

# Annual Notification to all CSI Students and Employees

## Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) and Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

In accordance with the federal **Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (DFSCA)**, the College of Southern Idaho developed a policy that establishes standards of conduct in relation to the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The Board of Trustees of the College of Southern Idaho adopted a [DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE CAMPUS POLICY](#). CSI also adopted a [SMOKE FREE CAMPUS POLICY](#). All students and employees must read and abide by these policies.

**It is the policy of the College of Southern Idaho that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, use of a controlled substance, or the use of alcohol by students and employees is prohibited in the workplace, on College time, or on College property.**

**Smoking is prohibited on all college properties, including off-campus centers and any properties owned or leased by the College. For the purposes of this policy, smoking is defined as burning any type of tobacco product including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, bidis, and e-cigarettes.**

### Disciplinary Sanctions

Violations of CSI's [DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE CAMPUS POLICY](#) may result in serious disciplinary sanctions, up to and including termination, suspension or expulsion, and referral for prosecution. Students and employees found in violation of this policy may also be required to satisfactorily participate in a drug or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Depending on the severity of the infraction, disciplinary sanctions imposed upon students may range from oral admonition, to written warning/reprimand, disciplinary probation, restitution, education program (such as drug or alcohol education or counseling, writing a paper, making a presentation), loss of privileges (such as residence hall transfer/suspension/expulsion), suspension, expulsion from the College, and referral for prosecution.

Employee sanctions may range from oral and/or written reprimands, to mandatory participation in an Employee Assistance Program, suspension, and termination of employment.

Disciplinary action by the College does not preclude the filing of criminal charges against a student, employee, or guest; nor does the filing of criminal charges prevent the College from taking disciplinary action.

[Procedures/typical responses](#) for student [DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE CAMPUS POLICY](#) violations.

### Health Risks

There are numerous health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol, including but not limited to:

- There are many health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol including impairment of brain activity, digestion, and blood circulation; impairment of physiological processes and mental functioning; and physical and psychological dependence. Such use during pregnancy may cause miscarriage, various birth defects or fetal alcohol syndrome. Additionally, the illicit use of drugs increases the risk of contracting hepatitis, AIDS, and other infections. If used excessively, the use of alcohol or drugs singularly or in certain combinations may cause death.
- Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that can impair coordination, inhibitions, self-control, memory, judgment, and reflexes. Copious quantities may produce staggering, slurred speech, mood changes, unconsciousness and possibly death. Prolonged use can damage many organs of the body including the heart, liver, stomach, and pancreas.
- Marijuana can increase heart rate, interfere with sexual development, may cause a reduction in male fertility, and disrupt the female menstrual cycle. It can increase the risk of disease/damage to the body's respiratory system, impair eye-hand coordination and other essential functions needed to operate a motor vehicle safely. It can also impair the body's immune system.
- Cocaine can cause feelings of depression, inability, impatience, and pessimism. It can also cause severe weight loss, anxiety, hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure. Cocaine has caused death by convulsion, failure of the respiratory system, and by heart attack.
- Certain over the counter and prescription drugs can also cause drug tolerance, dependence, and addiction.
- Interaction between various drugs, legal and illegal, may have profound consequences to the user. Various combinations of drugs may work at cross purposes within the body, and the combined effects of two or more drugs may be more potent than the effect of a single drug.
- Club drugs such as MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, LSD, Rohypnol, Ketamine and Methamphetamine can cause serious health problems and possibly death. Many of these drugs are tasteless and odorless. The chemicals, drug sources and pharmacological agents used to manufacture these drugs often vary, making it difficult to determine all of the effects, symptoms and health risks associated with club drugs. Confusion, depression, impaired motor function, amnesia, psychotic behavior, cardiac failure, and permanent neurological and organ damage are some known effects associated with the use of these drugs.
- 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 that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Extremely high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described.
- 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, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

- Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy 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.
- The health risks associated with the inappropriate use of drugs include, but are not limited to, physical and psychological addiction, physical, psychological, and spiritual deterioration, disease, and death.

**For more information, please visit:**

- [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol & Drug Information](#)
- [Partnership for a Drug-Free America](#)

### **Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Programs**

The College supports participation in programs for the prevention of the inappropriate use of illicit drugs, controlled substances and tobacco or alcohol abuse. The Counseling Center can provide confidential assistance/referral for students with drug and alcohol abuse problems. Assistance is available in the form of educational training programs, health information, and referral for outside medical assistance. The College also offers student and employee assistance programs. For student seeking assistance, please contact the [Counseling Center](#). For more information on the **Employee Assistance Program (EAP)** please contact [BPA HEALTH](#) or call 1-800-726-0003.

### **Legal Sanctions**

Students or employees who violate the [DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE CAMPUS POLICY](#) may be subject, in addition to College disciplinary sanctions, to applicable federal, state, or local legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines.

All students are reminded that conviction under state and federal laws that prohibit alcohol-related and drug-related conduct can result in fines, confiscation of automobiles and other property, and imprisonment. In addition, licenses to practice certain professions may be revoked, and many employment opportunities may be barred.

It is impractical to list all the alcohol and drug-related state and federal crimes and penalties. But all persons should be aware that in Idaho any person under twenty-one who possesses an alcoholic beverage, and any person who provides alcohol to such person, is at risk of arrest. Any person who is intoxicated in public risks arrest. A person convicted of driving while intoxicated may be punished by fine, be jailed, and lose his/her license to drive an automobile. Any selling of alcoholic beverages without a license is illegal.

### **Idaho State Law(s) Pertaining to Controlled Substances**

#### **I.C. § 37-2732 (a) Manufacture and Distribution**

- Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance.
- Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:

- A controlled substance classified in schedule I which is a narcotic drug or a controlled substance classified in schedule II, except as provided for in section 37-2732B(a)(3), [Idaho Code,] is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for a term of years not to exceed life imprisonment, or fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both;
- Any other controlled substance which is a nonnarcotic drug classified in schedule I, or a controlled substance classified in schedule III, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both;
- A substance classified in schedule IV, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years, fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both;
- A substance classified in schedules V and VI, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.

### **I.C. § 37-2732 (c) Possession**

- It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this chapter.
- Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession a controlled substance classified in schedule I which is a narcotic drug or a controlled substance classified in schedule II, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than seven (7) years, or fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.
- Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession lysergic acid diethylamide is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or both.
- Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession a controlled substance which is a nonnarcotic drug classified in schedule I except lysergic acid diethylamide, or a controlled substance classified in schedules III, IV, V, and VI is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.
- It shall be unlawful for any person to be present at or on-premises of any place where he knows illegal controlled substances are being manufactured or cultivated, or are being held for distribution, transportation, delivery, administration, use, or to be given away. A violation of this section shall deem those persons guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) and not more than ninety (90) days in the county jail, or both.
- If any person is found to possess marijuana, which for the purposes of this subsection shall be restricted to all parts of the plants of the genus Cannabis, including the extract or any preparation of cannabis which contains tetrahydrocannabinol, in an amount greater than three (3) ounces net weight, it shall be a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.

### **I.C. § 37-2737 Distribution to Minors**

- Any person over the age of eighteen (18) who violates the law by delivering a controlled substance to a person under the age of eighteen (18), who is at least three (3) years his junior, may have his/her punishment doubled.

## Repeat Offenses

- Persons convicted of subsequent controlled substance violations may have their punishments doubled and may face a mandatory minimum penalty. (I.C. §§ 37-2739A, 37-2739B.)

## Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

### 21 U.S.C. 844(a)

- First conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.
- After 1 prior conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both.
- After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.
- Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000 or both, if:
  - 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.
  - 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
  - 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

### 21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)

### 21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

- Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

### 21 U.S.C. 844a

- Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

### 21 U.S.C. 853a

- Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

### 18 U.S.C. 922(g)

- Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

## Miscellaneous

- Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot license, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

## References:

- [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol & Drug Information](#)
- [National Institutes of Health](#)
- [Partnership for a Drug-Free America](#)
- [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)
- [Idaho Statutes](#)