

Carolina College of Biblical Studies

Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Prevention Policy

(effective 11/18/2022)

Introduction

Under Federal legislation entitled The Drug Free Workplace Act and The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act no institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, including participation in any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, unless it has adopted and has implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

In its efforts to adhere to the Federal legislation and regulations and to demonstrate the College's primary commitment to education, counseling, rehabilitation, and the elimination of illegal drug and alcohol abuse, as well as its determination to impose penalties in the event of a violation of state and federal drug laws and laws governing the use and sale of alcohol, the College has adopted this policy.

Community Expectations

As stated in both the Student and Employee Handbooks, the possession, distribution, and use of alcohol or illegal drugs is prohibited on CCBS property and at all College-sanctioned events. Employees are further instructed to refrain from use or possession of illegal drugs off duty as well. Failure to abide by this policy will subject students, faculty, and employees of the College to disciplinary processes up to and including discharge.

Health Risks

Drugs and alcohol are toxic to the human body and if abused can have catastrophic consequences. Some drugs, such as crack, are so toxic that even one experimental use can be fatal.

The following table summarizes the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and use of specific types of drugs; it is not intended to be an exhaustive or final list of all possible health consequences of substance abuse.

Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Risks/Long Term Effects
Alcohol	Booze, liquor, juice, beer, brew, cold one, sauce, vino, hard stuff, poison	Toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome
Amphetamines	uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	loss of appetite, delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence
Cocaine	coke, crack, snow, powder, blow, rock	loss of appetite, depression, weight loss, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	memory loss, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms
Heroin LSD	H, junk, smack, horse, skag acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	physical dependence, constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia
MDMA	ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating
Marijuana/Cannabis	pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	bronchitis, conjunctivas, lethargy, shortened attention span, cancer
Morphine	M, morf	physical dependence, constipation, loss of appetite
PCP	crystal, tea, angel dust	psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, hallucinations at high dose
Psilocybin	magic mushrooms, shrooms	may intensify existing psychosis, confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks
Steroids	roids, juice	Cholesterol imbalance, acne, baldness, anger management problems, masculinization in women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage

Enforcement and Penalties

Local, state, federal and foreign laws provide a variety of legal sanctions and penalties for the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines. The illegal or abusive use of drugs and alcohol by members of the CCBS community may subject them to criminal prosecution by governmental agencies in addition to disciplinary action by the College. Status as a student or employee of the College in no way insulates an individual from criminal prosecution and punishment. A summary of North Carolina alcohol and drug laws is available below. The information provided is illustrative, not exhaustive or a definitive statement of all applicable laws. Instead, it sets forth examples of illegal conduct and the range of legal sanctions that can be imposed for the same. A further overview of federal laws governing the manufacture, possession, use and distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs is available at: <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information>. Local municipalities adhere to and enforce state and federal laws.

In North Carolina, drug offenses can result in misdemeanor or felony charges, depending on the schedule and type of drug involved. Information about some common drug offenses and their corresponding sanctions/penalties are listed in the following chart.

TYPES OF DRUGS	POSSESSION	TRAFFICKING	STATUTE
Schedule I: Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (Shrooms), other Hallucinogens, Methaqualone (Quaaludes), Phencyclidine (PCP), and MDA	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-89
Schedule II: Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Secondal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines and other opium and opium extracts and narcotics	Maximum Penalty: Two (2) years in prison and/or \$2,000 fine (misdemeanor) –UNLESS– 1. Exceeds 4 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity of Hydromorphone. 2. Exceeds 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity. 3. One gram or more of Cocaine Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	Maximum Penalty: Ten (10) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-90
Schedule III: Certain barbiturates such as amobarbitol and codeine containing medicine such as	Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Two (2) years in	Maximum Penalty: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)	§90-91

<p>Fiorinal#3, Doriden, Tylenol #3, Empirin#3, and codeine-based cough suppressants such as Tussionex and Hycomine, and all anabolic steroids</p>	<p>prison and/or fine (misdemeanor) To possess more than 100 tablets, capsules, other dosage units or equivalent quantity: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)</p>		
<p>Schedule IV: Barbiturates, narcotics, and stimulants including Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil, Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ionamin (yellow jackets)</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: Same as Schedule III</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: §90-92 Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)</p>	
<p>Schedule V: Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium, and atropine, such as Terpene Hydrate with codeine, Robitussin AC</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: Six (6) months in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor)</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: §90-93 Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)</p>	
<p>Schedule VI: Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Has Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: Possession of less than ½ ounce of Marijuana or 1/20 ounce Hashish: Thirty (30) days in prison and/or \$100 fine (misdemeanor) Possession of more than ½ ounce of Marijuana or 1/20 ounce Hashish: Two (2) years in prison and/or fine (misdemeanor) Possession of more than 1½ ounce of Marijuana or 3/20 ounce of Hashish or consists of any quantity of synthetic Tetrahydrocannabinols or Tetrahydrocannabinols isolated from the resin of marijuana: Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: §90-94 Five (5) years in prison and/or fine (felony)</p>	
<p>Drug Paraphernalia (§90-113.22- §90-113.24)</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)</p>	<p>Maximum Penalty: §90-113.22-113.24 One hundred twenty (120) days in prison and/or fine. (misdemeanor)</p>	

- Chart adapted from <https://www.uncsa.edu/mya/docs/nc-drug-laws-penalties.pdf>

In the spirit of the College’s mission and values, CCBS employees found in violation of this policy will be subject to disciplinary processes up to and including discharge. Students will be subject to the Discipline Policy outlined in the Academic Catalog as follows:

When conduct, attitude, or academic choices raise a serious question concerning a student's personal qualification for ministry and/or whether that student should continue at CCBS, the following steps will be followed:

- Probation – Probation may be assigned for instances of cheating, plagiarism, behavioral issues, personal integrity issues, and any other conduct unbecoming of a student. Probation is a written reprimand for violation of specified regulations and lasts for a designated time. Probation includes the warning of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to be in violation of any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- Suspension – Suspension involves a separation of the student for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. In extreme situations, suspension may result in a student's dismissal from the college with the opportunity to reapply when certain conditions are met.
- Expulsion – Expulsion is permanent separation of the student from the college.

Students should refer to the Student Handbook's "Rights & Responsibilities Expressed in Community Life" section for clarification on specific regulations and expectations.

Resources

Anyone in Fayetteville who is struggling with mental health, drug or alcohol abuse, and/or addiction issues and in crisis can get help through the NC DHHS Crisis Services, which provides information on crisis services by county. In Cumberland County, there are three main options (for immediate help and emergency services, call 911) a resident can call. They can contact the Alliance Behavioral Healthcare Access Center, which is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week; they can have a mobile crisis team visit; or residents can go in to the crisis center, which for Fayetteville residents is provided by the Community Mental Health Center at Cape Fear Valley. More resources and information can be found through Crisis Solutions North Carolina.

Within the state of North Carolina, there are 14 healthcare facilities operated by the state, offering public mental health and substance abuse treatment services through the NC DHHS. The Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services uses the Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC) to promote long-term support for lifetime recovery. Services are provided through a Local Managing Entity (LME), which for Cumberland County residents is Alliance Behavioral Healthcare, the regional LME-Managed Care Organization (MCO). The LME-MCO then partners with private providers to offer local services, a directory of which can be found at <https://providersearch.alliancehealthplan.org/>.

Inpatient mental health services for adults and outpatient services for children and adults in Fayetteville are provided by Cape Fear Valley Behavioral Healthcare, and the Cumberland County Department of Health lists contact and location information. The Cumberland County Department of Social Services (CCDSS) also provides treatment resources for residents.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator is a resource for finding local treatment options that are licensed and certified. A coordinated system of care for US military veterans is offered through NC Serves Central Carolina, hosting information on public, private, and veteran-friendly service providers.

In the state of North Carolina, if a family member, loved one, or other individual believes that a person is in danger of self-harm or a danger to others, they may have them involuntarily committed. This form of treatment is often court-ordered, or mandated, in the form of assisted outpatient treatment (AOT), which may be managed by a community-based local provider.

Individuals who are arrested and put in jail due to a problem associated with mental illness may be eligible for the Jail Diversion Program, which can provide them with necessary support and treatment services as opposed to incarceration. In the same vein, individuals struggling with drug and/or alcohol problems and addiction who are arrested for nonviolent and drug-related crimes may be eligible to enter into the North Carolina Drug Treatment Courts (DTC) system. Individuals will undergo court-mandated treatment for drug and alcohol-related issues, and upon completion of the program, they may have their sentence reduced or charges dropped.

There are many resources for families and individuals in the Fayetteville, North Carolina, community to find treatment, services, information, and behavioral healthcare. Private, public, and community-based providers all offer local services.

Many nonprofit and community organizations host prevention, education, treatment, referral, and recovery support services as well. For example, the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC) advocates for policy development, education, and improvement of issues impacting public health, such as drug abuse and addiction. A nonprofit organization seeking to bridge the treatment gap for Cumberland County residents, Better Health of Cumberland County provides services for low-income and underserved populations. The CARE (Compassion, Assistance, Referral, and Education) Clinic also offers free healthcare to eligible residents in Cumberland County.

The nonprofit Partnership for Children of Cumberland County also hosts an Alcohol/Drug Council of North Carolina. A faith-based social services organization, Operation Blessing offers support, resources, and services for Fayetteville and local residents.

Distribution of Materials

This policy will be made publicly available on our website, in our Student Information/Learning Management System, as well as emailed through the SIS to all enrolled students, faculty, and employees each year in the fall semester. Links will also be distributed to incoming students and employees as they enter the CCBS community throughout the year. Portions of this policy may also be found in other identified materials.

Program Assessment and Biennial Review

The College is required by federal law to conduct a biennial review of its alcohol and drug programs and policies to determine program effectiveness and consistency of policy enforcement and to identify and implement any changes needed to either. The College shall complete its biennial review for the previous two academic years and have on file a written report by December 31st of each even-numbered calendar year.