

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES



BROWN MACKIE COLLEGE
NORTHERN KENTUCKYSM

Alcohol/Drug Possession, Usage, and Distribution Policy

Drug-Free Workplace and College

The use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol on the grounds of Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky or in facilities controlled by the Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky are prohibited by college regulations and are incompatible with the Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky goal of providing a healthy educational environment for students, faculty, staff, and guests. The following information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

Effects of Drugs and Alcohol

Although individuals often use drugs and alcohol to achieve a variety of effects on mind and body that are found to be temporarily useful or pleasurable, drugs can be highly addictive and injurious. A person can pay a price in terms of his or her physical, emotional, and social health.

This price can be paid in a number of ways. The risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, is increased through unwanted or unprotected sex when one is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Drugs can be the trigger for violent crime. Economic and legal problems usually follow directly when one tries to support a drug habit by resorting to crime. The dependence, illness, loss of job, and loss of family or friends that can result from drug or alcohol use and abuse can be tragic.

In keeping with the mission of Education Management Corporation and the requirements of state and federal law, Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky has adopted this program to ensure a drug-free college and workplace and to prevent the use of controlled substances and the abuse of alcohol.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Alcohol

Short-Term Risks

- Increased risks of accidents and injuries
- Alcohol-related traffic accidents (the leading cause of death for teens)
- Alcohol slows reaction time, decreases muscle coordination, and impairs vision
- Fatal overdose
- Unconsciousness or blackout
- Death by aspiration of vomit
- Nausea
- Gastritis

Long-Term Risks

- Increased blood pressure
- Increased risk of heart attack
- Brain damage resulting in permanent psychosis
- Cancer of the mouth, esophagus, or stomach
- Liver damage (cirrhosis, alcohol hepatitis, cancer)
- Ulcers and gastritis
- Pancreatitis
- Birth defects
- In males, testicular atrophy and breast enlargement
- In females, increased risk of breast cancer
- Prolonged, excessive drinking can shorten life span by 10 to 12 years

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Drugs

Amphetamines (Speed, Uppers)

- Malnutrition
- Hallucinations
- Dependence, psychological, and sometimes physical

Deliriants (Aerosols, Lighter Fluid, Paint Thinner)

- Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow
- Loss of coordination, confusion, hallucinations
- Overdose causing convulsions, death

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Methaqualone)

- Confusion, depression, loss of coordination
- Dependence — physical and psychological
- Coma, death (caused by overdose)
- Can be lethal when combined with alcohol

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, DMT, STP, Mescaline)

- Hallucinations, panic, irrational behaviors (which can lead to increased risk of accidents, injuries)
- Tolerance overdose leading to convulsions, coma, death
- Possible birth defects in children of LSD users

Intravenous Drug Use

- Places one at risk for HIV infection (the virus causing AIDS) when needles are shared

Marijuana and Hashish

- Chronic bronchitis
- Decreased vital capacity
- Increased risk of lung cancer
- In men, lower levels of testosterone and increase in abnormal sperm count

Stimulants (Cocaine)

- Painful nosebleeds and nasal erosion
- Intense “downs” that result in physical and/or emotional discomfort
- Tolerance and physical dependence can develop

Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Opium)

- Malnutrition
- Hepatitis
- Loss of judgment and self-control leading to increased risk of accidents, injuries
- Dependence
- Overdose leading to convulsions, coma, death

Sanctions

Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky Sanctions

Possession of less than eight ounces of marijuana is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500. For subsequent offenses, the penalties increase to 1 – 5 years in jail and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000. Possession of eight ounces or more is considered possession with intent to sell and is charged as trafficking.

Sale or delivery (trafficking) of less than eight ounces is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500. The penalties for sale or delivery of eight ounces or greater are 1 – 5 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000. Sale or delivery of five pounds or more is punishable by 5 – 10 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

Any sale to a minor is punishable by 5 – 10 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000 for a first offense, and 10 – 20 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000 for a second or subsequent offense.

Any sale within 1,000 feet of a school is punishable by 1 – 5 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

Cultivation of less than five plants is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500.

For subsequent offenses, the penalties increase to 1 – 5 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

For cultivation of five plants or more, the penalties are 1 – 5 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

For subsequent offenses the penalties increase to 5 – 10 years in prison and fines of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

Possession of paraphernalia is a misdemeanor for the first offense, punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500. Subsequent offenses are punishable by 1 – 5 years in prison and a fine of \$1,000 – \$10,000.

Minors convicted of drug offenses are also subject to suspension of their driver's licenses for one year for the first offense and two years for the second offense.

Under state and federal drug laws, the gravity of the sanction depends on the classification of the controlled substance, the particular activity involved (possession or trafficking which includes manufacture, sale and possession with intent to sell), and whether or not multiple convictions are involved.

Under Kentucky law, the most severe penalty for a drug law violation involves trafficking. On a first offense conviction, one may receive a fine of up to \$10,000 and / or a sentence of up to 10 years in the penitentiary; for subsequent offenses, the penalties may be doubled.

Under both state and federal laws, one may suffer the loss of whatever property (house, farm) or possessions (vehicle) which one may have used in the drug trade.

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance include the following:

First Conviction Up to one year in prison, fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000, or both

Second Conviction At least 15 days and up to two years imprisonment, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both

After Two Drug Convictions At least 90 days and up to three years in prison, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both.

Special federal sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine include a mandatory prison term of at least five years and up to 20 years, fine of up to \$250,000, or both, for a first conviction if the amount of crack exceeds five grams, for a second conviction if amount exceeds three grams, and for a third or subsequent conviction if the amount exceeds one gram.

Additional federal sanctions may also apply including forfeiture of vehicles used to transport controlled substances; denial of federal benefits including student loans, grants, and contracts, and denial or revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits.

Convictions for Drug-Related Offenses

Any student convicted of any drug-related criminal statute must notify the dean of Academic Affairs, in writing, no later than five (5) days after such conviction regardless of where the offense occurred. This is because under federal and state laws, any student convicted of a drug-related felony offense must be denied all federal and state assistance, including Pell Grants and all applicable federal grants. However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student has violated these standards of conduct, and Brown Mackie College — Northern Kentucky need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding.

Danger Signals Indicating a Drug or Alcohol Problem

Following is a listing of classic danger signals that may indicate the presence of a drug or alcohol problem:

- Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- Decreased efficiency at work or at school
- Frequent absences, tardiness, and/or early departures
- Relationship problems with family, friends, and co-workers
- Unusual outbursts of anger and hostility
- Social withdrawal

Counseling

If you observe any of these changes in yourself or another student, you are encouraged to talk with a student advisor staff member or a faculty member.

Abuse of alcohol or drugs can lead to dependency and addiction, with serious consequences for personal health and overall quality of life. There are drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where students and employees may seek advice and treatment. The student advisor staff or a faculty member will refer you to one that meets your needs.

Northern Kentucky Area Resources

There are also organizations that may be contacted for help.

Catholic Social Services of Northern Kentucky

3629 Church Street

Covington, KY 41015

859-581-8974

Substance abuse prevention and treatment for individuals, families, and groups.

Transitions Inc — Oxford House

1213 Greenup Street

Covington, KY 41011

859-581-3005

Provides alcohol and drug treatment services to those in Northern Kentucky.

NorthKey Community Care — Substance Abuse Services

722 Scott Street

Covington, KY 41011

859-431-2225

Provides 24-hour regional community program for mental health, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, and drug abuse services.

St. Elizabeth Medical Center — South Unit

One Medical Village Drive

Erlanger, KY 41017

859-344-2000

Drug abuse prevention and treatment.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline 1-800-662-4357 is available from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., Monday through Friday and from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. on weekends.

A list of emergency and sliding-fee scale resources is available from the student advisor.