

Substance Abuse Awareness Program

Rosedale Bible College Educational Guidelines Drug Free Schools and Communities Act			
Substance	ALCOHOL (at .08 Blood Alcohol Concentration and above)	CANNABIS MARIJUANA HASH/HASH OIL, THC SPICE/SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA	COCAINE (includes CRACK COCAINE) BATH SALTS
Selected Effects of Occasional and Extended Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -impaired motor abilities -reduced judgement -sleepiness -nausea, vomiting -liver disorders: alcoholic hepatitis and alcoholic cirrhosis -cancer of the tongue, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, breast -fetal alcohol syndrome (most common symptom is mental retardation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -diminished short-term memory, motivation and cognition, coordination and concentration, oral communication and reaction time. -anxiety and panic reactions. -carcinogenic elements in smoke. -damaged lungs and respiratory system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -increased likelihood of risk-taking. -seizures. -sleepiness. -paranoia. -irregular heartbeats. -can cause sudden death by stroke. -cocaine psychosis. -ulceration of mucous membranes in the nose. -during pregnancy severe physical and emotional problems in babies.
Treatment Resources	College Student Services The Office of the Dean of Students – 740-857-1311 ex. 115		
Criminal Sanctions	http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/4301.69	http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2925.11	
Federal Sanctions	<p>The federal system establishes sanctions for possession and distribution of controlled substances, based on the schedule of the drug and the amount involved. In addition, the statutory sanctions for possession and distribution are subject to the "Sentencing Guidelines for U.S. Courts." Imposition of the guidelines may lead to higher offense levels and stricter penalties than otherwise indicated. Courts must make adjustments in the offense level for victim-related considerations, defendant's role in the offense, multiple counts, obstruction, and acceptance of responsibility. Finally, the guidelines establish sentences for each offense based on the defendant's criminal history. Federal penal sanctions range from: manufacture, distribution or trafficking of large amounts of heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, schedule I and II hallucinogens, marijuana, hashish, or any of their derivatives (30 years to life, regardless of the defendant's criminal history) to possession of any schedule III-V drug if defendant has the lowest level or criminal history (0-4 months).</p> <p>Further, if serious injury or death results from the crime, minimums of up to 10 years (serious injury) and 20 years (death), plus fines of up to \$4,000,000 may be added. These penalties may be doubled for defendants with past felony drug</p>		

	<p>convictions. Finally, penal sanctions in the federal system are "real time," with reductions in sentences only for good behavior.</p> <p>Besides the criminal sanctions, the consequences of unlawful or irresponsible alcohol or drug use include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrictions on future employment opportunities. 2. The loss of federal financial aid (mandatory for drug offenses) 3. Potential risks for injury, including permanent disability 4. The risk of being a victim of a crime and/or committing additional crime(s) 5. The loss of driving privileges 6. Additional sanctions on your educational record and future educational opportunities <p>The following are federal penalties and sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance. Additional penalties are imposed for trafficking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>21 U.S.C. 844</i>—First conviction: up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. <p>After first prior drug convictions: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both if: (a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams, (b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams, third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram. <i>21 U.S.C. 953(a)(2) and 881 (a)(7)</i>—Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment (see special sentencing provisions re: crack). <i>21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)</i>—Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>21 U.S.C. 844(a)</i>—Civil fine of up to \$10,000. 2. <i>21 U.S.C. 853(a)</i>—Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second or subsequent offenses. 3. <i>19 U.S.C. 922(g)</i>—Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm. 4. <i>Misc.</i>—Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits (e.g., pilot license, public housing, etc.) is vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies. 	
*College Sanctions	<p>Student: -the consumption of alcohol is prohibited. Failure to abide by this policy will lead to expulsion.</p> <p>Faculty and Staff: -the consumption of alcohol is prohibited. Failure to abide by this policy will lead to the termination of employment.</p>	<p>Student: -the possession and/or use of any amount is prohibited. Failure to abide by this policy will lead to expulsion.</p> <p>Faculty and Staff: -the possession and/or use of any amount is prohibited. Failure to abide by this policy will lead to the termination of employment.</p>
*These sanctions are in addition to any criminal sanctions that may be imposed.		

Rosedale Bible College Educational Guidelines

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

DEPRESSANTS TRANQUALIZERS BARBITURATES METHAQUALONE	OTHER STIMULANTS AMPHETAMINE METHAMPHETAMINES	PSYCHEDELICS, LSD, Mescaline, PSILOCYBIN PCP MDMA, MDA	NARCOTICS OPIUM, MORPHINE CODINE, THEBAINE HEROINE, METHADONE DARVON, DEMEROL
-dangerous effects when mixed with alcohol. -calmness and relaxed muscles. -slurred speech, staggering gait. -loss of motor coordination. -altered perceptions. -disruption of normal sleep cycle. -during pregnancy: birth defects and brain tumors in children.	-increased heart and respiratory rates. -elevated blood pressure. -headache. -blurred vision. -dizziness. -sleepiness. -anxiety. -drug tolerance and dependency. -mood swings. -violent behavior and delusions.	-distorted sense of distance, space and time. -blockage of pain sensations. -nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. -feelings of invulnerability. -unpredictable reaction to drugs.	-feeling of euphoria followed by drowsiness. -nausea and vomiting. -respiratory depression. -central nervous system depression. -use of unsterile needles promotes AIDS, Hep B and endocarditis. -During pregnancy may result in spontaneous abortions, still births, anemia and diabetes.
Off Campus Resources Treatment services: 614-645-6839 Prevention services: 614-724-2024 or 614-645-1342 Harm Reduction Services: 614-724-2033			
The above information is presented as a guideline for educational purposes but is not binding. Actual penalties and sanctions will be determined by the facts relating to each individual.			
Sources: <i>Drugs in Modern Society</i> , Charles R. Carroll, 1985; <i>Loosing the Grip</i> , Jean Kinney and Gwen Leaton, 1987.			

Health Risks

Extensive medical research has identified various health risks associated with the use, misuse or abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Alcohol or any other drug used in excess over time can produce illness, disability, or death. The health consequences of substance abuse may be immediate and unpredictable, such as cardiac arrest with cocaine use, or more subtle and long-term, such as liver deterioration associated with the prolonged use of alcohol. In addition to health-related problems, substance abuse concerns include the following:

- Individuals who abuse alcohol and other drugs often have erratic lifestyles which interfere with work and family responsibilities, sleep, nutrition and exercise.

- Alcohol and substance abuse may lead to financial difficulties, domestic violence, deterioration of the family structure, motor vehicle accident injuries and reduced job performance.
- Repeated use, misuse or abuse of alcohol and other drugs can lead to various forms of dependence.

For more detailed descriptions of commonly-abused drugs, including specific health effects and treatment options, refer to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts>).

Resources for Students and Employees

The Office of the Dean of Students addresses a variety of needs related to alcohol and drug issues. Counseling services and prevention education are available and are addressed annually by the Student Life Office.

Community Resources

- Community Resources for Drug Abuse and Addiction (<https://www.addictioncenter.com/community-resources/>)
- Addiction Recovery (<https://www.recovery.org/>)
- Alcoholics Anonymous (<https://aacentralohio.org/>)
- Narcotics Anonymous (<https://centralohionarcoticsanonymous.org/>)

Additional Resources

- Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (<http://mha.ohio.gov/>)
- Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention (http://www.campushealthandsafety.org/resources/resource_rws_225.html)
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving-Ohio (<https://www.madd.org/>)
- The Partnership at Drugfree.org (<https://drugfree.org/>)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (<https://www.samhsa.gov/>)
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>)
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (<https://www.drugabuse.gov/>)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<https://www.cdc.gov/>)

Approved by the Administrative Council, 2018