

King University Policy

King University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of a controlled substance and the illegal use and abuse of alcohol on University property or as part of any University activity. Faculty, staff, and students of the University must also comply with all applicable state and federal laws on the possession and consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Any University employee paid from federally funded grants or contracts and according to the University's Mandatory Reporter's Policy, or any student participating in any federally funded or guaranteed Student Loan Program, must notify the University of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring while employed or enrolled at King University.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Therefore, King University is required to provide at a minimum:

- a. An annual distribution, in writing, to each employee and student (regardless of the length of the student's program of study), including:
 - i. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities:
 - ii. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law;
 - iii. A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 - iv. A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs;
 - v. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University may impose on students and employees; and,

King University's Duty to Report

Students charged under the Student Conduct Process for the possession for the possession and/or consumption of alcohol or drugs will face disciplinary sanctions including, but not limited to, reprimand, educational programs, community service, disciplinary probation, fines, suspension, or expulsion. A notification will be sent to the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of students who are under the age of 21 that are found to be responsible for violating the University's alcohol and/or drug policies.

*Note: While marijuana is legal in many states, in Tennessee it is remains illegal except for limited medical use.

Tennessee Code Annotated 10-7-504. Confidential records -- Exceptions.

(F) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (a)(4)(A) to the contrary, unless otherwise prohibited by FERPA, an institution of higher education shall disclose to a parent or legal guardian of a student information regarding any violation of any federal, state, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol, a controlled substance or a controlled substance analogue, regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records, if:



- a. The student is under twenty-one (21) years of age;
- b. The institution determines that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such use or possession; and
- c. The final determination that the student committed such a disciplinary violation was reached on or after

Tennessee Code Annotated 49-7-2207. Reporting of students -- Exception.

- (a) It is the duty of each institution of higher education that has probable cause to believe that any student is committing or has committed any offense, a violation of which is a Class A misdemeanor or any of the five (5) categories of felonies as classified under § 40-35-110, upon the institution's grounds or within any building or structure under its supervision, to report the probable cause to the appropriate law enforcement officer.
- (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the offense the student is believed to have committed is a sexual assault to any kind and the victim of the assault does not consent to the reporting of the offense.

Commonly Imposed Sanctions for Student Conduct Process Alcohol or Drug Violations:

Policy Violation	1st Offense	2nd Offense
	Typical Sanctions	Typical Sanctions
Possession and/or Consumption of Alcohol under the age of 21	Reprimand, Educational Program(s), Fine	Possible Disciplinary Probation, Substance Abuse Assessment, Community Service, Educational Program(s), Fine
Public Intoxication (Over 21)	Reprimand, Educational Program(s), Community Service	Disciplinary Probation, Community Service
Possession and/or consumption of Marijuana and/or possession of paraphernalia	Disciplinary Probation, Educational Program(s), Fine	Disciplinary Probation, Substance Abuse Assessment, Community Service, Educational Program(s), Fine
Possession of large quantity of marijuana OR Possession and/or Consumption of Any Amount of Illicit Drugs (Cocaine, PCP, etc.)	Disciplinary Probation, Substance Abuse Assessment, Potential Suspension	Suspension or Dismissal
Supplying Marijuana or Another Controlled Substance To Another Person	Disciplinary Probation, Substance Abuse Assessment, Potential Suspension or Expulsion	Suspension, Dismissal, or Expulsion



Medical Amnesty

Amnesty for Impaired Students

Unless an impaired student has engaged in a repeated or serious violation of University policy (e.g., physical or sexual assault, property destruction, disorderly behavior, theft, second incident of misconduct involving alcohol or drugs), impaired student will not be subject to formal University disciplinary action for misconduct discovered by the University as a result of the Good Samaritan's report. While no formal University disciplinary action may be taken, the impaired student may be required to meet with a Student Conduct Administrator, participate in educational activities, and/or establish that he or she has addressed issues that contributed to the misconduct.

Compliance With Applicable

While empowered to offer amnesty from University disciplinary action, King University is still obligated to and will follow all applicable local, state, and federal laws pertaining to the reporting of crimes. This includes enforcement of underage alcohol consumption.

Health and Social Effects

King University has purposefully chosen to be a drug and alcohol-free campus. We discourage the abuse and prohibit the illegal use of drugs and alcohol. As a university community we believe that students have the right to an environment that is conducive to learning and favorable to the pursuit of higher education. We believe that a being an alcohol-free campus helps us provide such an environment: focused on student success, dedicated to academic excellence, and successful in producing graduates who excel wherever they live, work, and serve. We also believe this policy promotes the development of healthy relationships and reduces the individual consequences of substance use and abuse.

There are physical, mental, spiritual, and social risks involved with the use of drugs and alcohol. Some of the physical health risks are: heart problems, infections, malnutrition, convulsions, respiratory paralysis, emphysema, high blood pressure, chronic addiction, cirrhosis, hepatitis, heart problems, brain damage, lung infection, stomach ulcers, blood disorders and possible death. Mentally, there may be stress, depression, and contemplation of suicide, impaired thought process, memory loss, and increased psychosis. The use of drugs and alcohol may also lead to legal problems, financial hardships, and social difficulties. Legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol may include probation, fines, and/or imprisonment.

Misusing substances poses potential risks including:

Substance	Possible impacts include:
Alcohol	Lowered inhibitions; impaired judgment, reaction, and coordination; distortion of vision and hearing; blackouts; increased risk of injury; damage to organs including the liver and neurological system; unconsciousness; coma; risk overdose and death; addiction
Amphetamines	Increased heart rate, respiration rate, and blood pressure; loss of appetite; hallucinations; psychosis; restlessness; irritability; anxiety; addiction



Slurred speech; dizziness; decreased motor control; memory issues; risk of
seizure (withdrawal); possible psychosis; depression; risk of overdose and
death; addiction
Lowered inhibitions; decreased heart rate; muscle spasms; confusion; risk of
addiction; memory loss; organ failure; seizures; death
Increased blood pressure, respiration rate, and heart rate; anxiety; paranoia;
hallucinations; hostility; convulsions; sleep disturbance; seizure; heart attack;
stroke; organ damage; death; addiction
Hallucinations; impaired memory; impaired attention; impaired motor function;
high blood pressure; depression; convulsions; confusion; muscle rigidity; addiction
Changes in blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature; insomnia; tremors;
changes in visual acuity; mood changes; panic/anxiety; psychosis; addiction
Sensory distortion; lowered inhibitions; impaired judgement, coordination, and
motor movements; anxiety; paranoia; respiratory ailments; depression of
immune system; increased risk of lung cancer, if smoked; negative impacts on
memory and motivation; changes in personality; addiction
Flushing of skin; dry mouth; slowed breathing; muscular weakness; loss of
appetite; lethargy; weakened immune system; organ damage; pulmonary
complications; coma; death; addiction
Memory loss; difficulty with speech; depression; numbness; decreased
respiration; decreased coordination; psychotic behaviors; nausea; delusions;
paranoia; violent outbursts; addiction
Nausea; distorted perceptions; paranoia; anxiety; confusion; memory loss;
shortened attention spans; flashbacks
Increased acne and oily skin; increased blood pressure; cholesterol imbalance;
excess hair growth; premature fusions of long bones; atrophy of reproductive
organs; fertility issues/impotence; stroke; heart failure; organ damage; addiction

For more information on the effects of substance use, please visit the Drug Enforcement Agency website at https://www.dea.gov/factsheets

Prevention and Education

The University seeks to provide students and employees with resources and programs that focus on the danger of drug and alcohol abuse, as well as the possible reprimand and sanctions that may follow when an alcohol or drug policy or law violation occurs.

Students and employees are expected to be familiar with the rules and regulations as outlined in University policy as it relates to alcohol and other drugs. The applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and/or local laws include, but are not limited to a monetary fine, suspension of driver's license, imprisonment, community service, counseling/treatment, and/or completion of a mandatory education program.



The Office of Student Affairs, Athletic Department, and Security Office offer a variety of services and programs to encourage positive health behaviors among the student population. Throughout the year, there are outreach events and programs provided to the campus community on health topics, including alcohol and drug use.

Information and Assistance for Alcohol or Drug Abuse

Information, counseling, and treatment for alcohol or drug problems are available through resources in the community and costs may be covered by health care benefits. Some of the resources include:

Frontier Health Inc Bristol Regional Counseling Center – 423.989.4500 26 Midway Street Bristol, TN. 37620

Tennessee Community Support Services – 423.989.4558 266 North Street Bristol, TN. 37620

Highlands Community Services Board—276.525.1550 MH/SA Outpatient Services 610 Campus Drive Abingdon, VA. 24210

King University Counseling Center - 423.652.4742

The mission of King University Counseling Center is to provide enrolled students with an opportunity to meet with a licensed professional counselor to assist in reaching their full potential spiritually, emotionally, academically, and socially. As a ministry of King University, the services offered here are an attempt to bring the best of Christian care and professional practice of psychotherapy to those seeking help in times of need. The Counseling Center is first and foremost a service for King University students because we understand that college is about development inside and outside of the classroom.

Heather Braddock is a licensed professional counselor with a mental health service provider designation. Heather works with individuals, couples, and groups to help find hope and healing. She believes change is always possible and her goal is to help individuals develop the tools necessary for effective change by identifying and building personal strengths within the individual. Heather offers a compassionate, non-judgmental approach to therapy.

Call King University Counseling Center to schedule an appointment 423.652.4742 or email at counselingcenter@king.edu.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction. For more information on Federal Drug Laws, please visit the Drug Enforcement Agency website using the following links:



DEA Controlled Substances Act: https://www.dea.gov/controlled-substances-act

DEA Drug Scheduling: https://www.dea.gov/drug-scheduling

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs may have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility may regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program. For more information regarding illegal drug convictions and financial aid eligibility, please visit the Frequently Asked Question section of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) website www.fafsa.ed.gov.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

a. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;



- b. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- c. It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

For more information regarding drug trafficking penalties, please visit the Drug Enforcement Agency website at https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug of abuse.pdf#page=30.

Commonly Cited City of Bristol Alcohol and Drug Penalties

Sec. 50-1. - Certain state misdemeanors adopted.

All offenses against the state which are defined by state law to be misdemeanors punishable by a fine of \$50.00 or less and confinement for a period of 30 days or less are hereby designated and declared to be offenses against the city also. Any violation of any such law within the corporate limits is also a violation of this section.

(Code 1980, § 10-101; Ord. No. 05-14, 5-3-05)

State Law reference—Felonies and misdemeanors distinguished, T.C.A. § 39-11-110.

Sec. 50-18. - Public intoxication.

No person shall appear in a public place under the influence of a controlled substance or any other intoxicating substance to the degree that:

- The offender may be endangered.
- (2) There is endangerment to other persons or property.
- (3) The offender unreasonably annoys people in the vicinity.

(Code 1980, § 10-240)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 39-17-310.

Sec. 50-19. - Consumption of alcoholic beverages in public places.

It shall be unlawful for any person to consume, or to possess in an open container, any alcoholic beverage in a public place, except in an establishment licensed to serve alcoholic beverages or on premises for which a temporary on-premises beer permit is in effect. This provision shall not apply to events held on private property with the approval of persons in control of the premises.

(Code 1980, §§ 10-241, 10-242; Ord. No. 00-13, § II, 6-6-00)