

## **DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICIES**



BROWN MACKIE COLLEGE  
ST. LOUIS<sup>SM</sup>

## **Alcohol/Drug Possession, Usage, and Distribution Policy**

### *Drug-Free Workplace and College*

The use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol at Brown Mackie College — St. Louis or in facilities controlled by Brown Mackie College — St. Louis are prohibited by college regulations and are incompatible with the Brown Mackie College — St. Louis 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 — St. Louis 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 — St. Louis Sanctions**

Brown Mackie College — St. Louis, in all of its actions, seeks to uphold local, state, and federal laws. Insofar as permitted by these laws, the Brown Mackie College — St. Louis will apply sanctions that could lead to a student being fined, suspended, or expelled or an employee being disciplined, suspended, or dismissed for violation of the Brown Mackie College — St. Louis standards of conduct. Students and employees may also be referred for prosecution. Disciplinary sanctions may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, at the student's or employee's expense, if necessary.

## State and Federal Sanctions

### Missouri State Sanctions

Offense	Drug/Amount	Penalty
Unlawful possession or control	All drugs other than 35 grams or less of marijuana	Up to 7 years imprisonment, plus a fine of up to \$5,000
Unlawful possession or control	Less than 35 grams of marijuana	Up to 1 year imprisonment, plus a fine of up to \$1,000
Distribution, delivery, manufacture, production, or possession with intent to distribute	All drugs other than 5 grams or less of marijuana	Imprisonment between 5 and 15 years
Distribution, delivery, manufacture, production, or possession with intent to distribute	Less than 5 grams of marijuana	Up to 7 years imprisonment, plus a fine of up to \$5,000
Trafficking in the first degree (distributing, delivering, manufacturing, or producing large amounts of drugs)	Heroin (more than 30 grams) Cocaine (more than 2 grams) LSD (more than 500 mgs) PCP (more than 30 grams) Marijuana (more than 30 kgs)	10-30 years mandatory possibility of life imprisonment
Trafficking in the second degree (possession or control, purchase or attempt to purchase, or bringing drugs into Missouri)	Heroin (more than 30 grams) Cocaine (more than 2 grams) LSD (more than 500 mgs) PCP (more than 30 grams) Marijuana (more than 30 kgs)	5-15 years imprisonment

Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs carries the following penalties:

**First offense:** imprisonment of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$500.

**Second offense:** imprisonment of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$1,000.

**Third offense:** imprisonment of up to 4 years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

**Fourth offense:** imprisonment of up to 7 years and a fine of up to \$5,000.

**Fifth and subsequent offenses:** imprisonment between 5 and 15 years.

Furnishing alcoholic beverages to, and purchasing, attempting to purchase, or possessing alcoholic beverages, by anyone under the age of 21 is prohibited under Missouri law. The sentence for a first offense is up to 1 year's imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$1,000. In addition to criminal penalties, anyone furnishing alcohol to a minor who knew or should have known that the person was a minor or was visibly intoxicated may be liable for injuries and damages caused by the minor driver.

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.

**The application of law and penalties vary from case to case depending on circumstances. The preceding information is not to be relied on as legal advice. Always consult a qualified attorney for legal advice.**

#### *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, Supplemental Education Grant, and Federal Academic Competitive Grant (ACG). However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student has violated these standards of conduct, and Brown Mackie College — St. Louis need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding.

#### *Danger Signals Indication 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

#### *Advising*

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

*St. Louis Area Resources*

These organizations may be contacted for help.

Alcoholics Anonymous

St. Louis Central Service Office

2683 S Big Bend

Maplewood, MO 63143

314-647-3677

Narcotics Anonymous

100 W Main St

Belleville, IL 62220

314 830-3232

Co-dependents Anonymous

P.O. BOX 9234

St. Louis, MO 63117- 0234

(636) 397-8676

National Sexual Assault Hotline

800-656-HOPE

Call for meeting times and locations.

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.