

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy

The policy of Faith Baptist Bible College and Theological Seminary is to maintain a drug-free campus in accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226).

If needed, the following rehabilitation programs are available to our students:

1. Biblical counseling by our deans of students, professors, or other qualified personnel;
2. Information and assistance from the College Nurse;
3. Qualified counselors in the area including the following:
 - A. Pastors of local churches in the Des Moines area.
 - B. All the major hospitals in Des Moines that have drug and alcohol treatment facilities.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

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

1. First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both.
2. After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000 or both.
3. After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.
4. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory, at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years, and fined up to \$250,000 or both, if:
 - A. First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds fivegrams;
 - B. Second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams;
 - C. Third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one 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 one year imprisonment.

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. 884(a):

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

21 U.S.C. 835(a):

Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

21 U.S.C. 922(g):

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous:

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, (e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc.), are vested in the authorities of individual federal agencies.

State Penalties and Sanctions for Possession, Manufacture, or Delivery of a Controlled Substance

1. Possession of a controlled substance

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained pursuant to a valid prescription. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in prison and a fine up to \$1,000,000.

2. Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance

It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance. Any person who violates this section with respect to the following is guilty of a Class C or D felony:

- A. A narcotic drug (morphine, opium, heroin, percodan, or cocaine): up to ten years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000;
- B. A hallucinogen (LSD, marijuana), a stimulant, (amphetamines), a depressant (quaaludes, barbiturates): up to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$7,500;

- C. A controlled substance not already listed (Diazepam, Barbitol, etc.): up to one year in prison and a fine up to \$1,000.

3. Gathering where controlled substances are unlawfully used

It is unlawful for any person to sponsor, promote, aid, or assist in the sponsoring or promoting of a meeting, gathering, or assemblage with the knowledge or intent that a controlled substance will be distributed, used, or possessed there.

4. Common controlled substances

Controlled substances include cocaine, crack, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, quaaludes, opium, hallucinogens, and codeine.

Health Risks of Drug Abuse

Drug consumption and abuse causes a number of health risks. These health risks vary from short-term to long-term effects and vary depending on the type and quantity of drug ingested. Some examples of short-term effects are appetite, wakefulness, heart rate, blood pressure, and/or mood to heart attack, stroke, psychosis, overdose, and even death.

Long-term effects include heart or lung disease, cancer, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and others. Drug use, which may cause addiction in the user, will directly affect the brain. Brain disorder because of drug use will change the user's behavior regarding appetite, sex, decision-making, and learning.

Categories of abused drugs include but are not limited to ([link](#)):

Narcotics (Heroin, Opium, Oxycodone, etc.) – overdose may cause confusion, slowed breathing, convulsions, and death. Abuse of narcotics leads to extreme dependence and addiction issues.

Stimulants (Cocaine, amphetamines) – overdose causes high fever, hallucinations, convulsions, and vomiting. Affects the body's cardiovascular and temperature regulating systems, which may lead to death.

Depressants (Rohypnol) – overdose causes loss of motor coordination, blurred vision, nausea, and low blood pressure.

Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, LSD) – overdose causes respiratory depression, coma, convulsions, seizures, and death due to respiratory arrest.

Marijuana/Cannabis – causes sedation, bloodshot eyes, increased heart rate, coughing from lung irritation, increased appetite, and decreased blood pressure.

Health Risks of Alcohol Abuse

The following information is from *National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism* [website](#).

Alcohol consumption causes a number health risks to the human body. Drinking excessive quantities of alcohol, whether in one sitting or excess over time, will affect the physical body. Critical human function deteriorates as alcohol damages the brain, heart, liver, pancreas, and the immune system.

- Brain – alcohol damages the brains ability to think, work, and communicate.
- Heart – alcohol consumption over time may cause irregular heartbeat, stroke, or high blood pressure.
- Liver – alcohol may cause a fatty liver.
- Pancreas – alcohol causes secretion of dangerous substances from the pancreas, which may lead to pancreatitis.

There is a correlation between alcohol and severe illness/trauma, including but not limited to: fatal burns, sexual assault, drowning, homicides, severe trauma injuries, and fatal automobile accidents ([link](#)). Even low doses significantly impair the judgment 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 spousal 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. Very 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 just described ([link](#)).

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.

Both drug and alcohol abuse have prenatal effects on the mother and her child. Use of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, inhalants, MDMA, methamphetamines, nicotine, and other prescription or over the counter drugs are correlated to adverse prenatal effects on unborn child. For more information on prenatal effects of drug and alcohol abuse, see the following websites ([link](#)), ([link](#)).