

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

This document contains a description of some of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and local laws for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs, including alcohol. This information is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all offenses involving drugs and alcohol, and this material should not be relied upon as legal advice or guidance regarding these offenses.

DEFINITIONS

Controlled Substances:
Drugs and other substances controlled or regulated by state or federal laws because of the potential for abuse.

Under the Influence:
Presence of illegal drugs and/or alcohol in the body.

Illegal Drugs: Includes controlled substances which are not legally obtained and any drugs including prescriptions or over-the-counter medications that are used in a manner other than prescribed.

CoxHealth Systems premises: Includes the college campus as well as all buildings, grounds, and facilities operated by and affiliated with CoxHealth Systems.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Cox College is an affiliate of CoxHealth Systems, and it is the objective of both CoxHealth Systems and Cox College to maintain a drug-free environment for students and employees. A copy of CoxHealth System's policy on drug and alcohol in the workplace is available to all students upon request.

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance is prohibited on all property of Cox College or CoxHealth Systems. The possession, use, or distribution of alcohol is prohibited on Cox College premises or any premises of CoxHealth Systems. The transfer, sale, or use of alcohol or illegal drugs while on CoxHealth Systems' premises or Cox College's premises could result not only in disciplinary action against the individual(s) involved, but also may result in legal prosecution.

Cox College accepts only a high standard of professional integrity. Students are expected to remain drug free and in a suitable physical and mental condition for the learning environment or the care of patients.

Drug screening will be performed on all students who are enrolled in nursing, health sciences or other educational programs affiliated with CoxHealth Systems or Cox College. Any students suspected of being under the influence while enrolled at Cox College will be removed from the college environment, and an evaluation will be done, which may include drug testing.

Pre-enrollment drug testing:
Directions for drug screening will be sent to all students who will be matriculating into nursing or health sciences programs of the college or any educational program affiliated with CoxHealth Systems. After notification, the student has 48 hours to report with a photo ID for drug testing. Individuals who are unwilling or unable to complete the screening in this time frame will be ineligible for matriculation based upon failure to complete the screening. All test results are forwarded to the president of Cox College, who notifies the student of positive test results. If a positive screen is received, the offer for matriculation is withdrawn, and the policy for positive testing is implemented. The student may request a review of the findings. Individuals who test positive and request a retest can, at their own expense, have the specimen sent to any NIDA-certified lab of their choice. A retest is performed on the same specimen. Students may be asked to provide a medical evaluation by a licensed physician based on the findings of the drug screening.



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DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES

Drug-Free Awareness Program

As part of an ongoing educational effort to prevent drug and alcohol use by students, Cox College's Drug-Free Awareness Program includes information about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse, the effects on school and job performance, and inter-ventive techniques. This program also includes the availability of treatment and counseling for students who voluntarily seek assistance and addresses the integration of the student back into the workplace/classroom.

Student Resources

Cox College has a referral service coordinated by the Director of Student Support. Students can consult with faculty and instructors, the Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Vice President for College Services, the Director of Student Support, Academic Resource Center staff, or other college personnel. College personnel can refer students to the appropriate community services available for counseling and treatment.

Information on alcohol and substance abuse can be found in the Academic Resource Center. The Academic Resource Center has informational DVDs called Alcohol 101, which students may access. Students may be referred to an appropriate agency such as the MSU Center City Clinic, Burrell Behavioral Health, or other resource center. The MSU clinic charges \$5.00, which enables the clinic to be affordable for most college students. A list of other community resources can be found at the Academic Resource Center.

LOCAL LEGAL SANCTIONS

Local Sanctions

Springfield City Code prohibits the following acts:

Alcohol Offenses:

- a) *Possession by minors under 21 years of age:* The possession, actual or constructive, of any beer, wine or intoxicating liquor by any person under the age of 21 years is prohibited. A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$500.00. (G.O. No. 5575, § 1, 7-10-2006)
- b) *Open containers of alcoholic beverages in motor vehicles within the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle:* No person shall transport, carry, possess or have, and no driver shall permit the transporting, carrying, possessing or having, of any alcoholic beverages within the passenger area of any motor vehicle which is being operated upon a public way, except in the original container and with the seal unbroken. (Code 1981, § 3-7.8; G.O. No. 5835, § 2, 9-8-20)
- c) *Possession, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages in public place.* No person shall drink, sell, give away, purchase or dispense alcoholic beverages as defined in section 78-189(b) in any street, alley or other similar public place in the city, nor shall any person sell, dispense, give away, offer to sell or possess or consume any beverage or drink containing alcohol in any public park or on lands held by the city for park purposes. (Code 1981, § 26-3; G.O. No. 4583, §§ 1, 2, 2-5-1996; G.O. No. 5977, § 2, 3-26-2012)
- d) *Possession of open containers on public ways and city parking lots.* No person shall transport, carry, possess or have any alcoholic beverage on a public way or city parking lot except in the original container with the seal unbroken. (Code 1981, § 26-3; G.O. No. 4583, §§ 1, 2, 2-5-1996; G.O. No. 5977, § 2, 3-26-2012)
- e) *Driving while intoxicated.* (Code 1981, § 23-10.1; G.O. No. 5170, § 1, 4-8-2002)

STATE LEGAL SANCTIONS

Missouri Statutes prohibits the following acts:

Alcohol Offenses

Any person under the age of twenty-one years, who purchases or attempts to purchase, or has in his or her possession, any intoxicating liquor as defined in section 311.020 or who is visibly in an intoxicated condition as defined in section 577.001, or has a detectable blood alcohol content of more than two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood is guilty of a misdemeanor. A first violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars. A second or subsequent violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year and/or a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars. RSMo 311.325

Beginning January 1, 2017: Completion of substance abuse traffic offender program, persons under twenty-one years of age, required, when, standards by department of mental health. RSMo 302.425

Any court which has jurisdiction over violations of state, county or

municipal laws shall enter an order, in addition to other orders authorized by law, requiring the completion of a substance abuse traffic offender program, as a part of the judgment entered in the case, for any person determined to have violated a state, county, or municipal law involving the possession or use of alcohol and who at the time of said offense was under twenty-one years of age when the court, if a juvenile court, finds that the offense was committed by such person or, if a city, county, or state court, when the person pleads guilty, or is found guilty of such offense by the court. (L. 1987 S.B. 230 § 6, A.L. 1991 S.B. 125 & 341, A.L. 1996 H.B. 1169 & 1271 merged with S.B. 722, A.L. 2014 S.B. 491)

Any person under the age of twenty-one years who purchases or attempts to purchase, or has in his or her possession, any intoxicating liquor, or who is visibly in an intoxicated condition as defined in section 577.001, shall be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's breath, blood, saliva, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug content of the person's blood. The implied consent to submit to the chemical tests listed in this subsection shall be limited to not

more than two such tests arising from the same arrest, incident, or charge. RSMo 311.325

Any person under 21 years of age who is convicted of any offense involving the possession or use of alcohol, committed while operating a motor vehicle, or any alcohol-related traffic offense, or upon a second conviction of any offense involving the possession or use of alcohol may be punished as follows:

First offense: 90-Day Suspension; Second offense of alcohol- or drug-related traffic offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, you will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points.

If you are convicted a second time for an alcohol- or drug-related offense within a five-year period, you may also receive a 5-year license denial.

If you are convicted three or more times of an alcohol- or drug-related traffic offense, you will receive a 10-year license denial. R.S.Mo. Section 311.325. 1.

Illicit Drug Offenses

1. Except as authorized by sections 195.005 to 195.425*, it is unlawful for any person to possess or have under his control a controlled substance.

2. Any person who violates this section with respect to any controlled substance except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid is guilty of a class C felony.

3. Any person who violates this section with respect to not more than thirty-five grams of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. ((L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 2010 H.B. 1472, A.L. 2011 H.B. 641)

*Section 195.425 was repealed by H.B. 1965, 2010.

A person who has been convicted of a class C or D felony may be sentenced

(1) To pay a fine which does not exceed five thousand dollars; or
(2) If the offender has gained money or property through the commission of the crime, to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding double the amount of the offender's gain from the commission of the crime. An individual offender may be fined not more than twenty thousand dollars under this provision. RSMo 560.011

1. Except as authorized by sections 195.005 to 195.425 and except as provided in section 195.222, it is unlawful for any person to distribute, deliver, manufacture, produce or attempt

STATE SANCTIONS, CONT'D.

to distribute, deliver, manufacture or produce a controlled substance or to possess with intent to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce a controlled substance.

2. Any person who violates or attempts to violate this section with respect to manufacturing or production of a controlled substance of any amount except for five grams or less of marijuana in a residence where a child resides or within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary or public or private elementary or secondary school, public vocational school or a public or private community college, college or university, or any school bus is guilty of a class A felony.

3. Any person who violates or attempts to violate this section with respect to any controlled substance except five grams or less of marijuana is guilty of a class B felony.

4. Any person who violates this section with respect to distributing

or delivering not more than five grams of marijuana is guilty of a class C felony. RSMo 195.211 (L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 1998 H.B. 1147, et al., A.L. 2003 S.B. 39)

A person commits the offense of distribution of a controlled substance near schools if such person violates section 195.211 by unlawfully distributing or delivering any controlled substance to a person in or on, or within two thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, public vocational school, or a public or private community college, college or university or on any school bus. RSMo 195.214

Distribution of a controlled substance near schools is a class A felony which term shall be served without probation or parole if the court finds the defendant is a persistent drug offender. RSMo 195.214 (L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 1996 H.B. 1301 & 1298, A.L. 2003 S.B. 39)

A person commits the crime of trafficking drugs in the first degree if, except as authorized by sections 195.005 to 195.425, he distributes, delivers, manufactures, produces or attempts to distribute, deliver, manufacture or produce more than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin. RSMo 195.222

Alcohol and Drug-Free Environment and Policy

Students of the college are subject to the Drug-Free Schools policy. Students suspected of being under the influence will be removed from the college environment, placed on temporary suspension, and an evaluation will be done, which may include drug testing. Reasonable suspicion may be drawn from observable phenomena, abnormal conduct, and reports, information, or evidence.

Copies of this policy will be given to students during college orientation, available in the Academic Resource Center, and posted on bulletin boards and the college Web site.

FEDERAL LEGAL SANCTIONS

The United States Code prohibits the following acts:

Illicit Drug Offenses

Simple Possession. It is illegal for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a licensed health care giver. 21 U.S.C. § 844

Violations of this section are punishable by imprisonment for up to 1 year, a minimum fine of \$5,000.00, or both. After a prior conviction(s), the sentence shall be a term of imprisonment of not more than 2 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

Civil penalties up to \$10,000.00 per

violation may be assessed against any individual who knowingly possesses a controlled substance as listed in Section 401 (B) (1) (A) of the Controlled Substance Act, where the amount in possession is determined to be a personal use amount. 21 U.S.C. § 844

Where a person at least 18 years of age distributes controlled substance to any person under 21 years of age, or where a person possesses with the intent to distribute, intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in, on, or within 1000 feet of a playground, youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility, the punishment shall be a term of imprisonment of twice the amount of time and a fine of twice

the amount above provided. 21 U.S.C. § 860

Any person convicted of a drug offense under these federal laws shall forfeit to the government any property derived from or obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation. 21 U.S.C. § 853

Any person who is convicted of any federal or state offense consisting of the distribution of controlled substances may be ineligible for any and all federal benefits for a minimum of 1 year. 21 U.S.C. § 862 (Federal Benefits includes federal grants or loans.)

Program Review

The college will conduct a review of the program to determine its effectiveness, make changes whenever necessary, and ensure that it is consistently followed.



OFF-CAMPUS COMMUNITY SERVICES

Off-campus community counseling and treatment services are available from the following organizations:

- **Burrell Center:** 1300 Bradford Parkway, Springfield, MO; 269-5400. Center is for outpatient mental health benefits. Payment based on co-pay and insurance, proof of income, etc.
- **Carol Jones Recovery Center for Women:** 2411 W. Catalpa, Springfield, MO; 862-3455.
- **Cox North Center for Addictions** 1423 North Jefferson, Springfield, MO; 269-2273.
- **Crisis Assist Team:** (24-hour Hotline) 269-5245.
- **Mercy (Marian Center):** 1235 East Cherokee, Springfield, MO; 820-2000, 885-3088.
- **Missouri Victim Center:** 819 N. Booneville Ave., Springfield, MO; 863-7273. Open 8:00 a.m. -6:00 p.m. Monday-Thursday, services offered free-of-charge. **Hotline:** 864-7233.
- **MSU Center City Counseling Clinic:** Park Central Office Bldg. (Corner of South and McDaniel); 836-3215.
- **MSU (Counseling and Testing Center):** 901 South National, Springfield, MO; 836-5116
- **Ozarks Counseling Center:** 1515 E. Battlefield, Suite A, Springfield, MO; 869-9011
- **Sigma House:** 800 South Park Ave., Springfield, MO; 862-3339

Treatment fees may be covered by insurance, sliding-scale fees, predetermined fees, self-pay, or free of charge. Please contact the individual agency to discuss payment policies and options.

Treatment fees may be covered by insurance, sliding-scale fees, predetermined fees, self-pay, or may be free-of-charge. Please contact the individual agencies to discuss payment policies and options.

For more information on this or other policies, please contact:

Cox College
Academic Resource Center

1423 N. Jefferson, Terrace 3
Springfield, MO 65802

417-269-3225
studentservices@coxcollege.edu

Penalties for Violations

Violations of the foregoing standards and policies listed in this brochure can result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge for employees and dismissal for students and referral for prosecution. Violations of these standards by students will be considered a violation of the Student Conduct Code and may result in dismissal, probation/suspension or imposition of a lesser sanction. Sanctions may also include referrals for appropriate rehabilitation.

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 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 spouses and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol causes 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.

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 withdrawals 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.

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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 of becoming alcoholics.

Cannabis

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Several regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth, and increased appetite.

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are "high." Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis.

Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the

hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke.

Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

Inhalants

The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amy and butyl nitrate causes rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine or feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage.

Deeply inhaling the vapors or using large amounts over a short period of time may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Long-term use can cause weight

loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeatedly sniffing the concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

Cocaine

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases.

Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, which causes users to feel that they cannot function without the drug. Additionally, a tolerance to the drug develops quickly.

Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

HEALTH RISKS / OTHER DANGERS OF DRUG USAGE

Other Stimulants

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

Depressants

The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat 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 multiply the effects of drugs, thereby increasing the risks.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging

from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result.

Hallucinogens

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neurocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movements are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens, and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent.

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last six months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders, depression, anxiety, and violent behavior may also occur. In later stages or chronic use, users often exhibit paranoia and violent behavior and may experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The 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. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety,

and loss of control. Delayed effects and/or flashbacks can occur even after use has ceased.

Narcotics

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possibly death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly, and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

Designer 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 analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate.

Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.