

Drug-Free Schools and Campus Policy

January 2007

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1986 AS AMENDED

The DFSCA as amended requires each institution of higher education that receives any form of financial aid assistance, including direct loans to students as a condition of receiving those funds, to adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol by faculty, staff, and students.

The faculty, staff, and students of Cedarville University, as representatives of Jesus Christ, are expected to exhibit behavior that is God-honoring both on and off campus. We believe that Scripture clearly delineates principles governing Christian conduct. We believe our behavior should not hinder the faith of other believers; we should do only those things which please God and which will edify both the individual and the group. We also recognize our responsibility to maintain an appropriate testimony before unbelievers. Therefore we believe that to aid personal spiritual growth, for the sake of Christian testimony, and for the achievement of University purposes the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol by faculty, staff, and students is to be prohibited.

Please refer to the following documents for appropriate Standards of Conduct policy statements regarding this policy position:

- Cedarville University Standards of Conduct: *Faculty Handbook*
[Faculty Handbook](#)
- "General Standards of Conduct" and "Additional Standards of Conduct, Statement on Discipline and Discharge": *Staff Handbook*
[Staff Handbook](#)
- Statements appearing under the "Discipline System, Standards and Regulations":
Student Handbook
[Student Handbook](#)
- Statements appearing under "Campus Safety/Security Alcoholic Beverage and Illegal Drug Policy": *Campus Safety Policy and Procedure*
[Alcoholic Beverage and Illegal Drug Policy](#)

FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PENALTIES

Ohio law prohibits illicit selling, cultivating, manufacturing, or otherwise trafficking in controlled substances, including cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, and marijuana, knowingly or recklessly furnishing them to a minor, and administering them to any person by force, threat, or deception with the intent to cause serious harm. These offenses are felonies. The law also prohibits knowingly obtaining, possessing, or using a controlled substance and permitting drug abuse on one's premises or in one's vehicle. These offenses may be either felonies or misdemeanors. The law further prohibits obtaining, possessing, or using hypodermics for unlawful administration of drugs and the sale to juveniles of paraphernalia for use with marijuana. These offenses are misdemeanors.

Ohio law provides for mandatory fines, which must be at least \$500, and possible imprisonment of any person who sells or furnishes beer or intoxicating liquor to an underage person or who buys beer or liquor for an underage person in violation of the law. Persons found knowingly to allow underage persons to possess and/or consume alcoholic beverages on their premises are guilty of a misdemeanor.

A felony conviction may lead to imprisonment or both imprisonment and fine. The maximum prison term is 25 years. A misdemeanor conviction may lead to imprisonment for up to six months and/or a fine up to \$1,000. With regard to beer and intoxicating liquor, Ohio law provides that a person under 21 years of age who orders, pays for, attempts to purchase, possesses, or consumes beer or liquor, or furnishes false information to effect a purchase, commits a misdemeanor. Ohio law prohibits the possession of beer or liquor which was not lawfully purchased, and a court may order that any place where beer or liquor is unlawfully sold not be occupied for one year, or that the owner or occupant of the premises be required to furnish a surety bond of \$1,000 to \$5,000. Ohio law requires the mandatory suspension of an individual's license from six months to five years for violation of the Controlled Substance Act.

Federal law forbids the illegal possession of and trafficking in controlled substances. A person convicted for the first time of possessing a controlled substance, other than crack cocaine, may be sentenced to up to one year in prison and fined between \$1,000 and \$100,000. A second conviction carries a prison term of up to two years and a fine of up to \$250,000. Subsequent convictions carry prison terms of up to three years and fines of up to \$250,000. Imprisonment for 5-20 years and fines of up to \$250,000 apply to persons possessing more than five grams of crack cocaine on the first conviction, three grams on the second, and one gram on subsequent convictions. In addition to the above sanctions, a person convicted of possessing a controlled substance may be punished for forfeiture of property used to possess or facilitate possession, if the offense is punishable by more than one year in prison, forfeiture of any conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance, denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, for up to five years, ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm, and a civil penalty of up to \$10,000.

THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND CAMPUSES REGULATIONS

"Federal Trafficking Regulations"

The text of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses (DFSC) Regulations, known as "Part 86," is taken from the Federal Register (Vol. 55, No. 159, Thursday, August 16, 1990, pp. 33580-33601) and can be accessed at

<http://www.edc.org/hec/dfsca/part86.htm>

Appendix A

This appendix contains a description of Federal trafficking (i.e., distribution) penalties for substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811), and is taken from a Department of Justice publication entitled *Drugs of Abuse* (1989 Edition).

HEALTH RISKS

Appendix B

This appendix contains a description of health risks associated with substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811), and is taken from a Department of Justice publication entitled *"Drugs of Abuse"* (1989 Edition). The appendix also includes a summary of health risks associated with alcohol, as described in *"What Works: Schools Without Drugs"* (1989 Edition), a Department of Education publication.

- Alcohol–Addiction, brain damage, cancer (mouth, stomach, throat), heart disease, liver damage, ulcers, gastritis, birth defects, malnutrition, loss of coordination and speech
- Marijuana–Addiction (psychological), distortion of time perception, increased heart rate, bronchitis, lung cancer, infertility
- Cocaine/Crack–Addiction, nasal erosion, elevated blood pressure and heart rate, hyperactivity, pupil dilation, respiratory arrest, stroke, convulsions, seizures, malnutrition, death
- Stimulants (caffeine, speed, amphetamines)–Addiction, elevated blood pressure and heart rate, insomnia, malnutrition, acute psychosis, nausea, liver damage, headache, sweating coma, possible death
- Depressants (quaaludes, barbiturates, tranquilizers)–Addiction, depression of central nervous system, decreased coordination and motor skills, liver damage, malnutrition, irritability, sleep, confusion, convulsions, possible death
- Narcotics (opium, heroin, codeine)–Addiction, shallow breathing, nausea, panic, insomnia, malnutrition, constipation, respiratory arrest, possible death
- Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, acid)–Addiction, mental depression, bizarre behavior, severe disorientation, memory and perception impairment, impairment of judgment and motor function, violence, hallucinations, psychosis, convulsions, agitation, increased heart rate, confusion, possible death
- Inhalants (white-out, glue, gasoline)–Addiction, depression of respiration, nausea, light-headedness, nasal erosion, fatigue, forgetfulness, depression, kidney and liver damage, malnutrition, heart failure, violence, suffocation, possible death

ALCOHOL AND DRUG RESOURCES

Cedarville University Cedarville University Medical Services

251 N. Main Street
Cedarville, OH 45314
(937) 766-7861

- Campus consultation
- Counseling
- Education
- Referral

Cedarville University Cedarville University Counseling Services

251 N. Main Street
Cedarville, OH 45314
(937) 766-7855

- Campus consultation
- Counseling
- Education
- Referral

Greene Memorial Hospital

Greene Hall

1141 North Monroe Drive
Xenia, Ohio 45385-1600
(937) 429-9320 or (937) 372-8011 ext. 5443)

- Outpatient services only

McKinley Hall, Inc.

Adult Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services

1101 E. High Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505
(937) 328-5300

- Evaluation
- Assessment
- Individual counseling
- Group counseling

STATEMENT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

In all cases, failure to comply with the above stated prohibition regarding the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol by faculty, staff, and students will result in Cedarville University imposing sanctions on faculty, staff, and students (consistent with Cedarville University Standards of Conduct and disciplinary procedures, local, state, and federal laws) up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the Standards of Conduct.

BIENNIAL REVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

The DFSCA requires that every two years (on even numbered years) the University conduct an internal audit of the effectiveness of their Drug-Free Schools plan.

To determine the effectiveness of the above stated Drug-Free Schools Policy, Cedarville University has established a DFSC Review Committee. This standing committee meets annually during the summer months to conduct a review of current practices, any new or changing laws related to this act, and to suggest modifications, if needed, to the current plan.

Individuals holding the following positions are considered permanent members of this standing committee. Each is deemed for one reason or another to have a stake in the implementation of the requirements of this law. From time to time others may be invited to attend the annual review meeting as deemed appropriate.

- Director of Campus Safety–Chair
- Director of Counseling Services
- Director of Medical Services
- Associate Vice President of Human Resources
- Director of Financial Aid
- Dean of Students

A record of the current plan, related implementation programs, statistics related to incidents, and compliance with this policy, plus the annual findings of this "internal audit" committee will be kept on file in the Campus Safety office. Campus Safety will publish twice each year statistics related to this law and other related Campus Safety regulations. In addition, all records of disciplinary actions and/or counseling sessions related to drug and alcohol abuse are kept in the confidential files of Student Services, Counseling Services, Medical Services, Campus Safety, or Human Resources as appropriate.

ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of the DFSCA regulations as put forth in the policy above, rest primarily with Human Resources, Student Services, and Campus Safety. However, the University assumes that each faculty, staff, and student who voluntarily becomes part of the Cedarville University community agrees to abide by its Standards of Conduct and always remain conscious of the impact of their lifestyles and testimonies.

DISTRIBUTION

The following plan is in place to ensure the required distribution of the policy to every faculty, staff, and student each year.

- All new faculty and staff receive a hard copy of this plan at their orientation.
- All new students are given a hard copy of the DFSCA during their orientation.
- A link to an online version of the plan exists on the Human Resources Web page under Drug-Free Schools Act
<http://www.cedarville.edu/dept/hr>
Reference to this link also exists on the Web sites of Student Services, Medical Services, Campus Safety, Counseling Services, and Financial Aid.
- A link to the official Web site of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and other Drug Prevention
<http://www.edc.org/hec/dfsca>
the Department of Education’s center for assistance in this area is noted on the Campus Safety Web site next to their stated policy on alcohol and drug abuse.
- Twice each year Campus Safety sends out an email to all faculty, staff, and students, reminding them of the University position on Safe and Drug-Free Schools. Included in that email are references to the various Web sites noted above. Since all faculty, staff, and students have access to email, this meets the minimum requirement of informing annually all faculty, staff, and students about the Drug-Free Schools Policy and related behavior expectations of Cedarville University.

EXHIBIT A

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

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PENALTY						PENALTY	
CSA*	Second Offense	First Offense	Quantity	Drug	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
I and II	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life.	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	METHAMPHETAMINE	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture	Not less than 10 years, Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual. \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine of not more than \$8 million individual. \$20 million other than individual.
			100-999 gm mixture	HEROIN	1 kg or more mixture		
			500-4,999 gm mixture	COCAINE	5 kg or more mixture		
	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual. \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$2 million individual. \$5 million other than individual.	5-49 gm mixture	COCAINE BASE	50 gm or more mixture		
			10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	PCP	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture		
			1-10 gm mixture	LSD	10 gm or more mixture		
			40-399 gm mixture	PENTANYL	400 gm or more mixture		
			10-99 gm mixture	FENTANYL ANALOGUE	100 gm or more mixture		
	Drug	Quantity	First Offense		Second Offense		
	Others ¹	Any	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual. \$5 million not individual.		Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual. \$10 million not individual		
III	All	Any	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual. \$1 million not individual.		Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual. \$2 million not individual.		
IV	All	Any	Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual. \$1 million not individual.		Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual. \$2 million not individual.		
V	All	Any	Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 individual. \$250,000 not individual.		Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 individual. \$500,000 not individual.		

* Controlled Substance Act

¹ Does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil.

EXHIBIT B

COMMON DRUGS OF ABUSE

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TYPE OF DRUG	DRUG NAMES	METHOD OF USE	SYMPTOMS OF USE	HAZARDS OF USE
MARIJUANA/HASHISH		Most often smoked; can also be swallowed in solid form	Sweet, burnt odor Neglect of appearance Loss of interest, motivation Possible weight loss	Impaired memory, perception Interference with psychological maturation Possible damage to lungs, heart, and reproductive and immune systems Psychological dependence
ALCOHOL		Swallowed in liquid form	Impaired muscle coordination, judgment	Heart and liver damage Death from overdose Death from car accidents Addiction
STIMULANTS Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system Includes look-alike drugs resembling amphetamines that contain caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA) and ephedrine	Amphetamines Amphetamine Dextroamphetamine Methamphetamine	Swallowed in pill or capsule form, or injected into veins	Excess activity Irritability, nervousness Mood swings Needle marks	Loss of appetite Hallucinations, paranoia Convulsions, coma Brain damage Death from overdose
	Cocaine	Most often inhaled (snorted); also injected or swallowed in powder form, smoked	Restlessness, anxiety Intense, short-term high followed by dysphoria	Intense psychological dependence Sleeplessness, anxiety Nasal passage damage Lung Damage Death from overdose
	Nicotine	Smoked in cigarettes, cigars, and pipes, snuff, chewing tobacco	Smell of tobacco High carbon monoxide levels Stained teeth	Cancers of the lung, throat, mouth, esophagus Heart disease, emphysema
DEPRESSANTS Drugs that depress the central nervous system	Barbiturates Pentobarbital Sacobarbital Amobarbital	Swallowed in pill form or injected into the veins	Drowsiness Confusion Impaired judgment Slurred speech Needle marks	Infection Addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms Loss of appetite Death from overdose Nausea Constricted pupils
	Narcotics Dilaudid, Percodan, Demerol, Methadone	Swallowed in pill or liquid form, injected	Drowsiness Lethargy Needle marks	Addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms Loss of appetite Death from overdose
	Morphine Heroin	Injected into veins, smoked		
	Codeine	Swallowed in pill or liquid form		
	Hypnotics Methaqualone	Swallowed in pill form	Impaired judgment and performance Drowsiness Slurred speech	Death from overdose Injury or death from car accident Severe interaction with alcohol

HALLUCINOGENS Drugs that alter perceptions of reality	PCP (Phencyclidine)	Most often smoked; can also be inhaled (snorted), injected or swallowed in tablets	Slurred speech, blurred vision, uncoordination Confusion, agitation Aggression	Anxiety, depression Impaired memory, perception Death from accidents Death from overdose
	LSD	Injected or swallowed in tablets	Dilated pupils Illusions, hallucinations Mood swings	Breaks from reality Emotional breakdown Flashback
	Mescaline Psilocybin	Usually ingested in their natural form		
INHALANTS Substances abused by sniffing	Gasoline Airplane Glue Paint Thinner Dry Cleaner Solution	Inhaled or sniffed, often with use of paper or plastic bag or rag	Poor motor coordination Impaired vision, memory and thought processes Abusive, violent behavior	High risk of sudden death Drastic weight loss Brain, liver, and bone marrow damage
	Nitrous Oxide	Inhaled or sniffed by mask or cone	Light-headed	Death by anoxia, neuropathy, muscle weakness
	Nitrites Amyl Butyl	Inhaled or sniffed from gauze or ampules	Slowed thought Headache	Anemia, death by anoxia