

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
(Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)



**Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide:
A Substance Use & Abuse Awareness Program
(Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)**

- Standards of Conduct
- Legal Sanctions (local, state and federal)
- Disciplinary Sanctions & Campus policies
- Health Risks (includes commonly abused drugs)
- Drug and Alcohol Programs (local treatment options)

For more information, contact the Office of Student Affairs or the Campus Safety and Security Manager. All inquiries are confidential.

This report is written according to guidelines outlined in Section 22: The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989- Public Law 101-226, EDGAR Part 86 and Title IV Guidelines.

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
(Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

Table of Contents

Drug Prevention Program Certification3

Standards of conduct for employees and students regarding drugs and alcohol.....4

Legal Requirements and Sanctions4

Title IV Guidelines (financial aid eligibility)7

Policies (Disciplinary Sanctions)7

Health risks associated with the use of drugs and alcohol abuse.....8

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Education and Treatment.....14

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

Substance Use and Abuse Awareness and Prevention Program Certification Institutions of Higher Education

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (DFSCA) and the Department of Education regulations at 34 C.F.R. Part 86, Sherman College has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program, and provides information on alcohol and drug awareness for its students and employees that include the annual distribution of program information through the student affairs and human resources offices. The material is maintained for ongoing access via the student online learning platform in addition to online via the college's website for students and employees. Help and treatment options are published to the campus community via this document which is disseminated to all new incoming students and employees, and routinely to all previously existing campus members.

Sherman College of Chiropractic prohibits the use of alcohol and other drugs. The college will enforce federal, state, and local laws, as well as its own alcohol and drug policies.

See:

Policy 8004 – Student Code of Conduct

Policy 8010 – Substance Use Regulations

Policy 8013-Student Tobacco

I. Standards of Conduct for Employees and Students Regarding Drugs and Alcohol :

- A. The possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages is forbidden on the premises of the college, except when approved by the president for special events. In such cases, the event organizer must obtain prior written consent from the college president or his or her designee.
- B. The possession, use or distribution of illegal drugs or substances of any kind is forbidden on the premises of the college.
- C. The unlawful possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs or substances and alcohol on or off campus may result in immediate dismissal.
- D. Individuals and sponsoring groups are accountable for their choices and behavior. If alcohol or other drug violations occur, the following disciplinary systems may be utilized:
 - Processes that follow Policy 8004-Student Code of Conduct
 - College's Student Conduct Review Board
 - Legal prosecution
- E. An employee under contract may be dismissed before the end of a contract term for the unlawful possession, use, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs or substances or for teaching under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- F. Students, employees, and guests must adhere to federal, state, local and college rules and regulations.

Refer to Policy 8010 (Substance Use Regulations) for policy details and standards.

II. Standards of Conduct for Students Regarding Tobacco Use:

A tobacco-free environment helps create a safe and healthy campus environment. Smoking and

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

secondhand smoke are known to cause serious lung diseases, heart disease and cancer. Sherman College recognizes the hazards caused by tobacco use and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. Our policy to provide a tobacco-free environment for employees, students and visitors was established to keep a safe and healthy learning and working environment. This policy covers the smoking of any tobacco product and the use of smokeless tobacco products, *tobacco simulation products and e-cigarettes, and it applies to students, faculty, staff and visitors

Sherman College does not discriminate against employees or students based on the lawful use of tobacco products off campus. However, Sherman College prohibits the use of any tobacco and tobacco simulation product on campus grounds regardless of whether it is smoked, vaped, chewed, or held in the mouth. Any student or employee using tobacco or a tobacco simulation product on campus is subject to disciplinary action, including, but not limited to a \$25 fine for each occurrence.

Refer to Policy 8013 (STUDENT TOBACCO USE) for the above standard.

III. Legal Requirements:

Alcohol

A. South Carolina Law: Individuals must be 21 years of age to purchase, possess, and/or consume alcohol. It is illegal to give or sell alcoholic beverages to persons who are under 21 years of age or who are intoxicated.

B. Open Container Law: The State of South Carolina complies with the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21): The State of South Carolina has voluntarily submitted its open container law to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for review and has been found to be in compliance with the provision in the federal highway bill, TEA-21.

Open Container (beer, wine): South Carolina law prohibits having an open container of beer or wine in a moving vehicle of any kind, except in the trunk or luggage compartment. If you are convicted of violating this law, you face a fine of up to \$100 or imprisonment for up to 30 days. (S.C. Code of Laws Section 61-4-110)

Open Container (liquor): South Carolina law prohibits having an open container of liquor in a moving vehicle of any kind, except in the trunk or luggage compartment. If you are convicted of violating this law, you face a fine of up to \$100 or imprisonment for up to 30 days. (S.C. Code of Laws Section 61-4-4020)

Drugs

South Carolina drug crimes are classified as either felonies or as misdemeanors, depending upon the classification of the type of drug, the amount of the drug, and whether the person is charged with simple possession, drug sale / drug distribution, or drug trafficking. Drug crimes may be prosecuted through both the South Carolina state court and the federal district court systems.

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

South Carolina drug crimes may be classified into one or more of the following common categories:

- Drug possession crimes – where a defendant may be charged with actual possession or constructive possession (i.e. when the drugs are found in a motor vehicle, home, or some other area within the defendant’s immediate grasp or vicinity).
- Drug possession with intent to distribute – where the drugs found are of a sufficient quantity to presume that the defendant intended to sell or distribute them.
- Drug manufacturing – cultivating, producing, preparing illegal drugs for distribution or personal use.
- Drug trafficking crimes – where the drugs that were found weighed a certain amount.
- Drug conspiracy charges – where there was an explicit or implicit agreement between two or more individuals to engage in a criminal enterprise, such as selling or distributing drugs in an open-air drug market.

C: Control substances/drugs: when it comes to South Carolina drug trafficking charges is the amount of a particular controlled substance in a defendant’s possession, in accordance with the amounts specified in South Carolina Code of Laws §44-53-370(e). As a skilled attorney could clarify in further detail, anyone who possesses more than the following quantities of controlled substances may face charges for drug trafficking in South Carolina:

10 pounds of marijuana
10 grams of cocaine
Four grams of morphine or opium
15 grams of methaqualone (Quaaludes)
100 dosage units of LSD or MDMA
One gram of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)
50 milliliters of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (Xyrem)

Varying Consequences for Different Substances

State law establishes different criminal penalties upon conviction for the trafficking of different controlled substances. For instance, trafficking 10 pounds of marijuana allows for maximum penalties of one to 10 years in prison plus \$10,000 in fines, while trafficking 10 grams of cocaine could lead to a prison sentence of three to 10 years as well as a maximum \$25,000 fine.

In addition to differentiating between different types of controlled substances, state law also prescribes different penalties based on the amount of a controlled substance that a defendant allegedly trafficked. Someone who traffics between 100 and 1,000 pounds of marijuana, for example, may face enhanced penalties of up to 25 years behind bars and a \$25,000 fine, and the maximum fine for marijuana trafficking is \$200,000 for the trafficking of more than 10,000 pounds of marijuana and/or individual marijuana plants.

Finally, repeat convictions for drug trafficking allow for increased penalties upon conviction regardless of the amount of a controlled substance found in a defendant’s possession. A drug trafficking attorney in South Carolina could explain what repercussions a particular charge might result in during a private consultation.

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

D: Marijuana: Marijuana possession is a misdemeanor, which is less serious than a felony, convicted individuals may still face harsh penalties. A marijuana possession conviction in South Carolina can result in up to 30 days or 6 months in jail depending on the total amount of weight of the drugs, a fine of up to \$1,000, or any combination. When individuals commit subsequent drug offenses, they can face even harsher penalties. A subsequent conviction for marijuana possession (which is also a misdemeanor) can result in up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$2,000.

If the accused possesses under one ounce of marijuana, the potential penalties are 30 days in jail and/or a fine of between \$100 and \$200. A subsequent offense for possessing under one ounce of marijuana can result in one year of jail time and/or a fine of between \$200 and \$1,000. If the accused possesses over one ounce of marijuana, then the prosecutor may presume an intent to sell.

Referenced: South Carolina Criminal Law Dayne Phillips www.sccriminallaws.com. Recorded on July 31, 2024.

IV. SANCTIONS:

The Office of Student Affairs shall have discretion to exercise jurisdiction over conduct which occurs off-campus when incidents involve alleged misconduct such as:

1. Physical assault, threats of violence, or conduct that threatens health or safety of any person.
2. Possession or use of weapons, explosives, or destructive devices.
3. Manufacture, sale, or distribution of controlled substances.
4. Hate crimes.
5. Hazing.
6. Conduct, which would constitute felony burglary, robbery, theft, etc.
7. Disorderly conduct.

Students found to be in violation of Sherman College's Code of Conduct Policy 8004, the Substance Use Regulations Policy 8010 or the Student Tobacco Use Policy 8013 will be held accountable for their actions and will face disciplinary action and/or legal prosecution.

If students are found to be in violation of any of the following infractions, the following minimum sanctions are likely to occur:

1. Distribution of illegal drugs or substances: Dismissal
2. Possession, use or manufacture of illegal drugs: Two (2) term suspension minimum/Dismissal
3. Providing patient care while under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drugs or substances: Two (2) term suspension minimum/Dismissal
4. Being under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drugs or substances while on campus: One (1) term suspension minimum/Dismissal
5. Use of tobacco or tobacco simulation products on campus: \$25 fine for each occurrence with the potential of having formal charges filed with Student Affairs under Code of Conduct violations. Additional disciplinary measures up to suspension may occur resulting from violations of the student code of conduct.

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

Students may also be held accountable for allowing or soliciting violations of the standards of conduct by their guests. Campus disciplinary sanctions include, but are not limited to:

1. Written warnings
2. Probation
3. Fines
4. Suspension and/or dismissal
5. Banned from having guest on campus

See Policy 8004 – Student Code of Conduct

V. TITLE IV GUIDELINES:

The college will adhere to the regulations/procedures as stated in the Title IV Guidelines concerning Financial Aid status and application.

The Title IV Guidelines are stated as follows:

The FAFSA Simplification Act helps promote equal access to higher education. The act removes the restriction on financial aid eligibility for those with drug convictions. In doing so, it recognizes the importance of education as a pathway to rehabilitation. Now, students with prior drug offenses can apply for aid without fearing automatic disqualification. This enables them to pursue their educational goals and build a brighter future.

The FAFSA Simplification Act removes federal barriers to financial aid. However, colleges may still penalize students with drug convictions. Some schools have their own policies about admission or participation in certain programs. Thus, while the federal government no longer considers drug convictions in financial aid decisions, students may still face consequences at the institutional level.

See: <https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/eligibility/requirements/criminal-convictions>

VI. POLICY UPDATE:

The college will conduct a biennial review of the drug prevention program (on the even years) and/or policies (annually) to:

1. determine their effectiveness
2. implement any needed changes
3. ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced

VII. Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol:

| A. Alcohol | Commonly Associated Health Risks |
|-------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Highly addictive b. Nervous system depressant c. Can cause organic brain damage d. Can cause liver damage (cirrhosis) e. Upsets fluid balance in the body and may cause impotency, malnutrition, high blood pressure g. heart disease hypertension and menstrual imbalance h. Excessive intake impairs the activity of white blood cells in fighting disease and is associated with it. a greatly increased risk of cancer j. May cause alcoholic psychoses k. Idiosyncratic intoxication (low tolerance – acute reaction) l. Withdrawal delirium (Delirium tremens) m. Chronic alcoholic hallucinosis (auditory) n. Amnestic disorder (“Korsakoff’s psychosis” – memory defect) o. Pregnant women, who drink heavily, are at higher risk for fetal alcohol spectrum disorders in offspring. p. Alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of drowning and injuries from violence, falls and motor vehicle crashes. |

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
 (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| B. Illicit Drugs | Commonly Associated Health Risks |
|---|---|
| <p>The most common action of <u>ALL DRUGS</u> is their alteration of cell metabolism.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Highly addictive b. Nervous system depressant c. Can cause organic brain damage d. Can cause liver damage (cirrhosis) e. Upsets fluid balance in the body and may cause impotency, malnutrition, high blood pressure g. heart disease hypertension and menstrual imbalance h. Excessive intake impairs the activity of white blood cells in fighting disease and is associated with it. a greatly increased risk of cancer j. May cause alcoholic psychoses k. Idiosyncratic intoxication (low tolerance – acute reaction) l. Withdrawal delirium (Delirium tremens) m. Chronic alcoholic hallucinosis (auditory) n. Amnesic disorder (“Korsakoff’s psychosis” – memory defect) o. Pregnant women, who drink heavily, are at higher risk for fetal alcohol spectrum disorders in offspring. p. Alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of drowning and injuries from violence, falls and motor vehicle crashes. |

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
 (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| <u>Anabolic Steroids:</u> | <u>Cannabinoids</u> |
|---|--|
| <p>No intoxication effects, hypertension, blood clotting and cholesterol changes, liver cysts and cancer, kidney cancer, hostility and aggression, acne, premature stoppage of growth, prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement or decrease, menstrual irregularities, development of beard, paranoia and mood swings, swelling, premature balding</p> <p>Common steroids: Testosterone, trenbolone, oxymetholone, methandrostenolone, nandrolone, stanozolol, boldenone, and oxandrolone</p> <p>Street names: Arnolds, Juice, Pumpers, Roids, Stackers, and Weight Gainers</p> | <p>Euphoria, slowed thinking and reaction time, confusion, hallucinations, paranoia, impaired balance and coordination, cough, frequent respiratory infections, impaired memory and learning, increased heart rate, anxiety, panic attacks, tolerance, addiction, damages reproductive organs in males and females</p> <p>Common cannabinoids: Hashish, Marijuana</p> <p><u>Street names:</u> (Boom, Chronic, Gangster, Hash, Hash oil, Hemp Blunt, Dope, Ganja, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Reefer, Pot,)</p> |

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
 (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Common depressants:</p> <p>a. Barbiturates (Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital;barbs, reds, phennies, yellows)</p> <p>Effects: Sedation, drowsiness, depression, unusual excitement, fever, irritability, poor judgment, slurred speech, dizziness, life threatening, withdrawal</p> <p>b. Benzodiazepines: (Ativan, Halcion, Librium, Valium, Xanax;candy, downers, sleeping pills)</p> <p>Effects: Sedation, drowsiness, dizziness</p> <p>c. Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol:Forget-me-pill, Mexican Valium, R2, Roche, Roofies, Roofinol, Date rape drug)</p> <p>Effects: Visusal and gastrointestinal disturbances, urinary retention, memory loss for the time under the drug.</p> <p>d. GHB (Gamma-hydroxybutyrate: G, Georgia homeboy, Liquid Ecstasy, Grievous bodily harm)</p> <p>Effects: Drowsiness, nausea/vomiting, headache, loss of consciousness, loss of reflexes, seizures, coma death</p> <p>e. Methaqualone (Quaalude, Sopor, Parest; Ludes, Mandrex, Quad, Quay)</p> <p>Effects: Euphoria, depression, poor reflexes, slurred speech, coma</p> <p>f. Dextromethorphan: Dissociative effects, distorted visual perceptions to complete dissociative effects,</p> <p>Found in some cough and cold medicines: Robtripping, Rob, Triple C</p> | |
|--|--|

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
 (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Depressants</u></p> <p>Euphoria, reduced anxiety, feeling of well-being, lowered inhibitions, slowed pulse and breathing, lowered blood pressure, poor concentration, fatigue, confusion, impaired coordination, memory judgment; addiction; respiratory depression and arrest, death.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Dissociatives (Psychedelics)</u></p> <p>“Detach from reality, increased heart rate and blood pressure, impaired motor function/memory loss; numbness; nausea/vomiting</p> <p><u>Ketamine</u> (Ketalar SV: Cat Valium, K, Special K, Vitamin K)</p> <p>Effects: Delirium, depression, respiratory depression and arrest, detached or floating</p> <p><u>PCP and analogs</u> (Phencyclidine: Angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill)</p> <p>Effects: Possible decrease in blood pressure and heart rate, panic, aggression, violence/loss of appetite, depression, detached or floating</p> |
|---|---|

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
(Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hallucinogens</u></p> <p>Altered states of perception and feeling; nausea; persisting perception disorder (flashbacks)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide; Acid, Blotter, Boomers, Cubes, Yellow Sunshines)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Symptoms: Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, numbness, weakness, tremors, persistent mental disorders</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Mescaline (Buttons, Cactus, Mesc, Peyote)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Symptoms: Increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, numbness, weakness, tremors</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">c. Psilocybin (Mexican mushroom)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Symptoms: Nervousness, paranoia</p> <p><u>Opioids and Morphine Derivatives</u></p> <p>Pain relief, euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, confusion, sedation, respiratory depression and arrest, tolerance, addiction, unconsciousness, coma, death</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Codeine (Empirin with Codeine, Fiorinal with Codeine, Robitussin with Codeine, Tylenol with Codeine: Cody, doors and floors, pancakes and syrup)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Symptoms: Less analgesia, sedation and respiratory depression than morphine</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (Actiq, Durgesic: Apache, China Girl, China White, dance fever, Friend, Jackpot, Murder 8, TNT)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Inhalants</u></p> <p>Stimulation, loss of inhibition, headache, nausea, slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, wheezing, cramps, weight loss, muscle weakness, depression, memory impairment, damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems, sudden death</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Solvents (Paint thinners, Gasoline, Glues)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Gases (Butane, Propane, Aerosol propellants, Nitrous Oxide)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">c. Nitrites (Isoamyl, Isobutyl, Cyclohexyl)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">**Laughing Gas, Poppers, Snappers, Whippets</p> |
|---|---|

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide
(Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Symptoms: See above for opioids and morphine</p> <p>c. Heroin (Diacetylmorphine; Brown sugar, Dope, H, Horse, Junk, Smack, White Horse)</p> <p>Symptoms: Staggering gait, see above for opioids and morphine</p> <p>d. Morphine (Roxanol, Duramorph: M, Miss Emma, Monkey, White stuff</p> <p>e. Opium (Laudanum, paregoric: Big O, Black stuff, Block, Gum, Hop)</p> <p>g. Oxycodone HCL (OxyContin: Oxy, OC, Killer)</p> <p>h. Hydrocodone Bitartrate (Vicodin: Vike, Watson-387)</p> <p>Symptoms: See above for opioids and morphine</p> | |
|--|--|

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

Reference:

National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2023, September 19). Commonly Used Drugs. Retrieved July 30, 2024 from <http://www.drugabuse.gov/DrugPages/DrugsofAbuse.html>

I. Resources for Drug and Alcohol Education and Treatment

On Campus Assistance:

1. Campus Counseling Services:

Counseling and referral assistance for alcohol or drug abuse are available thru campus counseling services provided by Intrinsic Therapy, LLC. All counseling sessions are confidential. The counselors may be accessed by:

Emailing campuscounseling@sherman.edu or calling or texting 864-314-4537.

Students may also reach out to the following individuals with inquiries or direct assistance for resources.

2. Student Affairs Director-ROwens@Sherman.edu
3. Campus Safety and Security Manager-KLikes@Sherman.edu

Off Campus Assistance:

1. The Forrester Center

(864) 582-7588 <https://theforrestercenter.org/prevention/>
129 Dillon Dr, Spartanburg, SC 29307

2. Behavior Health Group (BHG)

864.503.0207 <https://www.bhgrecovery.com/locations/spartanburg>
239 Access Rd, Spartanburg, SC 29303

3. Carolina Center for Behavioral Health

864-235-2335 www.thecarolinacenter.com
2700 E Phillips Rd, Greer, SC 29650

4. Recovery Centers of America (RCA)

1-800-RECOVERY help@recoverycoa.com
47 Fisherman Ln, Greenville, SC 29615

Drug Prevention Program Resource Guide (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations)

5.FAVOR

864-385-7757 /FAVOR Helpline: 864-430-1802
<https://favorupstate.org/about/favor-greenville/>
355 Woodruff Rd #303, Greenville, SC 29607

6.Narcotics Anonymous

800-828-5689 www.NA.org
Call or consult with the website to find local meeting locations.

7.Alcoholics Anonymous

(864)585-1930 www.AA.org
Call or consult with the website to find local meeting locations.

References:

Alcoholics Anonymous. Retrieved July 31, 2024 from www.AA.org.

Carolina Center for Behavioral Health. Retrieved July 31, 2024 from www.thecarolinacenter.com.

Narcotics Anonymous. Retrieved July 31, 2024 www.NA.org.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. Commonly Abused Drugs. Retrieved July 31, 2024 from <http://www.drugabuse.gov/DrugPages/DrugsofAbuse.html>

The Forrester Center for Behavioral Health. Retrieved July 31, 2024