Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP)
Annual Information 2015
Lansing Community College

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires an institution of higher education (IHE) such as Lansing Community College, to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use and/or distribution of illicit drugs both by LCC students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum, an IHE must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.

I. Standards of Conduct

A. Employees

The Lansing Community College Board of Trustees has adopted the “Drug Free Workplace Policy” (in accordance with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988) and “Standards of Conduct Policy” to ensure a safe environment for employees, contractors, and temporary workers. These policies are available here: [http://www.lcc.edu/policy/policies_4.aspx#DRUG_FREE_WORKPLACE](http://www.lcc.edu/policy/policies_4.aspx#DRUG_FREE_WORKPLACE)

Employees are required to adhere to the requirements of these policies. Failure to adhere to these policies may result in disciplinary action as listed in Section V(A) below. The Executive Director of Human Resources is responsible for the administration of this policy.

B. Currently enrolled students

Currently enrolled students are required to abide by LCC’s Student Code of Conduct. The current Code of Conduct is available here: [http://www.lcc.edu/catalog/policies_procedures/studentrulesguidelines.aspx#code](http://www.lcc.edu/catalog/policies_procedures/studentrulesguidelines.aspx#code)

Per Article III(B)(11) & (12), the following acts are considered violations under the Code. The code expressly states:
“11. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution, or being under the influence of marijuana, heroin, narcotics, or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by federal law. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited on campus.

12. Use, possession, manufacturing, distribution, or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by College regulations), or public intoxication. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.”

Failure to abide by the Student Code of Conduct may result in sanctions listed in Section V(B) below.

II. Legal Sanctions

A. Federal

Federal law provides criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of a controlled substance. Under the Controlled Substance Act\(^1\) as well as other related federal laws, the penalties for controlled substance violations includes, but is not limited to, incarceration, fines, potential for the forfeiture of property used in possession or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance (which may include homes, vehicles, boats, aircrafts and any other personal or real property), ineligibility to possess a firearm, and potential ineligibility to receive federal benefits (such as student loans and grants).

B. State

Under current Michigan state law, “a person shall not knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance.”\(^2\) If an individual is found guilty of a violation of the state law, they may be subject to large fines and/or imprisonment.

A minor may not “purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily alcohol content.”\(^3\) Violation of the law may subject a minor to fines, participation in a substance abuse program or treatment center, imprisonment, community service hours, and/or out of pocket expenses related to required substance abuse screenings.\(^4\)

C. Local

The City of Lansing ordinances prohibits the “sale, consumption or possession of an

\(^{1}\) 21 USC §801, et seq.
\(^{2}\) MCL 333.7403, et seq.
\(^{3}\) MCL 436.1703, et seq.
\(^{4}\) See footnote 3.
alcoholic beverage in an open container.””5 Violations of the city ordinance may subject an individual to fines and costs, requirement to participate in alcohol and/or substance abuse treatment and may possibly result in a driver’s license suspension.

III. Health Risks

According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), the following are risks associated with drugs and alcohol abuse.

A. Drug Abuse

The following sub categories are the most frequently used drugs, listed with their associated risks associated category(ies), per NIDA.6

1. Cannabinoids (marijuana & hashish)

Known risks are “cough, frequent respiratory infections, possible mental health decline, and addiction.”

2. Opioids (heroin & opium)

Known risks are “constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose.”

3. Stimulants (cocaine, amphetamine & methamphetamine)

Known risks are “weight loss, insomnia, cardiac or cardiovascular complications, stroke, seizures, and addiction.” Specific risks associated with cocaine use is “nasal damage from snorting;” and specific risks associated with methamphetamine use is “severe dental problems.”

4. Club Drugs (MDMA-methylene-dioxy-methamphetamine [also known as: Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers]; Flunitrazepam [also known as: Rohypnotol: forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies]; GHB [also known as: Gamma-hydroxybutyrate: G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X])

Known risks are “sleep disturbances, depression, impaired memory, hyperthermia, addiction.” Risks specific to GHB are “unconsciousness, seizures, and coma.”

5. Dissociative Drugs (Ketamine [also known as: Ketalar SV: cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K]; PCP and analogs [also known as: Phencyclidine: angel dust, boat, hcg, love boat, peace pill]; Salvia divinorum [also known as: Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D]; Dextrometh-orphan (DXM) [also known as: cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C]).

5 Part 608.04, et seq.
6 Information for regarding health risks associated with drug abuse was obtained from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) website at: http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts (website last visited on 9/15/15).
Known risks are “anxiety, tremors, numbness, memory loss, nausea.”

6. **Hallucinogens** (LSD [also known as: *Lysergic acid diethylamide*: acid, blotter, cubes, microdot yellow sunshine, blue heaven]; Mescaline [also known as: Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote]; Psilocybin [also known as: Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke])

   Known risks are “flashbacks and Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder.”

7. **Other Compounds** (Anabolic steroids [also known as: *Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise*: roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers]; Inhalants [also known as: Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isobutyl, isobutyryl, cyclohexyl): laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets])

   Known risks for anabolic steroids are “hypertension, blood clotting and cholesterol changes, liver cysts, hostility and aggression, acne, (in adolescents) premature stoppage of growth, (in males) prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement, (in females) menstrual irregularities, and development of beard and other masculine characteristics.” For inhalants, the known risks are “cramps, muscle weakness, depression, memory impairment, damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems, unconsciousness, and sudden death.”

**B. Alcohol Abuse**

“Alcohol affects every organ in the drinker’s body and can damage a developing fetus. Intoxication can impair brain function and motor skills; heavy use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke, and liver disease. Alcoholism or alcohol dependence is a diagnosable disease characterized by a strong craving for alcohol, and/or continued use despite harm or personal injury. Alcohol abuse, which can lead to alcoholism, is a pattern of drinking that results in harm to one's health, interpersonal relationships, or ability to work.”

IV. **Drug and Alcohol Programs**

**A. Employees**

The following programs are available for employees at LCC:

- Access to an Employee Assistance Program. Information regarding this program is available here: [http://www.lcc.edu/hr/employee_benefits/Employee%20Assistance%20Program/LCC%20-%20EAP%20Flyer.pdf](http://www.lcc.edu/hr/employee_benefits/Employee%20Assistance%20Program/LCC%20-%20EAP%20Flyer.pdf)
- Substance abuse needs may also be covered by an employee’s medical benefits.

• General substance/alcohol abuse information available on the LCC Counseling website:
  http://www.lcc.edu/counseling/Online_MH_Resources/Acohol_OtherDrugs.aspx

B. Currently enrolled students

The following programs are available to currently enrolled students at LCC:

• Ongoing promotions regarding substance abuse counseling (via the LCC Counseling website) at: http://www.lcc.edu/counseling/things_to_talk/
• Ongoing classroom presentations by counselors and police officers to students about substance and alcohol abuse.
• Individual counseling by LCC counselors for students who need assistance with substance and alcohol abuse issues.
• Informational booths and tables on substance and alcohol abuse at student events such as the Campus Resource Fair and Student Club Events.
• Substance Abuse Awareness Week: counselors discuss and distribute relevant information relating to drug and alcohol abuse.
• Distracted Driving Simulator. Students are allowed to experience the effects of drinking and driving via the Simulator sponsored by the Student Life Office during the Fall Welcome Week Event held on campus.
• Creation and enforcement of The Student Athlete Drug Testing Program.
• General substance/alcohol abuse information available on the LCC Counseling website: http://www.lcc.edu/counseling/Online_MH_Resources/Acohol_OtherDrugs.aspx
• Brochures on underage drinking, drunk driving consequences and drug use/abuse available to students in multiple campus offices. Underage drinking and drunk driving brochures also available in Arabic and Spanish.

V. Disciplinary Sanctions

A. Employees

Section IV of the current Drug Free Workplace Policy states:

“As required by the Drug Free Workplace Act, any employee found to be in violation of the above prohibition shall be subject to (1) mandatory participation in drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment; and/or (2) disciplinary action, up to and including discharge or dismissal.

Furthermore, as a condition of continued employment, any employee who is convicted for a violation of any state or federal criminal statute involving manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of any controlled substance in the workplace shall notify the Executive Director of Human Resources of the conviction no later than five (5) days after such conviction. The Executive Director of Human

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Resources shall report the conviction as required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act. Failure to timely report such conviction shall subject an employee to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge. Any employee who is convicted as described above may be subject to (1) participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment; and/or (2) disciplinary action, up to and including discharge."

B. Currently enrolled students

Violations of the Student Code of Conduct are taken very seriously. When a currently enrolled student violates the student Code of Conduct, the following language in Article IV (B)(1)(a-k) of the current Student Code of Conduct applies. It states:

“1. In cases of noncompliance with the Student General Rules or a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, the College will impose discipline that is consistent with the impact of the offense on the College community. Progressive discipline principles will be followed in that the student's prior discipline history at the College will be taken into account. Disciplinary action taken against a student may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

   a. Verbal Warning – Student is given a verbal warning and a notation is made in the student’s disciplinary file.
   b. Written Warning – A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated institutional regulations and a copy of the warning letter is placed in the student’s disciplinary file.
   c. Probation – A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.
   d. Loss of Privileges – Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
   e. Restitution – Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement
   f. Discretionary Sanctions – Work assignments, essays, service to the College, Community Service or other related discretionary assignments.
   g. College no contact orders – Between the accused student and the complainant or witnesses (when appropriate).
   h. College Suspension – Separation of the student from the College for a definite period of time (usually a year or less) after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Suspensions may be effective immediately or deferred.
   i. College Dismissal – Separation of the student from the College for a year or more. The student may be eligible for return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. Dismissals will be effective immediately.
   j. College Expulsion – Separation of the student from the College permanently. Expulsions will be effective immediately.

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k. Revocation of Admission and/or Degree – Admission to or a degree awarded from the College may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of College standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.”

Sanctions are administered on a case by case basis, taking into consideration the unique facts and/or mitigating or aggravating circumstances presented. The ultimate goal of the sanctions is to reinforce LCC’s commitment to a positive and safe learning environment consistent with acceptable social standards, and in accordance with federal, state and local laws. To achieve this goal, one or more of the sanctions listed above may be assigned.

Furthermore, when applicable, the Office of Student Compliance will work closely with the LCC Police Department when a student has also violated the law. LCC Police Department will seek prosecution of drug and alcohol related offenses that occur on the college campus and involve currently enrolled students when warranted.

VI. Annual Notification of the DAAPP and Biennial Report

A. Employee Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all current employees of the college via email on or before October 1st of each year.

B. Student Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all currently enrolled students on or before October 1st of each year.

VII. Oversight Responsibility

The Dean of Student Affairs shall have oversight responsibility of the DAAPP including, but not limited to: updates, coordination of information required in the DAAPP, and coordination of the annual notification to employees and students.