic and Student Affairs (VLH 109; 358-7219), or one of the following local agencies and programs:

- Alcoholics Anonymous, Alpena: (989) 354-2728
- Alcoholics Anonymous, Oscoda/Huron Shores: (866) 227-0015
- Au Sable Valley Comm Mental Health, Oscoda/Huron Shores: (989) 362-8636
- Catholic Human Services, Alpena: (989) 356-6385
- Northeast Michigan Community Mental Health Svcs, Alpena: (989) 356-2161
- Sunrise Centre, Alpena: (989) 356-6649
- Turning Point Counseling, Oscoda/Huron Shores: (989) 747-0420

Employees requiring information about alcohol and drug abuse treatment should contact the Office of Human Resources Department (VLH 102; 358-7351), one of the local agencies and programs above, or the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at (800) 316-2796; or go online at: www.mutualofomaha.com/eap.

Last Reviewed: August 1, 2014

Next Biennial Review: August 1, 2016