

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy

Introduction. At most of America's colleges and universities, drinking is taken for granted as a part of university life. Unfortunately, the abuse of alcohol and drugs are also a part of campus life at most of America's institutions of higher learning.

Standard of Conduct. In support of the mission and Christian values of Johnson University, all students are expected to uphold a lifestyle of personal responsibility (Gal. 6:1-5), integrity (Prov. 10:9), and care for the community (Phil 2:3-4). The following behaviors are strictly prohibited for all students, whether on or off campus, and regardless of age or legal status: use, possession, distribution, manufacture, or sale of narcotics, illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages (NOTE: if a beverage contains more than 0.0% alcohol, it is considered to be an alcoholic beverage), marijuana, tobacco, or the abuse/misuse of legal substances.

Prohibited Locations and Activities. Additionally, students are not to attend, visit, or participate in any establishment, event, or gathering where the sale, service, or consumption of alcohol or other substances is the primary emphasis of the establishment or activity (i.e., bar, clubs, night clubs, dance clubs, lounges, winery, brewery, distillery, hookah bars or vape lounges, cannabis dispensaries or cafes, etc.).

Accountability. Violations of this standard will be addressed through the university's disciplinary process as a "major violation" and may result in sanctions up to and including suspension or dismissal (see unit five of this handbook). Students are encouraged to seek support if they struggle in any of these areas, and the university will seek restorative measures with the student.

Drug Testing. Whenever it is reasonable to suspect a student of substance abuse, JU officials will make drug testing available. If the results come back negative, JU will bear the cost of the drug test. If the results are positive, the student will bear the cost and will be subject to disciplinary action. If the student refuses a request to be tested for substance abuse, then he/she will be subject to disciplinary action.

Sanctions for Violation of the Standard. Violation of this policy may lead to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from university or termination of employment (and referral for legal action when a local code, state code, or federal code has been broken).

Why an Abstinence Policy? The pleasures of drinking alcoholic beverages, smoking or chewing tobacco, and sniffing, smoking or injecting illegal drugs are outweighed by their destructiveness. Yes, tobacco is lawful for some university-age students, marijuana is legal in some states, and alcoholic beverages are lawful for some (21 is the legal drinking and smoking age in Tennessee). However, the apostle Paul wrote, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not helpful. All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any" (1 Cor. 6:12). Sobriety and self-control are the Biblical norm, not drunkenness and addiction. Johnson University teaches that abstinence is the best way to achieve the Biblical norm and seeks to develop an educational learning environment that is focused on glorifying God in all things (1 Cor. 10:31-33).

Help is Available. Confidential referrals for counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation are available on campus from the University Counseling Center and the Health Services Office to students and employees who voluntarily seek such assistance. Helpful literature on alcohol and drug abuse can also be found in the counseling center and in the health services office.

Tennessee Codes. Under Tennessee state law, it is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one to buy, possess, transport or consume alcoholic beverages (TCA 1-3-113); to provide alcoholic beverages to minors (TCA 39-15-404); to be intoxicated in public (TCA 39-17-310); to possess or exchange a controlled substance (TCA 39-17-417). Copies of the applicable Tennessee Codes are available from the student services office.

Federal Codes. Possession and trafficking in controlled substances is regulated by federal law. The Federal Codes provide for fines plus imprisonment for possession (21USC844); forfeiture of real and personal property used to possess or facilitate possession (21USC853, 21USC881); forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, etc, used to transport a controlled substance (21USC884); civil fines and denial of federal benefits (21USC854); ineligibility to purchase or receive a firearm (18USC922).

Straight Facts About Drugs and Alcohol

Source: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, 05/24/2001 – excerpts from <https://clearinghouse.fmcsa.dot.gov/Learn>

Alcohol

Alcohol abuse is a pattern of problem drinking that results in health consequences, social, problems, or both. However, alcohol dependence, or alcoholism, refers to a disease that is characterized by abnormal alcohol-seeking behavior that leads to impaired control over drinking. If you have a drinking problem, or if you suspect you have a drinking problem, there are many others out there like you, and there is help available. Talk to school counselor, a friend, a parent, or a minister.

Short-term effects of alcohol use include:

- distorted vision, hearing, and coordination
- altered perceptions and emotions
- impaired judgment
- bad breath
- hangover

Long-term effects of heavy alcohol use include:

- loss of appetite
- vitamin deficiencies
- stomach ailments
- skin problems
- sexual impotence
- liver damage
- heart and central nervous system damage
- memory loss

Cigarette Smoking

Although many people smoke because they believe cigarettes calm their nerves, smoking releases epinephrine, a hormone that creates physiological stress in the smoker, rather than relaxation. The use of tobacco is addictive. Most users develop tolerance for nicotine and need greater amounts to produce a desired effect. Smokers become physically and psychologically dependent and will suffer withdrawal symptoms including: changes in body temperature, heart rate, digestion, muscle tone, and appetite. Psychological symptoms include: irritability, anxiety, sleep disturbances, nervousness, headaches, fatigue, nausea, and cravings for tobacco that can last days, weeks, months, years, or an entire lifetime.

Cigarette smoking is perhaps the most devastating preventable cause of disease and premature death. Smoking is particularly dangerous for teens because their bodies are still developing and changing and the 4,000 chemicals (including 200 known poisons) in cigarette smoke can adversely affect this process. Cigarettes are highly addictive. One-third of young people who are just "experimenting" end up being addicted by the time they are 20.

Risks associated with smoking cigarettes:

- diminished or extinguished sense of smell and taste
- frequent colds
- smoker's cough
- gastric ulcers
- chronic bronchitis
- increase in heart rate and blood pressure
- premature and more abundant face wrinkles
- emphysema
- heart disease
- stroke
- cancer of the mouth, larynx, pharynx, esophagus, lungs, pancreas, cervix, uterus, bladder

Cocaine and Crack

Cocaine is a white powder that comes from the leaves of the South American coca plant. Cocaine is either "snorted" through the nasal passages or injected intravenously. Cocaine belongs to a class of drugs known as stimulants, which tend to give a temporary illusion of limitless power and energy that leave the

user feeling depressed, edgy, and craving more. Crack is a smokable form of cocaine that has been chemically altered. Drug users who inject the drug and share needles are at risk for acquiring HIV/AIDS.

Cocaine and crack are highly addictive. This addiction can erode physical and mental health and can become so strong that these drugs dominate all aspects of an addict's life. Some users spend hundred or thousands of dollars on cocaine and crack each week and will do anything to support their habit. Many turn to drug selling, prostitution, or other crimes. Cocaine and crack use has been a contributing factor in a number of drownings, car crashes, falls, burns, and suicides. Cocaine and crack addicts often become unable to function sexually. Even first time users may experience seizures or heart attacks, which can be fatal.

Physical risks associated with using *any* amount of cocaine and crack:

- increases in blood pressure, heart rate, breathing rate, and body temperature
- heart attacks, strokes, and respiratory failure
- hepatitis or AIDS through shared needles
- brain seizures
- reduction of the body's ability to resist and combat infection

Psychological risks:

- violent, erratic, or paranoid behavior
- hallucinations and "coke bugs"--a sensation of imaginary insects crawling over the skin
- confusion, anxiety, and depression
- loss of interest in food or sex
- "cocaine psychosis"--losing touch with reality, loss of interest in friends, family, sports, hobbies, and other activities

Inhalants

Inhalants refer to substances that are sniffed or huffed to give the user an immediate head rush or high. They include a diverse group of chemicals that are found in consumer products such as aerosols and cleaning solvents. Inhalant use can cause a number of physical and emotional problems, and even one-time use can result in death.

Using inhalants even one time can put you at risk for:

- sudden death
- suffocation
- visual hallucinations
- severe mood swings
- numbness and tingling of the hands and feet

Short-term effects of inhalants include:

- heart palpitations
- breathing difficulty
- dizziness
- headaches

Prolonged use can result in:

- headache, muscle weakness, abdominal pain
- decrease or loss of sense of smell
- nausea
- nosebleeds
- hepatitis
- violent behaviors
- irregular heartbeat
- liver, lung, and kidney impairment
- irreversible brain damage
- nervous system damage
- dangerous chemical imbalances in the body
- involuntary passing of urine and feces

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug in the United States and tends to be the first illegal drug teens use. The physical effects of marijuana use, particularly on developing adolescents, can be acute. Marijuana blocks the messages going to your brain and alters your perceptions and emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination. A recent study of 1,023 trauma patients admitted to a shock trauma unit found that one-third had marijuana in their blood.

Short-term effects of using marijuana:

- sleepiness
- difficulty keeping track of time, impaired or reduced short-term memory
- reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car
- increased heart rate
- potential cardiac dangers for those with preexisting heart disease
- bloodshot eyes
- dry mouth and throat
- decreased social inhibitions
- paranoia, hallucinations

Long-term effects of using marijuana:

- enhanced cancer risk
- decrease in testosterone levels for men; also lower sperm counts and difficulty having children
- increase in testosterone levels for women; also increased risk of infertility
- diminished or extinguished sexual pleasure
- psychological dependence requiring more of the drug to get the same effect

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a stimulant drug chemically related to amphetamine but with stronger effects on the central nervous system. Street names for the drug include "speed," "meth," and "crank." Methamphetamine is used in pill form, or in powdered form by snorting or injecting. Crystallized methamphetamine known as "ice," "crystal," or "glass," is a smokable and more powerful form of the drug. Methamphetamine is an increasingly popular drug at raves (all night dancing parties), and as part of a number of drugs used by college-aged students. Marijuana and alcohol are commonly listed as additional drugs of abuse among methamphetamine treatment admissions.

The effects of methamphetamine use include:

- increased heart rate and blood pressure
- increased wakefulness; insomnia
- increased physical activity
- decreased appetite
- respiratory problems
- extreme anorexia
- hypothermia, convulsions, and cardiovascular problems, which can lead to death
- euphoria
- irritability, confusion, tremors
- anxiety, paranoia, or violent behavior
- can cause irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain, producing strokes
- Drug users who inject the drug and share needles are at risk for acquiring HIV/AIDS

Federal Financial Aid Consequences, Section 484(r):

(r) SUSPENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES. —

- (1) IN GENERAL — A student who has been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following table:

If convicted of an offense involving:

The possession of a controlled substance:	Ineligibility period is:
First offense	1 year
Second offense	2 years
Third offense	Indefinite

The sale of a controlled substance:	Ineligibility period is:
First offense	2 years
Second offense	Indefinite

- (2) REHABILITATION — A student whose eligibility has been suspended under paragraph (1) may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period determined under such paragraph if—
- (A) the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that—
- (i) complies with such criteria as the Secretary shall prescribe in regulations for purposes of this paragraph; and
 - (ii) includes two unannounced drug tests;
- (B) the student successfully passes two unannounced drug tests conducted by a drug rehabilitation program that complies with such criteria as the Secretary shall prescribe in regulations for purposes of subparagraph (A)(i); or
- (C) the conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.
- (3) DEFINITIONS — In this subsection, the term “controlled substance” has the meaning given the term in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

Fire Safety

Residence Hall Policies. The following are prohibited in and around Johnson residence halls: burning of candles or incense, halogen lamps, appliances for cooking (other than microwaves and coffee makers in Brown and Johnson Halls), barbecue grills (including propane bottles, charcoal briquettes, lighter fluid, and unused grills), gasoline or any kind of fuel, and motorized vehicles. Because of the fire hazard involved, no real trees or live greenery are permitted in the residence halls during the Christmas season. Other fire hazards as identified by student life and/or campus safety personnel may also be prohibited, including “daisy-chained” extension cords or excessive use of flammable decorations.

Procedures for Evacuating Residence Halls. Residence hall evacuations procedures are initiated when a building is no longer safe for occupation. The fire alarm system is an important and effective notification system. When the fire alarm sounds in a residence hall, all occupants of the building are to proceed to the nearest exit and remain in a safe location at least 50 feet from the building and out of roads and driveways until an “all-clear” signal is given by campus safety personnel and/or residence staff. Upon evacuation, occupants are to cluster in predetermined assembly areas. If necessary, occupants will be moved to safe shelter in the Phillips-Welshimer building. Resident Assistants will check to see that occupants are evacuated and assess how many students are present. Having determined that, Resident Assistants should walk the perimeter of the building and notify campus safety personnel of any students