



Macomb Community College
**Drug & Alcohol
Prevention Program
(DAAPP)**



**Macomb
Community College**

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Contents

Standards of Conduct	2
Local, State, Federal Law	4
Health Risks	17
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	21
Drug and Alcohol Sanctions	25

Publication and distribution of this information is in compliance with the requirements of the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.



Standards of Conduct

Campus Rules and Regulations

Possession or use of alcohol or drugs on Macomb Community College's campuses or at any college function is prohibited. The possession or use of marijuana in any form is prohibited. The following excerpts from the *Macomb Community College Handbook on Rights and Responsibilities* explain the college's regulations regarding alcohol and drugs:

Article I—Alcoholic Beverages

Section a: No person shall be under the influence of, or in possession of, alcoholic beverages while on college grounds, except as noted in section c.

Section b: Possession shall consist of having an open or unopened container of alcoholic beverage on the person, or in the vehicle of occupancy, immediately before challenge by an enforcing official.

Section c: Exception to the consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus is permitted only by special authorization granted through the Office of the Vice President for College Advancement and Community Relations.

Article V—Drugs

No person shall use, possess, distribute or sell drugs except as expressly permitted by law.

Violation of any rule or regulation regarding drugs or alcohol may be reported the College Police department 24 hours and day 7 days a week at 586.445.7135.

Drugs and Alcohol: Know the Risks

It's said, "you are what you eat." Well, you are what you inhale, inject and drink, too. Drug and alcohol abuse are hazards to your physical and emotional health. Specific effects differ from person to person depending on the drug used, the amount and the conditions under which the drug is used. But every time you inhale, inject, or raise a glass, you put your body and mind at risk.

- Chronic use of drugs and alcohol can lead to physical and psychological dependency.
- Use of cocaine or crack can result in irregular heartbeat, radical and violent changes in behavior and death.
- If drugs are injected, the user risks AIDS, hepatitis and other infections.
- Long-term abuse can lead to organ damage, such as cirrhosis of the liver seen in alcohol abuse, or lung and mouth cancer as a result of marijuana use.
- Hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, cause delusions, mental distortions, and can result in violent reactions and death.

Additionally, since illicit drugs vary in form, purity and strength, the drug user constantly risks an overdose, which can cause psychosis, convulsions, coma or death. But abusers don't just endanger their own lives. They jeopardize the health and lives of everyone around them when their drug and alcohol use results in accidents in the workplace and on the road.



Legal Sanctions

In addition to these College regulations, all applicable township, city, county, state, and federal laws, statutes, and regulations regarding drug and alcohol use shall apply on all College property and at all College-sponsored events. According to the laws of the State of Michigan, distribution, sale, or use of an illicit drug is punishable by fines, probation, and/or imprisonment.

It is also unlawful for any person under 21 years of age to purchase, consume or possess alcoholic liquor. Violators of this law are subject to fines and/or participation in substance abuse prevention programs.

Any person operating a vehicle while impaired or intoxicated is subject to restriction or denial of driver's license, and/or fines, and/or imprisonment.

On Campus Use Of Alcoholic Beverages

1. Students, employees, and visitors of Macomb Community College are expected to observe all federal, state and local laws and College regulations governing the use and possession of alcoholic beverages. All persons are prohibited from furnishing, using, or possessing alcoholic beverages on College property, except as noted in Section C below, or to be under the influence of alcohol while on College property. Offenders may be subject to criminal charges and /or disciplinary action by the College.
2. The prohibition as to the furnishing, use or possession of alcoholic beverages shall not apply under the following conditions:
 - The College may serve alcoholic beverages on licensed premises in connection with an event or performance in the Lorenzo Cultural Center at Macomb Center for the Performing Arts complex.
 - Applications by external organizations or internal College departments and organizations for permission to serve alcoholic beverages on either licensed or unlicensed College property shall be submitted to the Alcoholic Beverages Committee (ABC). The ABC shall review the application and make a recommendation to the Vice President for College Advancement and community Relations or designee. The Vice President for College Advancement and Community Relations or designee shall have the authority to approve, modify, or deny the application.
 - If approved by the Vice President for College Advancement and community Relations, or designee, alcoholic beverages may be served on unlicensed College property for external organizations or internal college departments or organizations under circumstances that meet the requirements for a special License issued by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, or under circumstances where there is no consideration and a Michigan Liquor Control Commission Special License is not required.
 - All costs incurred in securing a Special License and utilization of College facilities shall be borne by the applicant.
 - The terms and conditions of food service contracts entered into by the College with specific vendors shall be observed.
 - External organizations shall provide liability insurance satisfactory to the College.



Approved by the Board of Trustees

Macomb Community College

July 15, 1975

Updated pursuant to Board authorization (6/17/19)

Drugs

Use, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of illegal drugs and/or controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by federal law Marijuana cultivation, distribution, possession or use is not permitted on campus.

Local, State, Federal Laws

Legal Sanctions

In addition to these college regulations, all applicable township, city, county, state and federal laws, statutes and regulations regarding drug and alcohol use shall apply on all college property and at all college-sponsored events.

Michigan underage drinking laws under 21? It's illegal for anyone under 21:

- To have alcohol in their possession at any time, regardless of whether they've consumed any of it.
- To possess or transport an unopened alcohol container in a motor vehicle, regardless if it is in the driver or passenger area. Both the driver and the passenger can be charged whether or not they consumed the alcohol.
- To use a fake I.D. to obtain alcohol.
- To allow anyone to use their motor vehicle after they have been drinking.
- If you are under 21, you can get an MIP if you are just holding an alcoholic beverage. Your future could be impacted by MIP citations or OWI arrests. Many employers, colleges, and military recruiters take alcohol-related offenses into consideration when hiring or accepting applicants.

Under 21? If you get caught driving with any alcohol in your body the first time:

- 30-day restricted driver's license
- \$125 license reinstatement fee
- Four points on your driving record
- Fines up to \$250
- Community service
- \$500 Driver Responsibility payment for two years

The second time within seven years:

- 90-day suspension of your driver's license
- \$125 license reinstatement fee
- Fines up to \$500
- Community service

If you are caught driving with a .08 or above blood alcohol content, you may be charged with the adult crime of Operating While Intoxicated (OWI). These convictions remain on a driving record for a lifetime. If you are caught driving with a .17 or above blood alcohol content, you may be charged with an adult crime that carries stiffer penalties. This conviction remains on a driving record for a lifetime.



- \$500 Driver Responsibility payment for two years
- Substantial insurance rate increase or cancellation
- Up to 93 days in jail

Under 21? If you get caught with alcohol in your possession minor in possession (MIP)

THE FIRST TIME:

- Civil infraction
- Fines up to \$100
- Substance abuse screening/assessment at your expense
- If you are under 18, your parents will be notified
- Community service
- No deferral possible

THE SECOND TIME:

- Misdemeanor
- Fines up to \$200
- Substance abuse screening/assessment at your expense
- If you are under 18, your parents will be notified
- Community service
- Deferral possible
- License shall be suspended 90 days: restriction after 30 days
- 30 days in jail possible upon violation of your probation or failure to pay fines

THE THIRD TIME:

- Misdemeanor
- Fines up to \$500
- Substance abuse screening/assessment at your expense
- If you are under 18, your parents will be notified
- Community service
- Deferral possible
- License shall be suspended 1 year; restriction after 90 days
- 60 days in jail possible upon violation of your probation or failure to pay fines

Michigan Marijuana Laws

Possession

- It is legal for adults to possess up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana in public in Michigan, with no more than 15 grams being cannabis concentrate.

Sale

- Adults in Michigan are permitted to transfer up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana to another adult, as long as nothing else of value changes hands and the transfer is not advertised to the public.
- Selling any amount of marijuana is a felony. The sale of less than five kilograms is punishable by up to four years in prison and a maximum fine of \$20,000.
- Sale of between five and 45 kilograms, meanwhile, comes with a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and a fine of \$500,000. If the weight is 45 kilograms or more, the top prison term is 15 years while the top fine is a massive \$10 million.



Offense	Penalty	Incarceration	Max. Fine
Possession for Personal Use			
Up to 2.5 oz	No Penalty	None	\$0
Up to 10 oz in the home	No Penalty	None	\$0
More than 2.5 oz up to 5 oz (first offense)	Civil Infraction	None	\$500
More than 5 oz (first offense)	Misdemeanor	None	\$500
Sale or Distribution			
Distribution of less than 2.5 oz without remuneration	No Penalty	None	\$0
Distribution of less than 5 oz without remuneration	Civil Infraction	None	\$ 500
Sale of less than 5 kg	Felony	4 years	\$20,000
45 kg or more	Felony	15 years	\$10,000,000

Federal Marijuana Laws

- Despite medical cannabis laws in 46 states, cannabis is still illegal under federal law. The federal government regulates drugs through the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. § 811), which does not recognize the difference between medical and recreational use of cannabis. These laws are generally applied only against persons who possess, cultivate, or distribute large quantities of cannabis.
- Under federal law, cannabis is treated like every other controlled substance, such as cocaine and heroin. The federal government places every controlled substance in a schedule, in principle according to its relative potential for abuse and medicinal value. Under the CSA, cannabis is classified as a Schedule I drug, which means that the federal government views cannabis as highly addictive and having no medical value. Doctors may not “prescribe” cannabis for medical use under federal law, though they can “recommend” its use under the First Amendment.

Warren Michigan City Ordinance MIP

(Applies to South Campus and M-TEC)

Sec. 4-5. – Unlawful purchases, consumption or possession by persons under twenty-one (21).

- (a) A person less than twenty-one (21) years of age shall not purchase or attempt to purchase, consume or attempt to consume, possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily alcohol content except as provided in this section. A person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by the following sanctions and is not subject to the sanctions prescribed in MCL 436.1909:
 - (1) For a first violation, by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). A court may order a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age under this subdivision to perform community service, participation in substance abuse prevention services or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services and/or to undergo substance abuse screening at his or her own expense.
 - (2) For a second violation, by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days but only if the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age has been found by the



court to have violated an order of probation, failed to successfully complete any treatment, screening, or community service ordered by the court, or failed to pay any fine for that conviction or juvenile adjudication, by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or both. The court may order the person under this subdivision to perform community service, participation in substance abuse prevention services or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services and/or undergo substance abuse screening and assessment as his or her own expense.

- (3) For a third or subsequent violation, by imprisonment for not more than sixty (60) days but only if the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age has been found by the court to have violated an order of probation, failed to successfully complete any treatment, screening, or community service ordered by the court, or failed to pay any fine for that conviction or juvenile adjudication, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or both. The court may order the person under this subdivision to perform community service, participation in substance abuse prevention services or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services and/or undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense.
- (b) When a person who has not previously been convicted of a violation of subsection (a) pleads guilty to a violation of subsection (a), the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the person on probation upon terms and conditions that include, but are not limited to, the sanctions set forth in subsection (a)(1) of this section and payment of a probation supervision fee as prescribed in section 3c of chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 771.3c. Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter a plea of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided by law. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge the individual and dismiss the proceedings. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime, including the additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions under subsection (a)(2) and (3) of this section. There may be only one (1) discharge or dismissal under this subsection as to an individual. The records and identifications division of the department of state police shall retain a nonpublic record of an arrest and discharge or dismissal under this subsection. This record shall be furnished to either or both of the following:
- (1) To a court, prosecutor, or police agency upon request for the purpose of showing that a defendant in a criminal action under subsection (a) has already once utilized this subsection.
 - (2) To the department of corrections, a prosecutor, or a law enforcement agency, upon the department's, a prosecutor's, or a law enforcement agency's request, subject to all of the following conditions:



- (i) At the time of the request, the individual is an employee of the department, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency, or an applicant for employment with the department, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency.
 - (ii) The record is used by the department, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency only to determine whether an employee has violated his or her conditions of employment or whether an applicant meets criteria for employment.
- (c) A violation of subsection (a) of this section successfully deferred, discharged, and dismissed under subsection (b) is considered a prior violation for the purposes of subsection (a)(2) and (3).
- (d) The secretary of state shall suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of an individual convicted of violating subsection (a) or (f) as provided in section 319 of the Michigan Vehicle Code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.319.
- (e) Preliminary breath test requested. A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age has consumed alcoholic liquor or has any bodily alcohol content may request the person to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis. A police officer may arrest a person based in whole or in part upon the results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis. The results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis or other acceptable blood alcohol test are admissible in a criminal prosecution to determine whether the minor has consumed or possessed alcoholic liquor.
- (f) Fraudulent identification. A person who furnishes fraudulent identification to a person less than twenty one (21) years of age, or notwithstanding subsection (a), a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who uses a fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (g) A law enforcement agency, upon determining that a person less than eighteen (18) years of age who is not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6, allegedly consumed, possessed, purchased alcoholic liquor, attempted to consume, possess, or purchase alcoholic liquor, or had any bodily alcohol content in violation of subsection (a) shall notify the parent or parents, custodian, or guardian of the person as to the nature of the violation if the name of a parent, guardian or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency shall notify the parent, guardian, or custodian not later than forty-eight (48) hours after the law enforcement agency determines that the person who allegedly violated subsection (a) is less than eighteen (18) years of age and not emancipated under 1968 PA 293; MCL 722.1 to 722.6. The law enforcement agency may notify the parent, guardian, or custodian by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt and actual notice including, but not limited to, notice in person, by telephone, or by first-class mail. If an individual less than seventeen (17) years of age is incarcerated for violating subsection (a), his or her parents or legal guardian shall be notified immediately as provided in this subsection.
- (h) Exceptions. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age from possessing alcoholic liquor during regular working hours and in the course of his or her employment if employed by a person licensed by the state,



by the liquor control commission, or by an agent of the liquor control commission, if the alcoholic liquor is not possessed for his or her personal consumption.

(i) The following individuals are not considered to be in violation of subsection (a):

- (1) A person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who has consumed alcoholic liquor and who voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation including, but not limited to, medical examination and treatment for any condition arising from a violation of sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan Penal Code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520b to 750.520g, committed against a minor.
 - (2) A person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who accompanies an individual who meets both of the following criteria:
 - (i) Has consumed alcoholic liquor.
 - (ii) Voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation including, but not limited to, medical examination and treatment for any condition arising from a violation of sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan Penal Code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.520b to 750.520g, committed against a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age.
 - (3) A person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who initiates contact with a peace officer or emergency medical services personnel for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance for a legitimate health care concern.
- (j) If a person under the age of eighteen (18) who is not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6, voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation as provided under subsection U), the health facility or agency shall notify the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the individual as to the nature of the treatment or observation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the health facility or agency.
- (k) This section shall not be construed to limit the civil or criminal liability of the vendor or the vendor's clerk, servant, agent, or employee for a violation of this chapter.
- (l) The consumption of alcoholic beverages by a person under twenty-one (21) years of age who is enrolled in a course offered by an accredited post secondary educational institution in an academic building of the institution under the supervision of a faculty member shall not be prohibited by this chapter if the purpose is solely educational and a necessary ingredient of the course.
- (m) The consumption by a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age of sacramental wine in connection with religious services at a church, synagogue, or temple is not prohibited by this chapter.
- (n) Subsection (a) does not apply to a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age who participates in either or both of the following:
- (1) An undercover operation in which the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the person's



employer and with the prior approval of the local prosecutor's office as part of an employer-sponsored internal enforcement action.

- (2) An undercover operation in which the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the state police, the commission, the police department as part of an enforcement action unless the initial or contemporaneous purchase or receipt of alcoholic liquor by the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age was not under the direction of the state police, the commission, or the police department and was not part of the undercover operation.
- (o) The state police, the commission, or the police department shall not recruit or attempt to recruit a person less than twenty-one (21) years of age for participation in an undercover operation at the scene of a violation of subsection (a) of this section, section 4-4(a) or (b), MCL 436.1701(1), or MCL 436.1801(2).
- (p) In a criminal prosecution for the violation of subsection (a) concerning a person less than twenty-one
(21) years of age having any bodily alcohol content, it is an affirmative defense that the person less than twenty-one (21) years of age consumed the alcoholic liquor in a venue or location where that consumption is legal.
- (q) As used in this section:
 - (1) The term "any bodily alcohol content" means either of the following:
 - (i) An alcohol content of not less than two hundredths (0.02) gram or more per one hundred (100) milliliters of blood per two hundred ten (210) liters of breath or per sixty-seven (67) milliliters of urine.
 - (ii) Any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting from the consumption of alcoholic liquor, other than consumption of alcoholic liquor as a part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony.
 - (2) The term "emergency medical services personnel" means that term as defined in section 20904 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.20904.
 - (3) The term "health facility or agency" means that term as defined in section 20106 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.20106.

(Ord. No. 80-709, § 1, 5-14-13)

State Law reference- MCL 436.1703.

Clinton Township Michigan Township Ordinance

(Applies to Center Campus and East Campus)

608.01 Purchase by Minors, Sale or Delivery to Minors

(a) Prohibited Actions by Minors.

- (1) A minor shall not purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic liquor, consume or attempt to consume alcoholic liquor, possess or attempt to possess alcoholic liquor, or have any bodily alcohol content, except as provided in this section. A minor who violates this subsection is responsible for a city civil infraction or guilty of a misdemeanor as follows:
 - A. For the first violation, the minor is responsible for a city civil infraction and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00). A court may order a minor under this subdivision to participate in substance use



disorder services as defined in section 6230 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, M.C.L.A. 333.6230, and designated by the Administrator of the Office of Substance Abuse Services, and may order the minor to perform community service and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (a) (5). A minor may be found responsible or admit responsibility only once under this subdivision.

- B. If a violation of this subsection occurs after one prior judgment, the minor is guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor under this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment for not more than thirty days if the court finds that the minor violated an order of probation, failed to successfully complete any treatment, screening, or community service ordered by the court, or failed to pay any fine for that conviction or juvenile adjudication, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or both. A court may order a minor under this subdivision to participate in substance use disorder services as defined in section 6230 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, M.C.L.A. 333.6230, and designated by the Administrator of the Office of Substance Abuse Services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (a)(5).
 - C. If a violation of this subsection occurs after two or more prior judgments, the minor is guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor under this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, if the court finds that the minor violated an order of probation, failed to successfully complete any treatment, screening, or community service ordered by the court, or failed to pay any fine for that conviction or juvenile adjudication, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or both, as applicable. A court may order a minor under this subdivision to participate in substance use disorder services as defined in section 6230 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, M.C.L.A. 333.6230, and designated by the Administrator of the Office of Substance Abuse Services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense as described in subsection (a)(5).
- (2) An individual who furnishes fraudulent identification to a minor or, notwithstanding subsection (a)(l), a minor who uses fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than ninety-three days or a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or both.
 - (3) If an individual who pleads guilty to a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a)(l)B. or offers a plea of admission in a juvenile delinquency proceeding for a misdemeanor violation of subsection (a)(l)B., the court, without entering a judgment of guilt in a criminal proceeding or a determination in a juvenile delinquency proceeding that the juvenile has committed the offense and with the consent of the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the individual on probation. The terms and conditions of that probation include, but are not



limited to, the sanctions set forth in subsection 608.01(a)(2), payment of the costs including minimum state cost as provided for in section 18m of chapter XIIA of the Probate Code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, M.C.L.A. 712A.18m, and section 1j of chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1927 PA 175, M.C.L.A. 769.1j, and the costs of probation as prescribed in section 3 of chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1927 PA 175, M.C.L.A. 771.3. If a court finds that an individual violated a term or condition of probation or that the individual is utilizing this subsection in another court, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt, or a determination in a juvenile delinquency proceeding that the individual has committed the offense, and proceed as otherwise provided by law. If an individual fulfills the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall discharge the individual and dismiss the proceedings. A discharge and dismissal under this section is without adjudication of guilt or without a determination in a juvenile delinquency proceeding that the individual has committed the offense and is not a conviction or juvenile adjudication for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law on conviction of a crime. An individual may obtain only one discharge and dismissal under this subsection. The court shall maintain a nonpublic record of the matter while proceedings are deferred and the individual is on probation and if there is a discharge and dismissal under this subsection. The Secretary of State shall retain a nonpublic record of a plea and of the discharge and dismissal under this subsection. These records shall be furnished to any of the following:

- A. To a court, prosecutor, or police agency on request for the purpose of determining if an individual has already utilized this subsection.
 - B. To the Department of Corrections, a prosecutor, or a law enforcement agency, on the Department's, a prosecutor's, or a law enforcement agency's request, subject to all of the following conditions: At the time of the request, the individual is an employee of the Department of Corrections, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency, or an applicant for employment with the Department of Corrections, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency.
 - C. The record is used by the Department of Corrections, the prosecutor, or the law enforcement agency only to determine whether an employee has violated his or her conditions of employment or whether an applicant meets criteria for employment.
- (4) A misdemeanor violation of subsection (A) successfully deferred, discharged, and dismissed under subsection (C) is considered a prior judgment for the purposes of subsection (a)(1)C.
- (5) A court may order an individual found responsible for or convicted of violating subsection (a)(1) to undergo screening and assessment by a person or agency as designated by the department-designated community mental health entity as defined in section 100a of the Mental Health Code, 1974 PA 258, M.C.L.A. 330.1100a, to determine whether the individual is likely to benefit from rehabilitative services, including alcohol or drug education and alcohol or drug treatment programs. A court may order an individual subject to a misdemeanor conviction or juvenile adjudication of, or placed on probation regarding, a violation



of subsection (a)(l) to submit to a random or regular preliminary chemical breath analysis. The parent, guardian, or custodian of a minor who is less than eighteen years of age and not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, M.C.L.A. 722.1 to 722.6, may request a random or regular preliminary chemical breath analysis as part of the probation.

- (6) The Secretary of State shall suspend the operator's or chauffeur's license of an individual convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a)(l) or of violating subsection (a)(2) as provided in section 319 of the Michigan Vehicle Code, 1949 PA 300, M.C.L.A. 257.319.
- (7) A peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe a minor has consumed alcoholic liquor or has any bodily alcohol content may request that individual to submit to a preliminary chemical breath analysis. If a minor does not consent to a preliminary chemical breath analysis, the analysis shall not be administered without a court order, but a peace officer may seek to obtain a court order. The results of a preliminary chemical breath analysis or other acceptable blood alcohol test are admissible in a state civil infraction proceeding or criminal prosecution to determine if the minor has consumed or possessed alcoholic liquor or had any bodily alcohol content.
- (8) A law enforcement agency, on determining that an individual who is less than eighteen years of age and not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, M.C.L.A. 722.1 to 722.6, allegedly consumed, possessed, or purchased alcoholic liquor, attempted to consume, possess, or purchase alcoholic liquor, or had any bodily alcohol content in violation of subsection (a)(l) shall notify the parent or parents, custodian, or guardian of the individual as to the nature of the violation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency shall notify the parent, guardian, or custodian not later than forty-eight hours after the law enforcement agency determines that the individual who allegedly violated subsection (a)(l) is less than eighteen years of age and not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, M.C.L.A. 722.1 to 722.6. The law enforcement agency may notify the parent, guardian, or custodian by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice including, but not limited to, notice in person, by telephone, or by first-class mail. If an individual less than seventeen years of age is incarcerated for violating subsection (a)(l), his or her parents or legal guardian shall be notified immediately as provided in this subsection.
- (9) This section does not prohibit a minor from possessing alcoholic liquor during regular working hours and in the course of his or her employment if employed by a person licensed by this act, by the commission, or by an agent of the commission, if the alcoholic liquor is not possessed for his or her personal consumption.
- (10) The following individuals are not considered to be in violation of subsection (a)(l):



- A. A minor who has consumed alcoholic liquor and who voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation including, but not limited to, medical examination and treatment for any condition arising from a violation of sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan Penal Code, 1931 PA 328, M.C.L.A. 750.520b to 750.520g, committed against a minor.
 - B. A minor who accompanies an individual who meets both of the following criteria:
 - 1. Has consumed alcoholic liquor; and
 - 2. Voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation including, but not limited to, medical examination and treatment for any condition arising from a violation of sections 520b to 520g of the Michigan Penal Code, 1931 PA 328, M.C.L.A. 750.520b to 750.520g, committed against a minor.
 - C. A minor who initiates contact with a peace officer or emergency medical services personnel for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance for a legitimate health care concern.
- (11) If a minor who is less than eighteen years of age and who is not emancipated under 1968 PA 293, M.C.L.A. 722.1 to 722.6, voluntarily presents himself or herself to a health facility or agency for treatment or for observation as provided under subsection (a)(I 0), the health facility or agency shall notify the parent or parents, guardian, or custodian of the individual as to the nature of the treatment or observation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the health facility or agency.
- (12) This section does not limit the civil or criminal liability of a vendor or the vendor's clerk, servant, agent, or employee for a violation of this act.
- (13) The consumption of alcoholic liquor by a minor who is enrolled in a course offered by an accredited post secondary educational institution in an academic building of the institution under the supervision of a faculty member is not prohibited by this act if the purpose of the consumption is solely educational and is a requirement of the course.
- (14) The consumption by a minor of sacramental wine in connection with religious services at a church, synagogue, or temple is not prohibited by this act.
- (15) Subsection (a)(I) does not apply to a minor who participates in either or both of the following:
- A. An undercover operation in which the minor purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the person's employer and with the prior approval of the local prosecutor's office as part of an employer-sponsored internal enforcement action; and/or
 - B. An undercover operation in which the minor purchases or receives alcoholic liquor under the direction of the state police, the commission, or a local police agency as part of an enforcement action unless the initial or contemporaneous purchase or receipt of alcoholic liquor by the minor



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 than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual	5 kgs or more mixture	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. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)		5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)		40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)		10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)		100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)		1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)		5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture	50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture		
PCP (Schedule II)		10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		
PENALTIES					
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)		Any amount	First Offense: Not more that 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.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)		1 gm or more	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		
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.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)		30 to 999 mgs	Second Offense: Not more 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual		
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.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)		Less than 30 mgs	Second Offense: Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an 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.		
DRUG	QUANTITY		1 st OFFENSE	2 nd OFFENSE	
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not less than 10 years, not more than lifeIf death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lifeFine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not less than 20 years, not more than lifeIf death or serious injury, mandatory lifeFine 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 yearsIf death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lifeFine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not less than 10 years, not more than lifeIf death or serious injury, mandatory lifeFine 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not more than 20 yearsIf death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lifeFine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not more than 30 yearsIf death or seroius injury, mandatory lifeFine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual	
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not more than 5 yearsFine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not more than 10 yearsFine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual	
Hashish	10 kg or less				
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less				



was not under the direction of the state police, the commission, or the local police agency and was not part of the undercover operation.

(16) The state police, the commission, or a local police agency shall not recruit or attempt to recruit a minor for participation in an undercover operation at the scene of a violation of subsection (a)(l), M.C.L.A. 436.1701(1), or M.C.L.A. 436.1801(2).

(17) In a prosecution for the violation of subsection (a)(l) concerning a minor having any bodily alcohol content, it is an affirmative defense that the minor consumed the alcoholic liquor in a venue or location where that consumption is legal.

(18) As used in this section:

A. "Any bodily alcohol content" means either of the following:

1. An alcohol content of 0.02 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine.
2. Any presence of alcohol within a person's body resulting from the consumption of alcoholic liquor, other than consumption of alcoholic liquor as a part of a generally recognized religious service or ceremony.

B. "Emergency medical services personnel" means that term as defined in section 20904 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, M.C.L.A. 333.20904.

C. "Health facility or agency" means that term as defined in section 20106 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, M.C.L.A. 333.20106.

D. "Prior judgment" means a conviction, juvenile adjudication, finding of responsibility, or admission of responsibility for any of the following, whether under a law of this state, a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law of this state, a law of the United States substantially corresponding to a law of this state, or a law of another state substantially corresponding to a law of this state:

1. This section or M.C.L.A. 436.1701 or M.C.L.A. 436.1707.

2. Section 624a, 624b, or 625 of the Michigan Vehicle Code, 1949 PA 300, M.C.L.A. 257.624a, 257.624b, and 257.625.

3. Section 80176, 81134, or 82127 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, M.C.L.A. 324.80176, 324.81134, and 324.82127.

4. Section 167a or 237 of the Michigan Penal Code, 1939 PA 328, M.C.L.A. 750.167a and 750.237.

(b) Sale or Delivery to Minors Prohibited.

(1) No person shall knowingly sell or furnish alcoholic liquor to a person who is under twenty-one years of age, or fail to make diligent inquiry as to whether the person is under twenty-one years of age. The person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided within this Code of Ordinances.

(2) A suitable sign describing the requirements of applicable Michigan laws, including M.C.L.A. 436.33 as amended and the penalties for violating such provisions shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each room where alcoholic liquors are sold. Such sign shall be approved and furnished by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission.



- (3) For a violation of subsection (a)(l), proof that the defendant or the defendant's agent or employee demanded and was shown before furnishing alcoholic liquor to a person under twenty-one years of age, a motor vehicle operator's license or a registration certificate issued by a federal selective service or other bona-fide documentary evidence of the agent identity of that person, shall be a defense to an action under this section.
- (c) Bringing Alcoholic Beverages Into an Establishment Licensed to Sell Same Prohibited. No person shall bring any alcoholic beverage nor permit any alcoholic beverage to be brought into an establishment licensed to sell alcoholic beverages except that the person may make a lawful delivery of alcoholic beverages to an establishment licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided within this Code of Ordinances.
(Ord. 222-A-6. Passed 12-10-84; Ord. 438. Passed 11-27-17.)

Where to Get Help

The Macomb College Police participate in the *Hope Not Handcuffs* initiative through Families Against Narcotics.

What is it?

Hope Not Handcuffs is an initiative started by Families Against Narcotics (FAN), aimed at bringing new law enforcement and community organizations together in an effort to find viable treatment options for individuals seeking help to reduce dependency with heroin, prescription drugs and alcohol. It is a solution.

How it Works

A person struggling with any drug addiction can come to any of the participating police agencies and ask for help. They will be greeted with support, compassion and respect. If accepted into the program*, the individual will be guided through a brief intake process to ensure proper treatment placement.

Health Risks

Health Risks Associated With The use Of Illicit Drugs And Alcohol Abuse

Chemical effects of drugs on the brain

Drugs and alcohol have various effects on both mental and physical health. The short-term effects may depend on the amount used, the potency of purity of the substance, and whether it is mixed or used in combination with any other mind-altering substances. Drugs and alcohol can affect a person's thinking, mood, energy level, and perception. They may impair motor functioning, interfere with decision-making and problem solving, and reduce inhibition, as well as cause a host of physical problems.

Some of the more common substances of abuse include, alcohol, hallucinogens, opioids, benzodiazepines, and inhalants, each of which produce their own short-term and long-term effects.

Side Effects of Alcohol Abuse

A few factors impact the speed at which alcohol's effects are felt. If someone consumes alcohol on an empty stomach, he or she may feel the effects far quicker than someone drinking after a large meal. Weight and body composition also affect alcohol metabolism and intoxication levels.

Depending on the amount of drinking taking place, the short-term effects of acute alcohol intoxication



can range from mild to devastating. Potential effects include:

- Mood swings
- Impaired judgment
- Coordination issues
- Trouble concentrating
- Memory problems
- Slurred speech
- Uncontrolled eye movement
- Stupor
- Coma

Relatively mild intoxication can result in increased sociability and euphoria, while higher levels of consumption can result in sedation and dangerously slowed pulse and breathing rate. Drinking large amounts of alcohol can result in blackouts, or amnesia for the events that occurred while intoxicated.

Side Effects of Hallucinogen Abuse

Hallucinogens, such as DMT, LSD, psilocybin (magic mushrooms), and peyote (mescaline), may all differ slightly in terms of the duration and intensity of their psychoactive and physiological effects, but there are some areas of overlap in the character of such effects. Possible short-term effects of hallucinogens may include:

- Hallucinations
- Intensified perceptions
- Significant anxiety or depression
- Increased heart rate
- Heart Palpitations
- Dilated Pupils
- Blurred vision
- Excessive sweating
- Tremors
- Paranoia
- Impaired judgment
- Impaired motor control

Hallucinogen intoxication is commonly referred to as a “trip,” and a negative experience is called a “bad trip.” There have been some reports of an association between certain hallucinogens and suicidality, although such occurrences are very rare.

Side Effects of Opioid Abuse

Using Opioid, such as heroin or misusing prescription painkillers, like Vicodin, Percocet, and OxyContin, can be particularly dangerous because of their risks for profound respiratory depression and overdose. Heroin is commonly injected or snorted (and sometimes smoked), while opioid painkillers are most often taken orally, yet may also be crushed and snorted,



or mixed with liquid solution and injected...

Some side effects typical of opioids include:

- Initial euphoric rush followed by apathy
- Male experiencing the negative side effects of opioid abuse
- Dysphoria, or unease
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Pinpoint pupils
- Itching skin
- Drowsiness
- Memory impairments
- Inattention to the environment
- Slowed thinking and movements
- Slurred Speech
- Coma

The pronounced drowsiness and intermittent dosing off exhibited by an opioid user is often called “being on the nod.” The decreased breathing rate caused by opioid intoxication can result in overdoses associated respiratory arrest, oxygen deprivation, and subsequent brain and vital organ injury.

Side Effects of Benzodiazepines Abuse

Benzodiazepines are depressants that are prescribed in the treatment of muscle spasms, tremors, acute seizures, alcohol and drug withdrawal symptoms, anxiety, and insomnia. Commonly prescribed benzodiazepines include, Xanax, Valium, Ativan, Klonopin. Benzodiazepine misuse may result in the following short-term effects:

- Drowsiness
- Impaired physical coordination and balance
- Impaired attention and memory
- Depression
- Vertigo
- Tremors
- Respiratory depression

Benzodiazepines have a high potential for abuse based on their sedative properties, especially when combined with other depressants including alcohol and opioids.

Side Effects of Inhalant Abuse

Inhalants are a diverse group of psychoactive substances, with some examples including everyday household products, such as cleaning fluids, spray paint, glue, and markers. Users typically inhale the chemicals in through the mouth or nose, either directly or from a soaked rag. Sometimes individuals inhale chemicals from a plastic bag or balloon. These drugs are often abused by children or adolescents because they are so easily available. The short-term effects of many inhalants are short-lived, only lasting a few minutes. The



possible effects of inhalant abuse include:

- Euphoria
- Apathy
- Delusions
- Hallucinations
- Slow movement and thought
- Lethargy
- Poor judgment
- Dizziness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Slowed and delayed reflexes
- Impaired coordination
- Blurred vision slurred speech
- Tremors
- Stupor
- Coma

Even short-term use of inhalants can have a fatal consequence, though. People who inhale from a closed container, such as a plastic bag, may experience unconsciousness, coma, and death. There is also a condition called “sudden sniffing death” that may occur shortly after inhalant use that it likely due to acute development of a fatal arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat) or a heart attack.

Some benzodiazepines are eliminated from the body slowly, which can lead to an accumulation of the drug in fatty tissue. Therefore, there symptoms of excess use may take a few days to appear.

Chronic benzodiazepine users may experience the following long-term effects:

- Impaired thinking, memory, and judgment
- Disorientation
- Confusion
- Slurred speech
- Muscle weakness
- Lack of coordination

Long-Term Side Effects of Inhalant Abuse

Various inhalant substances can be toxic or poisonous to the human body and can lead to may severe health problems. These long-term effects may include:

- Liver damage
- Kidney damage
- Hearing loss
- Bone marrow damage
- Brain damage
- Sinus infections



- Chronic Bronchitis
- Asthma exacerbations
- Depression
- Anxiety

Drug and Alcohol Treatment

Macomb Community College recognizes that alcoholism and drug abuse can directly affect student success inside and outside the classroom. If you, or someone you know, needs help or information regarding alcohol and drug abuse, here are some resources available to you on campus and throughout the county. Most information is free and many treatment and counseling centers operate on an ability-to-pay basis.

If a person is uninsured or has Medicaid, we will work directly with the Macomb County Office of Substance Abuse (MCOSA) for placement. If a person has private insurance, we will provide them with treatment options covered by their plan. Regardless, our team will work to get them into treatment as soon as possible. Over 600 volunteer Angels will help with paperwork and provide compassionate support until a treatment option is found.

*Exceptions that may make someone ineligible for the program: A felony or domestic violence warrant, danger to others, under 18 without parent or guardian consent, or medical condition that may need hospitalization.

College Resources

- **Counseling Office**
Center Campus H103
586.286.2228

South Campus G370
586.445.7999

Referral for drug and alcohol problems.
- **Student Options for Success (SOS)**
South Campus G-370
586.447.8609

Providing community referrals for non-academic expenses.

Public Resources

- **RUCC (Recovery United Community Center)**
32577 Garfield Rd.
586.552.1120
www.ruccfraser.com
psarris@CAREofSEM.com
- **CARE of Southeastern Michigan**
31900 Utica Rd.
586.541.2273
info@careofsem.com



- **Macomb County Office of Substance Abuse (MCOSA)**

22550 Hall Rd., Clinton Twp.

586.469.5278

Macomb County clearinghouse for information, assessment and referrals for individuals and/or families with drug and alcohol problems.

- **Eastwood Clinic**

37500 Garfield, Clinton Twp.

586.792.5335

Eastwood Clinic

22708 Harper, St. Clair Shores

586.445.2210

Mental health and all substance abuse. Group and individual therapy. Wide range of insurances accepted. Covered by (MCOSA).

- **Alcoholics Anonymous Metropolitan Office**

380 Hilton, Ferndale

248.541.6565

Peer recovery program for alcoholics.

www.aa.org

- **Henry Ford Behavioral Health**

15420 19 Mile Rd., Clinton Twp.

586.226.7007

Outpatient alcohol and drug abuse treatment. Individual, family and group counseling.

- **Clinton Counseling Center**

Two Crocker Boulevard, Mt. Clemens

586.468.2266

Outpatient alcohol and drug abuse treatment. Individual, family and group counseling.

- **Macomb Family Services**

36975 Utica Rd., Ste. 104, Clinton Twp.

586.226.3440

124 W Gates, Romeo

586.752.9696

35000 Division, Richmond

586.727.5529

Providing services for mental health, substance abuse, gambling, domestic violence, senior services and parent education.

- **Drug and Alcohol Rehab Headquarters**

1.866.720.3784

- **The Judson Center**

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

1220 E 12 Mile Road, Warren 48093

586.573.1810



- **Narcotics Anonymous**
726 Livernois Rd., Ferndale
Michigan Region 800.230.4085
Metro Detroit Region 877.338.1188
Peer recovery program for drug addicts.

A complete directory to Macomb County substance abuse services is available by calling the Macomb County Office of Substance Abuse, 586.469.5278.

- **Hope not Handcuffs**
833.202.HOPE (4673)
<https://www.familiesagainstnarcotics.org/hopenothandcuffs>



Hope Not Handcuffs is available within 100+ police agencies in [Michigan](#) and 60+ [New York](#) locations.

What is it?

Hope Not Handcuffs is an initiative started by Families Against Narcotics (FAN), aimed at bringing law enforcement and community organizations together in an effort to find viable treatment options for individuals seeking help to reduce dependency with heroin, prescription drugs, and alcohol. It is a solution.

How It Works

A person struggling with any substance use disorder can come to any of the participating police agencies and ask for help. They will be greeted with support, compassion, and respect. If accepted into the program*, the individual will be guided through a brief intake process to ensure proper treatment placement.

If a person is uninsured or has Medicaid, we will work directly with the local Office of Substance Abuse Services for placement. If a person has private insurance, we will provide them with treatment options covered by their plan. Regardless, our team will work to get them into treatment as soon as possible. We have more than 600 volunteer Angels, and one of them will help with paperwork and provide compassionate support until a treatment option is found.

Other Frequently Asked Questions

*Exceptions that may make someone ineligible for the program: a felony or domestic violence warrant; danger to others; medical condition that may need hospitalization.

HAVE QUESTIONS?

please call our toll-free number.

833-202-HOPE (4673)

7664*

Connections to Hope

*Number of times recovery resources were provided to individuals since February 1, 2017

ONLINE OPTION

If you need help and are unable to get to a participating police department, you can fill out our online assessment form and an Angel will contact you as soon as possible.

START HERE



- **HARM:LESS**

833.333.1973 Call

586.909.7250 Text

<https://www.familiesagainstnarcotics.org/harmless>

If you are experiencing problems as the result of substance abuse, please keep in mind the services offered by the Employee Assistance Center. The Center, which is totally independent of the College, will provide you with professional diagnosis and referral in complete confidence. It is always there to help you or your dependents. Telephone 586.542.1555.

HARM:LESS

Harm Reduction Support Team
AN INITIATIVE OF FAMILIES AGAINST NARCOTICS

Our number one goal is to help save lives!

HARM:LESS is the harm reduction initiative of Families Against Narcotics. It focuses on reducing the negative consequences associated with substance use disorder and, first and foremost, saving lives. Our HARM:LESS Support Team members meet people where they're at—in parks, on the street, etc.—and help connect them with the essentials they need to stay safe, healthy, relatively comfortable...and *alive*. In a perfect world, we'd love to see everyone who struggles with addiction seek treatment. But the world isn't perfect, and we want people who aren't ready for treatment to know that they matter, too. And that we care about them.

[DONATE TO HARM:LESS](#)

WHAT IS HARM REDUCTION?

According to the National Harm Reduction Coalition, harm reduction incorporates a spectrum of strategies that includes safer use, managed use, abstinence, meeting people who use drugs "where they're at," and addressing conditions of use along with the use itself.



HARM:LESS Means *Less Harm*

HARM:LESS can connect people who are struggling with substance use disorder to essentials like:

- Narcan for reversing opioid overdoses
- Sterile use supplies
- Syringes
- Hep C / HIV testing
- Basic healthcare services
- Medication assisted treatment (MAT)
- Peer recovery services
- Access & transportation to treatment
- And more

Need assistance? Contact HARM:LESS.

Call: 833-333-1973

Text: 586-909-7250



Drug and Alcohol Sanctions

The following are examples of sanctions that may be imposed against individual respondents or student organizations found responsible for committing Prohibited Conduct:

- **Counseling.** A documented discussion with the Dean of Student Success, or designee (hereinafter “Dean”), designed to help Respondent understand why their conduct is concerning and how to improve their conduct in the future.
- **Warning.** Written notice that continuation or repetition of prohibited conduct may be cause for additional or increased sanctions.
- **Probation.** A written reprimand specifying the violation for which the student is held responsible, along with a statement indicating that the student is on probation for a specified period of time. The College may impose terms of probation, such as specific things the student or organization must do or accomplish while on probation, or for probation to expire. Students on probation are not considered to be in good standing with the College. A student who commits a further offense while on probation, or who does not fulfill the terms of his or her problem, may have their probation extended, or have additional or increased sanctions imposed.
- **Restrictions and Loss of Privilege.** Denial of restriction of certain privileges for a designated period of time.
- **Suspension.** Separation from one or more classes, activities ,programs, campuses, buildings, or fro the College altogether, for a defines period of time or until specified conditions are satisfied. The College may defer a suspension, meaning that the suspension will occur only if prescribed conditions are not timely satisfied.
- **Expulsion.** Permanent separation of the student form the College.
- **Restitution.** A directive requiring Respondent to reimburse or compensate the victim or the College for any loss, damage, or inquiry Respondent caused. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.
- **Other Sanctions.** Work assignments, community service, academic counseling, substance abuse counseling, restorative solutions, or other discretionary sanctions to help the student learn and improve.
- **No Contact.** A restriction where Respondent is directed in writing to have no contact of any type with a particular individual or individuals.
- **Withholding Degree or Certificate.** The College may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the process set fourth in the Code, including the satisfactory completion of any sanctions imposed.

The type and severity of the sanction will depend on the severity of the offense and/or Respondent’s disciplinary history.



Distribution, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on college property is forbidden by Articles I and VI of the Campus Rules and Regulations. Violations of these rules may result in disciplinary action (reprimand, suspension, or discharge, depending on the circumstances of the case) and/or a requirement that you undertake a rehabilitation program. Furthermore, all persons employed under a federal grant must, as a condition of employment, comply with these rules and notify the College of any criminal drug statutes conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after the date of such conviction.

Drug free schools and community act information: The college shall conduct a biennial review of this Policy to: 1) determine its effectiveness and implement changes, if needed; and 2) determine the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that (i) occur on campus or during college activities; and (ii) are reported to college officials.