



Responsible Office: Office of Student Development

Effective Date: October 26, 2011

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY

POLICY STATEMENT

Lipscomb University is committed to maintaining an alcohol and drug-free campus. While observance of state law is a fundamental requirement for our community, at Lipscomb we have higher expectations than mere compliance. Lipscomb University is dedicated to providing a safe campus that is alcohol, illegal substance, and tobacco free. The following guidelines present the University's expectations as they are described in the University's Holistic Stewardship Policy.

Alcohol

- Alcohol possession and/or consumption is prohibited on campus
- Alcohol possession and/or consumption is prohibited for all traditional undergraduate students
- Providing alcohol to underage students or traditional undergraduate students or hosting events where underage drinking occurs is illegal and prohibited
- Alcohol possession and/or consumption is prohibited at any University-sponsored event
- Intoxication is prohibited for all members of the Lipscomb community on and off campus at all times
- In no case will other adult members of the Lipscomb community serve or consume alcohol in any situation in which traditional undergraduate members of the Lipscomb community are or are likely to be present

Drugs

- The purchase, possession, use, or sale of any illegal drugs or controlled substances is prohibited on or off campus
- Students must not possess materials that may be considered drug paraphernalia
- Use of prescription drugs outside of their prescribed use is illegal and prohibited
- Students suspected of drug use may be asked to submit to testing. Refusal of or attempts to evade testing will be interpreted as evidence of drug use, and will result in disciplinary action
- Students who test positive for drug use will be responsible for the cost of the test

Tobacco

- Use of tobacco products on campus is prohibited
- Tobacco products discovered in residence halls or other university buildings will be confiscated and disposed of

Offenses involving on-campus possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs and controlled substances may be referred to the Metro Police Department for investigation and possible filing of applicable criminal charges.

REASON FOR THE POLICY

The University has adopted this policy in support of its spiritual and educational mission and in compliance with the new Higher Education Act Sec. 120(a)(B)-(C); 34 C.F.R. § 86 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act Sec. 107.

APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY

This policy applies to all Lipscomb University students.

DEFINITIONS

1. Alcohol – Any beverage containing more than 0.5% ethyl alcohol by weight.
2. Illicit drug or Controlled substance – Controlled substances and analogs as defined by federal and state law.
3. Possession – Determined by control over a substance or object with or without regard to ownership.

PROCEDURES

All policies and regulations of the Student Handbook may apply to all students on or off campus and regardless of whether school is in session.

Violations of these university policies will be assessed to the full range of disciplinary responses. In cases where a student is under the age of 21, parents or guardians may be notified with respect to the final disciplinary responses.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS

Informal Actions (may/may not be accompanied by formal action)

- Probation to the Deans
- Loss of residence hall privileges
- Loss of rights and privileges to participate in student activities
- Loss of institutional aid
- Modification or suspension of housing arrangements
- Payment of fines, or monetary restitution
- Discretionary sanctions
- Denial of, or conditional, readmission

Formal Actions

- Disciplinary Probation
- Deferred Suspension
- Suspension
- Dismissal

In keeping with the redemptive nature of Lipscomb's disciplinary policy, students who come forward voluntarily confessing a violation of the university policies or an addictive lifestyle (such as illegal drugs and controlled substances or alcohol use or abuse) may be afforded an opportunity to submit to a range of possibilities outside the disciplinary process.

The university upholds local, state and federal laws about the possession, use and distribution of alcohol, illegal drugs, and/or drug paraphernalia off campus as well.

LOCAL LAW

The Metropolitan Government of Nashville/Davidson County prohibits the following acts and prescribes the corresponding penalties:

- It is unlawful to possess a hypodermic needle, syringe or other item used with an illicit drug or controlled substance that has traces of a controlled substance upon it.
- It is illegal to sell or give certain types of glue or plastic cement to anyone under 21 years of age. Being under the influence of one of these substances in public is also prohibited.
- It is unlawful for any person under the age of 19: a) to be present in an automobile on any public street when alcoholic beverages are being consumed in the automobile and b) to be present in any public park and be a companion of or otherwise associated with any person who is consuming alcoholic beverages who is not his or her parent or guardian or who has not secured written consent from the parent or guardian for the child to be present.
- It shall be a violation for any person, while on a public street or in a place generally open to the public (and not licensed for the on-premises consumption of alcoholic beverages) to have in their possession any alcoholic beverage for the purpose of consumption in a container unless the container be commercially sealed.

Each of these offenses is punishable by a fine up to \$500.

STATE LAW

The State of Tennessee prohibits the following acts and prescribes the corresponding penalties:

- Persuading, enticing, or sending a person under 21 years of age to purchase alcoholic beverages or buying an alcoholic beverage for one under the age of 21 is punishable by up to 200 hours of community service and revocation of driving privileges.
- It is illegal to be intoxicated in public. Such behavior can result in up to 30 days in jail and/or a \$50 fine.
- Consuming or possessing alcohol on the premises of an elementary, junior high or high school is punishable by up to 30 days in jail and/or a \$50 fine.
- Driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or drug is punishable by a jail term of up to 7 days, up to a \$1500 fine and loss of driving privileges for one year for the first

offence: a jail term of 11 months and 29 days, up to a \$3,500 fine and loss of driving privileges for two years for the second offense; and a jail term of 11 months 29 days, up to a \$10,000 fine and the loss of driving privileges for up to 10 years for the third offense. In addition, a court may order inpatient treatment at a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center.

- Killing another person while driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs can result in up to a 30 year sentence, a fine of up to \$10,000 and the loss of one’s license for up to 10 years.
- Being intoxicated and, as a result of intoxication, recklessly causing serious bodily injury to another while operating a motor vehicle is punishable by two to 12 years in prison, the loss of driving privileges for one year per offence with a maximum loss of 5 years and a fine up to \$5,000.
- Consuming or possessing in an open container any alcoholic beverage or beer while operating a motor vehicle may result in a fine up to \$50.
- It is illegal to possess with the intent to manufacture, deliver or sell an illicit drug or controlled substance. Depending on the type of substance and its quantity, such fines will be at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, is subject to a jail term of up to 11 months and 29 days and a \$2,500 fine.
- If two or more prior convictions are present, the possible sentence increases to six years in prison and a \$3,000 fine. In addition, a court may order enrollment in a drug offender school and/or community service at a drug treatment facility.
- The casual exchange of even small amounts of an illicit drug or controlled substance with a minor can result in a penalty of up to life in prison and a \$500,000 fine.
- Inhaling, selling, giving or possessing glue, paint, gas aerosol or gas for an unlawful purpose is punishable by a jail term of 11 months and 29 days to six years and a fine of up to \$3,000.
- It is illegal to sell or buy any item that is represented to be an illicit drug or controlled substance. Such an act is punishable by up to six years in prison and a \$3,000 fine.
- It is illegal to sell, deliver or possess the seeds of jimsonweed on the premises of any elementary, junior high or high school. The penalty for such an act is 11 months and 29 days in jail and/or a fine up to \$2,500.
- It is unlawful to possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver an anabolic steroid. This act is punishable by two to 12 years in prison and a fine of up to \$50,000.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUG/SCHEDULE QUANTITY PENALTIES QUANTITY PENALTIES

Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more	5 kgs or more mixture 50 gms or more mixture 400 gms or more	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture			
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 gms			

Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	mixture 10-99 gms mixture	than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual	mixture 100 gms or more mixture	Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life Imprisonment
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 gms mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life.	1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 gms mixture	If death or serious injury, life imprisonment.	10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 gms pure or 50-499 gms mixture	Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual	50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 gms pure or 100-999 gms mixture	not an individual	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs	
All Other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	

IV)

individual, \$2 million if not an individual.

All Schedule V drugs Any amount

First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not more than 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES- MARIJUANA

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	*Not less than 10 years, not more than life *If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life *Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual	*Not less than 20 years, not more than life. *If death or serious injury, mandatory life *Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	*Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years *If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life *Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	*Not less than 10 years, not more than life *If death or serious injury, mandatory life *Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	*Not more than 20 years *If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life *Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	*Not more than 30 years *If death or serious injury, mandatory life *Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50	*Not more than 5	*Not more than 10

	kg mixture	years	*Fine	years	*Fine
Hashish	10 kg or less	not more than \$250,000	\$500,000 if an	individual, \$2 million if	
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less	if an individual, \$1	million if other than	other than an individual	
		individual			

PENALTIES

Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) Any Amount

First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not

Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 gm or more

more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual

Other Schedule III drugs Any Amount

First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual

Second Offense:

Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual

Health Risks

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood of an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including relationship problems. Moderate to high doses of alcohol severely alter a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses, or low doses combined with other prescription medication (such as Adderall), cause respiratory depression and death. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, may permanently damage vital organs such as the brain and liver. Mothers who drink while pregnant may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic steroids are powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Developed in the 1930s, steroids may be taken orally or injected. Current legitimate medical uses are limited to certain kinds of anemia, severe burns and some types of breast cancer. When combined with a program of muscle-building exercise and diet, steroids may contribute to increases in body weight and muscular strength. Today, many young people use steroids to accelerate physical development. Steroid users may develop more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from liver cancer and sterility to acne. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior, known as "roid rage," and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years. Signs of steroid use include quick weight and muscle gains; behavioral changes, particularly increased aggressiveness and combativeness; jaundice; purple or red spots on the body; swelling of feet or lower legs; trembling; darkening of the skin; and persistent, unpleasant breath odor.

Cannabis/Marijuana

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Physical effects of cannabis include increase in heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and hunger. Smoking marijuana is damaging to the lungs and respiratory system. The tar in marijuana smoke is carcinogenic. Use of cannabis may impair short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Knowledge retention may be lower when information is given while a person is "high." Motivation and cognition are altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce depression, paranoia and psychosis. Long-term users may develop dependence. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke.

Cocaine

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system, and long term use can lead to dependence. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure and body temperature, and increased heart rate. Chronic use can cause ulceration of the mucous membrane in the nose. Injecting cocaine with unsterile equipment can transmit AIDS, hepatitis and other infections. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of highly volatile solvents, can result in fire or explosion. Crack or freebase rock, a concentrated form of cocaine, is extremely potent. Its effects are felt within 10 seconds of administration. The drug produces the same physical effects as cocaine, as well as insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucination, paranoia and seizures. Cocaine use may lead to death through disruption of the brain's control of heart and respiration.

Depressants

The effects of depressants are similar to those of alcohol in many ways. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can increase the effects of the drugs and multiply the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use may result in tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users stop taking depressant drugs, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Ecstasy and Other Club Drugs

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogues known as designer or club drugs. These drugs can be several times stronger than the drugs they imitate. Many can cause severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogues can cause uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogues of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills, or perspiration and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogues of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Hallucinogens

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the function of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. PCP often causes distance and space estrangement, lack of muscular coordination, and dulled senses. Time and body movement are slowed, and speech is blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report memory and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders such as depression, anxiety, and violent behavior also occur. Long-term chronic users may become paranoid and violent and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions, coma, or heart and lung failure. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. Physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin (mushrooms). The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, and anxiety. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

Inhalants

A variety of psychoactive substances have been inhaled as gases or volatile liquids. Many popular commercial preparations such as paint thinners and cleaning fluids are mixtures of volatile substances making it difficult to be specific about their various effects. Immediate negative effects of inhalants may include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays may also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrate cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage, weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle weakness. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can lead to permanent damage of the nervous system.

Narcotics

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of unsterilized syringes may result in transmission of diseases such as AIDS, endocarditic, and hepatitis.

Other Stimulants

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may perspire and experience headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleepiness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Users also report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

This information was collected from the publication "What Works: Workplaces Without Drugs," U.S. Department of Labor, 1991

Available Resources for Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation

The following services are available through the University Counseling Center for those students who are struggling with substance abuse problems.

1. Assessment
2. Referral
3. Individual therapy
4. Family and/or relational
5. Educational programs

Students may obtain the above services on a confidential basis by calling the University Counseling Center. Following is a list of resources for treatment options. Lipscomb University does not have a contractual agreement with any of the listed resources; they are listed as a courtesy only for students.

- Alcoholics Anonymous 615-831-1050
- Narcotics Anonymous 1-800-677-1462
- Center for alcohol & Drug Treatment 1-800-284-2216
- Cumberland Heights Alcohol & Drug Treatment Center 615-356-2700
- Tennessee Christian Medical Center 615-865-0300
- Vanderbilt Addiction Center 615-936-3555

CONTACT

For questions concerning this policy, please contact:

The Office for Student Development
One University Park Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37204
615-966-6057

EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy was approved by the President on October 26, 2011