Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP)

2026-27

Calvin Campus Safety

Calvin University's Statement on Drug Free Schools and Community Act

Calvin University is an alcohol-free campus. Possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on university properties (with the exception of approved events at the Prince Conference Center) and will be addressed in accordance with university regulations. Laws regarding the possession, sale, and furnishing of alcohol are governed by the state of Michigan and enforced on campus by the Grand Rapids Police Department, East Grand Rapids Public Safety Department, and the Kentwood Police Department. Violations of state laws or local ordinances include the illegal manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; or using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor. All attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts would be a violation of university policy and violators are subject to university disciplinary actions, and/or criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment. Possession of paraphernalia associated with the use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of an illegal prescription or controlled substance is also prohibited.

Calvin University is a designated "Drug Free" campus. The possession, use, sale, manufacture, and/or distribution of any controlled substance are illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Calvin University Campus Safety Department. Violations are subject to university disciplinary action, and/or criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment.

Under federal legislation titled the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, no institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, including participation in any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, "unless it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The Act requires the annual distribution of the following information to students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal laws) and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct enumerated in the DAAPP.

Calvin University Alcohol Policy for Students

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989 requires institutions of higher education to adopt and implement effective policies which prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Colleges and Universities are

required to review policies and sanctions to determine effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that conduct sanctions are consistently enforced.

Calvin University is committed to the intellectual and personal development and Christian discipleship of all students. Alcohol misuse inhibits students' development and is negatively correlated with academic success and personal safety. The vitality of the academic community relies on each member taking personal responsibility for his or her actions regarding alcohol use and for safeguarding the well-being of others.

Calvin University welcomes and supports the decision of any student not to consume alcohol. Calvin University seeks to emphasize education about the choices, risks, and personal responsibility regarding the use of alcohol. Students are expected to make conscious choices that do not diminish Christian community or impact one's academic pursuit and do not risk the personal safety of community members.

Calvin University expects students to observe state laws regarding alcohol use, particularly those that address underage drinking, and the university holds students accountable for their choices regarding alcohol.

Students may not possess alcoholic beverages or empty alcohol containers on campus, on university property, in personal vehicles on university property, or in on-campus student living areas. Students present in a residence hall room, in an on-campus apartment, or an off-campus setting where alcohol is present and/or being consumed may face disciplinary action for complicity with an alcohol violation.

Calvin students who are 21 or older are free to make a decision whether or not to consume alcohol. These students are expected to consume alcohol responsibly and to honor the biblical expectations of moderation. Calvin students are expected to observe scriptural instructions that caution against intoxication. Intoxication can occur when consuming alcoholic beverages and also with a variety of other intoxicants, some of which are legal and some of which are not.

Students whose drinking creates a risk of danger to the health and safety of themselves or others are subject to disciplinary action.

Students who host off campus gatherings are responsible for ensuring the safety, well-being and conduct of their guests, whether the guests are invited or uninvited. Hosts are responsible to ensure that all guests consume alcohol according to the state of Michigan provisions and according to the biblical standard of moderation. Hosts are also responsible to ensure that guests do not use illegal drugs or engage in criminal sexual behavior while attending an event at their home.

Prohibited Conduct
Violations of the Alcohol Policy with Definitions.

a. **Possession of Alcohol or empty alcohol containers on campus.**
Students (regardless of age) are prohibited from possessing or consuming alcohol or possessing empty alcohol containers anywhere on the Calvin University campus and/or at university affiliated events (including but not limited to off-campus university events, courses offered off-campus or online, or off-campus university programs). Alcohol and empty alcohol containers are not allowed in personal vehicles parked on campus. Note: The Prince Conference Center, located on Calvin's property, has independent alcohol policies and restrictions apart from this code, though consistent with it in most respects.

b. **Underage Possession and/or Consumption of Alcohol**
Definition: Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages by any student under 21 years of age.

c. **Complicity in an Alcohol Violation**
Definition: A student who is present and fails to intervene in a situation where another student(s) violate(s) the Calvin University drug or alcohol policy.

d. **Under the Influence of Alcoholic Beverages/Intoxication**
Definition: A person who, having consumed alcoholic beverages, exhibits signs of intoxication and/or experiences any loss of the normal use of his/her mental and/or physical faculties. Examples include but are not limited to slurred speech, vomiting, stumbling, or needing assistance to walk, loss of motor coordination, aggression, brief loss of memory, or abusive behavior.

e. **Extreme Alcohol Intoxication**
Definition: A person who, having consumed alcoholic beverages, exhibits signs of significant and/or dangerous intoxication. Examples include but are not limited to blacking out, loss of consciousness or limited responsiveness, no withdrawal from painful stimuli, loss of bladder/bowel functions, excessive vomiting, or severe physical depression (slow or shallow breathing, pale or blue-tinged skin, or reduced heart rate).

f. **Misuse of Alcohol: Rapid Consumption of Alcohol, Binge drinking or Actions that May Endanger the Well-being of Self or Others**
Definition: Any form of rapid consumption of alcohol or participation in drinking games that lead to overconsumption and/or intoxication, alcohol consumption that may create a risk of danger to self, or others. Examples include but not limited to bongs, shots, keg stands, beer pong, flip cup, etc.

g. **Provision and/or Distribution of Alcohol to Students Under 21 Years of Age**
Definition: Purchasing for, providing to, or distributing alcohol to any individual under 21 years of age.

h. **Irresponsible Hosting of Alcohol Event**
Definition: Irresponsible hosting occurs when students have gatherings where underage guests (invited and uninvited) are consuming alcohol, where any persons are misusing alcohol or consuming alcohol to the point of intoxication, where persons are using illegal or prohibited drugs,

where excessive amounts of alcohol are present and/or alcohol is being misused as defined in items (d) and (e) above.

i. **Alcohol-related vehicular violations**
Definition: Any operation of a motor vehicle during or following consumption of alcohol that creates a risk of danger to self, others or the university or wider community.

Calvin University Drug Policy for Students

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 requires institutions of higher education to adopt and implement effective policies that prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. Colleges and universities are required to review policies and sanctions to determine effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that conduct sanctions are consistently enforced.

Calvin University is committed to the intellectual and personal development and Christian discipleship of all students. Substance use/misuse may inhibit students' development and is negatively correlated with academic success and personal safety. Sale or distribution of prohibited, illegal, or controlled substances or drug use not as intended undermines individual student's academic performance and can diminish one's experience of Christian community.

Calvin University observes and strictly enforces all local, state, and federal laws related to possession, use, sale, or distribution of controlled or illegal substances. Calvin students are also expected to observe scriptural instructions which caution against intoxication. Intoxication can occur when consuming alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs, and also with a variety of other intoxicants, some of which are legal and some of which are not.

Calvin University drug policies prohibit the use, possession, purchase, distribution, sale, or manufacture of controlled substance (including marijuana, despite legal use laws in Michigan), and or designer drugs by all students, on or off campus, per the scope of the student conduct code. Students who are found responsible for violations of university drug policies are subject to disciplinary action from the University, up to or including disciplinary suspension from the University.

Calvin University does not recognize medical marijuana as an exception to its drug policies. The federal government regulates marijuana through the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C.A 811), which does not recognize the difference between medical or recreational use of marijuana. Students are expected to contact a Student Life dean or director to discuss possible exceptions in medical situations in advance of any marijuana use.

Calvin University drug policy prohibits the possession of drug paraphernalia, including but not limited to roach clips, bongs, hookahs, blow tubes, papers, scales, vape pens, or any material or apparatus containing drug residue.

Individuals who are involved in any drug-related violation may be subject to criminal action, as the University may report these individuals to the legal authorities. Students who are convicted of any criminal offense involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance risk continued eligibility to receive Financial Aid.

Students are accountable for upholding Calvin University drug policies even when traveling to states or countries in which certain drugs have been decriminalized. Though some impairing substances may be legal to purchase in some states, Calvin University prohibits the possession and/or use of these substances by its students. Students are responsible for knowing, understanding, and observing Calvin University's drug policies.

Prohibited Conduct

Violations of the Drug Policy and Definitions.

a. **Use or Possession of Prohibited, Controlled, or Illegal Substances**.
Definition: Possession or use of a prohibited, controlled, or illegal substances or use of (or intent to use) substances for purposes or in manner not as directed. Examples include but are not limited to possession or use of illegal substances; possession or use of prescription drugs without a valid/current medical prescription; use of prescribed medication not as directed (over-use, snorting prescribed medication, etc.); huffing, snorting, smoking or otherwise possessing or using legal substances not as intended. Substances such as JWH-018 (K2, "Spice"), salvia and pyrovalerone derivatives (found in substances marketed as "bath salts") are not intended for human consumption and are prohibited for possession or use by any Calvin University student.

b. Distribution or Sale of Prohibited, Controlled or Illegal Substances
Definition: Any sale or distribution (including distribution without financial gain) of controlled or illegal substances or any substances prohibited by Calvin University drug policy. Sharing prescription medicine would be a violation of this policy.

c. Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
Definition: Possession and/or use of drug paraphernalia, including, but not limited to, roach clips, bongs, hookahs, blow tubes, papers, scales or any material or apparatus containing drug residue.

d. Complicity in Drug Use, Possession or Sale
Definition: Being in the presence of or aiding and abetting the possession, sale, or use of prohibited, controlled, or illegal substances.

	POSSIBLE SANCTIONS FOR STUDENTS
Drug Violations	Admonition, Warning, Warning Status, Personal Probation, Loss of Privileges, Fines (up to $500), Restitution, Restoration, Community Service, Athletic director notification and possible loss of athletic participation; Parent/Guardian Notification, Mandated intervention referrals. Mandatory educational sanctions, Disciplinary Sanctions, Ban from Campus, Disciplinary Probation, Suspension from Campus Housing, Disciplinary Suspension, University Expulsion, and/or Provisional Suspension, Revocation of Degree, Withholding of Degree.
Alcohol Violations	Admonition, Warning, Warning Status, Personal Probation, Loss of Privileges, Fines (up to $500), Restitution, Restoration, Community Service, Athletic director notification and possible loss of athletic participation; Parent/Guardian Notification, Mandated intervention referrals. Mandatory educational sanctions, Disciplinary Sanctions, Ban from Campus, Disciplinary Probation, Suspension from Campus Housing, Disciplinary Suspension, University Expulsion, and/or Provisional Suspension, Revocation of Degree, Withholding of Degree.

Readmission Policy

Calvin University develops return criteria for students who leave the university due to drug and/or alcohol policy violations. The return criteria are developed on a case-by-case basis. Students are encouraged to participate in an intervention that addresses the issues which caused them to leave the university.

Generally, students are eligible to reapply to Calvin University one calendar year after they are dismissed. If a student applies for readmission, the student provides a summary of their activities and outcomes.

The Director of the Office of Student Support, Accountability and Restoration or his/her designee will review the request and make a decision based on the information provided by the student and by the professionals involved in the intervention. Students requesting readmission may be asked to undergo a hair test through the Calvin contracted laboratory to demonstrate that they are drug free.

Employee Substance Abuse Policy for Alcohol and Drugs

Calvin University has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthful, and efficient workplace for its employees. Being impaired and under the influence of illegal drugs, marijuana, or alcohol on the job may pose serious safety and health risks not only to the user but also to all those who work with the user.

Overview

Calvin University recognizes that its future is largely dependent upon the physical and psychological health of its employees. Accordingly, it is the right obligation and intent of Calvin University to maintain a safe, healthy, and efficient working environment for all of its employees and to protect Calvin's reputation, property, equipment, and operations.

Calvin University maintains a short-term employee assistance program (EAP) that offers up to three free clinical visits to staff seeking assistance for alcohol and drug abuse. Faculty and staff may directly contact the EAP or may be referred by the Human Resources Department. With these basic objectives in mind, Calvin University has established the following policy with regard to the possession, use, distribution or abuse of alcohol, marijuana, or illegal drugs.

Policy Statement - Pre-employment Screening

Calvin University maintains the right to require pre-employment screening to prevent hiring individuals who use illegal drugs or individuals whose use of alcohol or marijuana would impair or cause unsafe working performance.

On-the-job Use, Possession, or Distribution of Drugs or Alcohol

a. **Alcohol**: Being under the influence of alcohol by any employee while performing Calvin business or while on Calvin property is prohibited. Possession or consumption of alcohol in a Calvin vehicle is prohibited at all times. On Calvin property, possession or consumption of alcohol is prohibited with the exception of (approved) events hosted at the Prince Conference Center.

- **Under the Influence** – means for the purposes of this policy, that an employee is affected by a drug or alcohol or a combination of a drug and alcohol in any detectable manner. The symptoms of influence are not confined to those consistent with misbehavior, nor to obvious impairment of physical or mental ability, such as slurred speech or difficulty in maintaining balance. A determination of influence can be established by a professional opinion, a scientifically valid test and in some cases by a layperson's opinion.

b. **Marijuana**: Being impaired by marijuana while performing Calvin business or while on Calvin property is prohibited. The possession or consumption of marijuana in a Calvin vehicle and/or while on Calvin property is prohibited at all times.

c. **Illegal Drugs**: The use, sale, purchase, transfer, or possession of an illegal drug by an employee while on Calvin property, while in a Calvin vehicle or while performing Calvin business is prohibited. The presence of any detectable amount of any illegal drug in an employee while performing Calvin business, while in a Calvin vehicle or while on Calvin property is prohibited at all times.

Notification - Criminal Drug Conviction

Employees who are convicted of any workplace related criminal drug activity are required to inform Calvin of such conviction within five business days of their conviction. Notification must be made to the director of Human Resources. It is a condition of employment with Calvin that all employees provide this notification.

Agency Notification

Calvin will be required to notify Federal contracting officers or Federal granting officers within ten (10) days of receiving notification of an employee's criminal drug conviction under the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 as incorporated in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, if and when this act applies to Calvin.

Modification of Policy

The administration of Calvin University is authorized and directed to modify this policy in order that it would continue to remain in compliance with the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, and related regulations.

Discipline

An employee that violates the Substance Abuse Policy could be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. Ordinarily, the determination on the disposition of discipline is made by the employee's supervisor in consultation with their department head, divisional vice president and the director of human resources.

Drug and Alcohol Screening

Calvin may require a blood test, urinalysis or other drug/alcohol screening of those persons suspected of using, being impaired or under the influence of drugs or alcohol where circumstances or workplace conditions justify it. Employee consent to submit to such a test is required as a condition of employment.

Employee Assistance Program

Substance Abuse Policy: Relationship to Employee Assistance Program

Calvin University maintains a short-term employee assistance program (EAP) that offers up to three free clinical visits to employees seeking assistance for alcohol or drug abuse (including illegal drugs). Employees may contact EAP directly or may be referred by the Human Resources Department. It is, however, the responsibility of each employee to seek assistance before alcohol and drug problems lead to a disciplinary offense. Once a violation of this policy occurs, subsequently using the EAP will not necessarily lessen disciplinary action and may, in fact, have no bearing on the determination of appropriate disciplinary action. An employee's decision to seek prior assistance through a department of human resources' referral to the EAP or through one of Calvin's health care benefits will not be used as the basis for disciplinary action and will not be used in any disciplinary proceeding.

Employees seeking information about the EAP program can review program information on the Human Resources SharePoint site at:
https://calvincollege.sharepoint.com/sites/HREmployment/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx

Searches of Calvin Property and Facilities

Calvin may conduct unannounced searches for drugs or alcohol anywhere in Calvin facilities or vehicles on Calvin property. Employees are expected to cooperate in the conducting of such searches, which may be conducted at any time and do not have to be based on reasonable suspicion.

Searches of Employees and Their Personal Property

Searches of employees and their personal property may be conducted where there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the employee or employees are in violation of this policy or when circumstances or workplace conditions justify the search in the opinion of Calvin University.
An employee's consent to a search is required as a condition of continued employment and the employee's refusal to consent may result in disciplinary action, including termination even for a first refusal.

	POSSIBLE SANCTIONS FOR FACULTY
Drug Violations	Verbal Warning, Written Reprimand, Disqualification from Privileges, *Suspension, Dismissal **Suspension may be paid or unpaid, based on the nature of the infraction. Requirements for reinstatement vary depending on the specific case.*
Alcohol Violations	Verbal Warning, Written Reprimand, Disqualification from Privileges, *Suspension, Dismissal **Suspension may be paid or unpaid, based on the nature of the infraction. Requirements for reinstatement vary depending on the specific case.*

	POSSIBLE SANCTIONS FOR STAFF
Drug Violations	Verbal Warning, Written Warning, Suspension without Pay, Demotion, Discharge/Termination
Alcohol Violations	Verbal Warning, Written Warning, Suspension without Pay, Demotion, Discharge/Termination

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol Use

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders among pregnant women https://www.cdc.gov/fasd/

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism

By not drinking too much, one can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Health Risks Associated with Drug Use

- **Nicotine** is an addictive stimulant found in cigarettes and other forms of tobacco. Tobacco smoke increases a user's risk of cancer, emphysema, bronchial disorders, and cardiovascular disease. The mortality rate associated with tobacco addiction is staggering. Tobacco use killed approximately one hundred million people during the 20th century, and, if current smoking trends continue, the cumulative death toll for this century has been projected to reach one billion.

- **Marijuana** is the most commonly abused substance. This drug impairs short-term memory and learning, the ability to focus attention, and coordination. It also increases heart rate, can harm the lungs, and can increase the risk of psychosis in those with an underlying vulnerability.

- **Prescription medications**, including opioid pain relievers (such as OxyContin® and Vicodin®), anti-anxiety sedatives (such as Valium® and Xanax®), and ADHD stimulants (such as Adderall® and Ritalin®), are commonly misused to self-treat for medical problems or abused for purposes of getting high or (especially with stimulants) improving performance. However, misuse or abuse of these drugs (that is, taking them other than exactly as instructed by a doctor and for the purposes prescribed) can lead to addiction and even, in some cases, death. Opioid pain relievers, for instance, are frequently abused by being crushed and injected or snorted, greatly raising the risk of addiction and overdose. Unfortunately, there is a common misperception that because medications are prescribed by physicians, they are safe even when used illegally or by another person than they were prescribed for.

- **Inhalants** are volatile substances found in many household products, such as oven cleaners, gasoline, spray paints, and other aerosols, that induce mind-altering effects; they are frequently the first drugs tried by children or young teens. Inhalants are extremely toxic and can damage the heart, kidneys, lungs, and brain. Even a healthy person can suffer heart failure and death within minutes of a single session of prolonged sniffing of an inhalant.

- **Cocaine** is a short-acting stimulant, which can lead users to take the drug many times in a single session (known as a "binge"). Cocaine use can lead to severe medical consequences related to the heart and the respiratory, nervous, and digestive systems.

- **Amphetamines**, including methamphetamine, are powerful stimulants that can produce feelings of euphoria and alertness. Methamphetamine's effects are particularly long lasting and harmful to the brain. Amphetamines can cause high body temperature and can lead to serious heart problems and seizures.

- **MDMA** (Ecstasy or "Molly") produces both stimulant and mind-altering effects. It can increase body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, and heart-wall stress. MDMA may also be toxic to nerve cells.

- **LSD** is one of the most potent hallucinogenic, or perception-altering, drugs. Its effects are unpredictable, and abusers may see vivid colors and images, hear sounds, and feel sensations that seem real but do not exist. Users also may have traumatic experiences and emotions that can last for many hours.

- **Heroin** is a powerful opioid drug that produces euphoria and feelings of relaxation. It slows respiration, and its use is linked to an increased risk of serious infectious diseases, especially when taken intravenously. People who become addicted to opioid pain relievers sometimes switch to heroin instead, because it produces similar effects and may be cheaper or easier to obtain.

- **Steroids**, which can also be prescribed for certain medical conditions, are abused to increase muscle mass and to improve athletic performance or physical appearance. Serious consequences of abuse can include severe acne, heart disease, liver problems, stroke, infectious diseases, depression, and suicide.

- **Drug combinations**. A particularly dangerous and common practice is the combining of two or more drugs. The practice ranges from the co-administration of legal drugs, like alcohol and nicotine, to the dangerous mixing of prescription drugs, to the deadly combination of heroin or cocaine with fentanyl (an opioid pain medication). Whatever the context, it is critical to realize that because of drug–drug interactions, such practices often pose significantly higher risks than the already harmful individual drugs.

- **Bath Salts/Designer Cathinones** are substances abused for their desired effects, such as euphoria and alertness. Other effects that have been reported from the use of these drugs include psychological effects such as confusion, acute psychosis, agitation, combativeness, aggressive, violent, and self-destructive behavior. Adverse or toxic effects associated with the abuse of cathinones, including synthetic cathinones, include rapid heartbeat; hypertension; hyperthermia; prolonged dilation of the pupil of the eye; breakdown of muscle fibers that leads to release of muscle fiber contents into bloodstream; teeth grinding; sweating; headaches; palpitations; seizures; as well as paranoia, hallucinations, and delusions. Fatal reactions have occurred to those that are ingesting these products.

- **Depressants** (controlled substances that range from Schedule I-Schedule IV) are known to put you to sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures. They are abused to experience euphoria. Depressants like GHB and Rohypnol are also misused to facilitate sexual assault. Some of the effects are causing amnesia, leaving no memory of events that occur while under the influence, reduce reaction time, impair mental functioning and judgment, and cause confusion. Long-term use will produce psychological dependence. Physical effects include slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, and slowed breathing. Large doses combined with other drugs or alcohol can be fatal. Examples of depressants are barbiturates, benzodiazepines, GHB, and Rohypnol.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 https://www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/house-bill/3614 require that Calvin University, as a recipient of federal funds, including federally-provided student financial aid, notify its students and employees annually that the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs on university property is prohibited and that campus and community drug programs are available. This Act and the provisions Calvin University has taken to conform to the Act can be found in the Calvin University Student Handbook https://calvin.edu/policies/student-conduct-code and the Calvin University Faculty Handbook in section 6 https://calvin.edu/go/faculty-handbook.

Resources are made available to members of the Calvin community on the topics of drug and alcohol abuse. These resources can be obtained through the Student Life Office, Residence Life Office, Broene Center for Counseling and Wellness, and Health Services. The Office of Student Support Accountability and Restoration provides additional resources regarding drug abuse and alcohol use at https://calvin.edu/student-support-accountability-and-restoration/drug-information-and-resources.

Students who are caught with alcohol participate in an alcohol education module Crossroads through the Office of Student Support, Accountability, and Restoration or they participate in a J. Broene Center for Counseling and Wellness sponsored group called Taking Control, or other interventions. Information on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education may also be obtained through the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 1-800-729-6686. The following area resources for help are provided to students and staff either through the J. Broene Center for Counseling and Wellness and the Student Support, Accountability, and Restoration Office.

Local Resources for Substance Abuse Treatment

Pine Rest Christian Mental Health Services
300 68th Street SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49512
(866)852-4001
https://www.pinerest.org/addiction/addiction-resources/

Wedgewood Christian Services
3300 36th Street SE
Grand Rapids, MI, 49512
(616)942-2110
https://www.wedgwood.org

Network180
790 Fuller Ave. NE Grand Rapids, MI 49403
(616) 336-3909 or (800) 749-7720
Routine business hours: Monday – Friday 8am –5pm Access Center open 24 hours
https://www.network180.org/en/

Arbor Circle
1115 Ball Ave NE Grand Rapids, MI 49505
(616) 456-6571
https://arborcircle.org

Alcohol Screening Assessment

http://www.rehabs.com/assessments/alcohol-addiction-quiz/

Additional Resources

Addiction Center https://www.addictioncenter.com	1-844-359-5766
Al-Anon Family Group Headquarters https://al-anon.org	1-757-563-1600
Self-Assessment Quizzes are available on their website	
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1-877-726-4727
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	1-800-NCA-CALL
National Center on Drug Abuse Hotline	1-800-662-HELP
Help Crisis Line	616-459-2255
Alcoholics Anonymous	616-913-9216
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	
Provides general information about Alcoholism	
https://www.niaaa.nih.gov	
The Employee Assistance Program	616-455-6210 or 1-800-442-0809

Michigan Alcohol Possession Laws and Penalties

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. A minor who is in violation is responsible for a state civil infraction or guilty of a misdemeanor. For the first violation, the minor is responsible for a state civil infraction and shall be fined not more than $100.00. A court may order a minor under to participate in substance use disorder services and may order the minor to perform community service and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense. A minor may be found responsible or admit responsibility only once under the first violation. If a violation occurs after 1 prior judgment, the minor is guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 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 $200.00, or both. A court may order a minor to participate in substance use disorder services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense. If a violation occurs after 2 or more prior judgments, the minor is guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 60 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 $500.00, or both, as applicable. A court may order a minor to participate in substance use disorder services, to perform community service, and to undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense.

An individual who furnishes fraudulent identification to a minor, or a minor who uses fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than $100.00, or both.

Legal Risks and Penalties Associated with Alcohol Use in Michigan

VIOLATION	SUMMARY OF VIOLATION	POSSIBLE PENALTIES
OWI (drunk driving)	A person licensed or not, under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or both, driving in a public place.	First offense: misdemeanor, not more than 93 days in jail, and/or fine of $100-$500, and/or community service not more than 360 hours. As part of sentence, court may order suspension and/or restrictions of operator's license. Vehicle forfeiture or immobilization may also be required. Up to six points may be added to driver record. If the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.17 grams or more, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by not more than 20 years in prison and/or a fine of $2,500-$10,000.
Permitting person under the influence to drive.	Allowing intoxicated person to drive in area open to the public	Misdemeanor: not more than 93 days in jail, or fine not less than $100 or more than $500, or both; vehicle can be impounded.
Minor possessing or transporting alcohol in motor vehicle.	Person under 21 years of age may not possess or transport alcohol in a vehicle. (Does not apply to transport of alcohol by a minor if a person of at least 21 years of age is present inside the motor vehicle.)	Misdemeanor: fine of not more than $100 and may be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at own expense; vehicle can be impounded for up to 30 days. License sanctions may also be imposed.
Operating while visibly impaired (OWVI)	A person driving in areas open to public while impaired from alcohol, drugs, or both.	First offense: community service for not more than 360 hours; and/or imprisonment for not more than 93 days; and/or a fine of not more than $300. May be required to immobilize vehicle. Restrictions on driver license may also be imposed.
Operating with any presence of a Schedule I drug (OWPD)	A person driving in areas open to the public with any amount of a schedule I or other	One or more of the following: community service for not more than 360 hours; imprisonment

	designated controlled substance in the body.	for not more than 93 days; or a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500. The vehicle may be ordered immobilized.
OWI causing death of another person	A person driving under the influence of alcohol, or a controlled substance causes the death of another person.	Felony: Imprisonment of not more than 15 years, a fine of $2,500-$10,000, or both. Vehicle may be forfeited or immobilized
OWI causing serious impairment	A person driving under the influence of alcohol, or a controlled substance causes a serious impairment of a body function of another person.	Felony: Imprisonment for not more than 5 years, a fine of $1,000-$5,000, or both. Vehicle may be forfeited or immobilized.
Purchase/possession/ consumption or attempt to purchase/possess/consume by minor (MIP)	Person under 21 years of age may not purchase, possess, or consume alcohol.	Misdemeanor: first arrest, a fine of not more than $100, or court-ordered diversion; second arrest, not more than $200, and/or up to 30 days imprisonment if in violation of probation due to preceding violation or for failure to follow court orders regarding preceding violation; third or subsequent violation, fine of not more than $500, and/or up to 60 days imprisonment if in violation of probation due to preceding violation or for failure to follow court orders regarding preceding violation. May be ordered to participate in substance abuse prevention or substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services. May be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at own expense. Licensing sanctions may also be imposed. Refusal to take a breathalyzer test is a civil infraction with a $100 fine.
Using false ID to purchase alcohol	A minor shall not use fraudulent identification to purchase alcohol, nor shall another individual furnish fraudulent identification to a minor.	Imprisonment for not more than 93 days, a fine of not more than $100, or both.

Selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor	Alcohol shall not be sold or furnished to a minor.	First offense: a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than 60 days. Second or subsequent offense: a fine of not more than $2,500 and imprisonment for not more than 90 days. Operator's or chauffeur's license may also be suspended. May be ordered to perform community service for any violation.
Consumption on public high-way/open alcohol in vehicle	No alcoholic beverage can be consumed on public highways; no alcohol item can be open, un-capped, or seal broken in passenger area of vehicle.	Misdemeanor: not more than 90 days in jail, a fine of not more than $500, or both. May be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at own expense. Licensing sanctions may also be imposed.
Disorderly person (intoxicated)	Intoxicated in public place and endangering the safety of another person or of property or causing a disturbance.	Misdemeanor: not more than 90 days in jail, a fine of not more than $500, or both.

Michigan Legislature, Michigan Compiled Laws Complete Through PA 2 of 2019. Retrieved from http://legislature.mi.gov and West's Michigan Criminal and Motor Vehicle Law 2018

C. Local

The City of Grand Rapids ordinances include but are not limited to consumption in public places, possession, and use of alcohol by minors, uncapped liquor in passenger compartments of vehicles, and all substance abuse ordinances. Sanctions could range from a civil infraction with attached fines to probation, rehabilitation, or even imprisonment. A full version of the city ordinances can be found at https://www.municode.com/library/mi/grand_rapids/codes/code_of_ordinances

Federal and State Penalties for Drug Sale and Possession

The federal government decides if and how a drug should be controlled. Psychoactive (mind-altering) chemicals are categorized according to Schedule I to V. This schedule designates if the drug must be prescribed by a physician and under what conditions. Factors considered in this categorization include a drug's known and potential medical value, its potential for physical or psychological dependence, and risk, if any, to public health. Penalties for the illegal sale or distribution of a drug are established using the designation of Schedule I to V.

The State of Michigan designates controlled substances as Schedule I through V, using similar definitions to those employed by the federal government. The State of Michigan's schedule designations of individual drugs are similar, but not identical to those of the federal government. If an individual is found guilty of a violation of the state law, they may be subject to large fines and imprisonment.

Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse, have no currently accepted medical use in the United States, and lack acceptable safety for use under medical supervision. Examples of substances listed in Schedule I include heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), peyote, methaqualone, and 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (ecstasy). GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) can be a Schedule I or III drug, depending on its form.

Schedule II drugs have a currently accepted medical use in the United States, despite a high potential for abuse that may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples include opium, morphine, methadone, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, some barbiturates, cocaine, amphetamines, and phencyclidine (PCP).

Federal and State of Michigan penalties for selling Schedule I and II drugs vary with the type and quantity of the drug. Additionally, if death, rape, or serious injury is associated with the use of the drug and/or if it is a second offense, penalties are more severe.

Unless otherwise specified by federal law, the federal penalty for the first offense involving a Schedule I or II controlled substance, GHB, or one gram of flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) is imprisonment for not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of such sub-stances, the penalty is imprisonment for not less than 20 years or more than life, a fine not to exceed $1 million for an individual, or both. The penalty for other Schedule I or II controlled substances is imprisonment for not more than seven years, a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

The State of Michigan's penalty for unlawful manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver less than 50 grams of a Schedule I or II controlled substance is imprisonment for up to 20 years, and/or a fine of up to $25,000. Use of a Schedule I or II controlled substance is a misdemeanor that has a penalty of imprisonment for up to one year, a fine of up to $2,000, or both. Michigan law also provides for up to seven years' imprisonment and/or a fine of not more than $5,000 for individuals who manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), a compound related to GHB.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, except in the case of fifty or more marijuana plants regardless of weight, 10 kilograms of hashish, or one kilogram of hashish oil, the federal penalty is imprisonment for not more than 5 years, a fine not to exceed $250,000 for an individual, or both.

Marijuana: On November 6, 2018, Michigan voters passed proposal 18-1, the *Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act* (https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(rzzqvpcp54ovl4wkfuumnqwk))/documents/mcl/pdf/mcl-Initiated-Law-1-of-2018.pdf) which legalizes possession and use of limited amounts of recreational marijuana by individuals 21 years and older. Neither this new state law, nor the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act, authorize the use or possession of marijuana on any on any Calvin University property or during off-campus Calvin University business or events.

Marijuana possession and use remains illegal under federal law and is categorized as an illicit substance under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989. In addition, pursuant to Calvin University's Alcohol and Drug Policy, employees, students, and visitors may not manufacture, consume, possess, sell, distribute, transfer or be under the influence of alcohol, illicit drugs, or controlled substances on university property or at any site where University work is performed.

Calvin University receives federal funding for various uses, including research and student financial aid. As such, Calvin University must comply with federal law, including all current federal drug laws. Therefore, even though the State of Michigan has legalized limited amounts of marijuana for recreational use for some individuals, the possession, use, storage, and cultivation of marijuana remains prohibited for all faculty, staff, and students under Calvin University policy.

Schedule III drugs have a potential for abuse that is less than Schedule I and II substances, and abuse may lead to moderate or lower physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Examples include certain combination narcotic products such as Vicodin® and Tylenol with codeine, buprenorphine, ketamine, and anabolic steroids such as oxandrolone.

Schedule IV drugs have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III. Examples include propoxyphene (Darvon® and Darvocet-N 100®), alprazolam (Xanax®), clonazepam (Klonopin®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), and midazolam (Versed®).

Schedule V drugs have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in Schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics that are used for antitussive, antidiarrheal, and analgesic purposes, such as Robitussin AC® and Phenergan with codeine.

Except as otherwise provided by federal law, the penalty for first offense sale of a Schedule III drug is imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine of not more than $500,000 for an individual, or both. The federal penalty for first offense sale of Schedule IV drugs is imprisonment for not more than five years, a fine of not more than $250,000 for an individual, or both. The federal penalty for first offense sale of Schedule V drugs is imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than $100,000 for an individual, or both.

The State of Michigan's penalty for unlawful manufacture, delivery, or possession of Schedule III controlled substances is imprisonment for not more than seven years, a fine of not more than $10,000, or both. The penalty for Schedule IV controlled substances is imprisonment for not more than four years, a fine of not more than $2,000, or both. The penalty for Schedule V controlled substances is imprisonment for not more than two years, a fine of not more than $2,000, or both. The penalty for use of lysergic acid diethylamide, peyote, mescaline, dimethyltryptamine, psilocin, psilocybin, or a controlled substance classified in Schedule V is imprisonment for not more than six months, a fine of not more than $500, or both. Use of all other Schedule I, II, III, and IV controlled substances is punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

NEW! FAFSA Simplification Act's Removal of Requirements for Title IV Eligibility Related to Drug Related Convictions

Beginning the 2023-2024 award year, the Department of Education removed the drug conviction questions from the FAFSA. The Department of Education also removed any associated comment codes and messaging that indicate a resolution is required for federal Title IV eligibility.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	**Substance/Quantity**	**Penalty**	**Substance/Quantity**	**Penalty**
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual. **2 or More Prior Offenses:** Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Substance/Quantity		**Penalty**		
Any Amount of Other Schedule I & II Substances				

Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	**First Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram or less	
Any Amount of Other Schedule III Drugs	**First Offense**: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual. **Second Offense**: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	**First Offense**: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000 if an individual, $1 million if not an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount of All Schedule V Drugs	**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 4 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000 if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $50million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	

Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	**First Offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million if other than an individual. **Second Offense:** Not more than 10 yrs. Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	

Michigan Drug Possession Crimes and Offenses

The State of Michigan has numerous laws regulating the possession and use of controlled substances and alcohol. It is illegal for any person to possess or have under his or her control any narcotic, hallucinogenic, or other controlled substances unless otherwise authorized by law (e.g., controlled substances obtained pursuant to a prescription). If an individual is found guilty of a violation of the state law, they may be subject to large fines and imprisonment. The penalty is based on many different factors, including the amount and type of drug, where the criminal act took place, and whether the criminal act was a first or repeat offense.

For drug possession offenses, the statutorily authorized penalties range from (1) a$100 fine for a person under 21 years of age who possesses not more than 2.5 ounces of marijuana to (2) up to 20 years imprisonment and/or $250,000 fine for possession of narcotics (Cocaine, heroin, or another narcotic). The table below shows drug possession offenses and the State of Michigan penalties. The law generally prohibits prosecuting a person for possessing drugs solely on the discovery of evidence arising from efforts to seek medical assistance for a drug overdose (MCL 333.7404(3)(a).

The possession of less than 2.5 ounces of marijuana is not a crime but is punishable by fines (and other penalties in certain circumstances). Also, under specified conditions, the law provides protections from prosecution or other penalties related to marijuana for medical marijuana patients, their primary caregivers, and their doctors. For more information on Michigan's medical marijuana program (Patients/Caregivers) see the Licensing and Regulatory Affairs website: https://www.michigan.gov/lara.

TABLE 1 – DRUG POSSESSION

Offense Descriptions	Penalties
Possession of 1,000 or more grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 controlled substances 333.7403(2)(a)(i)	Felony Max fine $1,000,000
Possession of 450 or more but less than 1,000 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 controlled substances 333.7403(2)(a)(ii)	Felony Max fine $500,000
Possession of 50 or more but less than 450 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 controlled substances MCL 333.7403(2)(a)(iii)	Felony Max fine $250,000

Possession of 25 or more but less than 50 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 controlled substances MCL 333.7403(2)(a)(iv)	Felony Max fine $25,000
Possession of less than 25 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 controlled substances 333.7403(2)(a)(v)	Felony Max fine $25,000
Possession of methamphetamine or 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine 333.7403(2)(b)(i)	Felony Max fine $15,000
Possession of certain schedule 1, 2, 3, or 4 controlled substances or controlled substances analogue 333.7403(2)(b)(ii)	Felony Max fine $2,000
Possession of LSD, peyote, mescaline, dimethyltryptamine, psilocyn, psilocybin, or schedule 5 drug MCL 333.7403(1) MCL 333.7403(2)(c)	Misdemeanor Max fine $2,000
Possession of marijuana MCL 333.7403(1) MCL 333.7403(2)(d)	Misdemeanor Max fine $2,000
Possession — more than 12 grams of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine MCL 333.17766c(1)(c) MCL 333.17766c(2)(b)	Felony Max fine $2,000

Michigan Drug Delivery/Manufacture Crimes

A person shall not manufacture, create, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver controlled substance, prescription form, or counterfeit prescription form. As with possession, the penalty for these actions depends on a number of different factors. These include the amount and type of drug, where the criminal act took place, and whether or not the illegal act was a first or repeat offense.

There are mandatory minimum prison terms for several crimes involving delivery and manufacturing or related actions. Table 2 shows the drug manufacturing and delivery crimes and penalties for each.

TABLE 2 – OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

Offense Descriptions	Penalties
Deliver/manufacture — 1,000 grams/more of certain schedule 1 or 2 substances MCL 333.7401(1) MCL 333.7401(2)(a)(i)	Felony Up to life in prison Max fine $1,000,000
Deliver/manufacture — 450+ grams/less than 1,000 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 substance MCL 333.7401(1) MCL 333.7401(2)(a)(ii)	Felony Up to 30 years in prison Max fine $500,000
Deliver/manufacture — 50+ grams/less than 450 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 substances MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(a)(iii)	Felony Up to 20 years prison Max fine $250,000
Deliver/manufacture — less than 50 grams of certain schedule 1 or 2 substances MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(a)(iv)	Felony Up to 20 years in prison Max fine $25,000
Deliver/manufacture — methamphetamine or 3, 4- methylenedioxymethamphetamine MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(b)(i)	Felony Up to 20 years in prison Max fine $25,000
Deliver/manufacture — certain schedule 1, 2, or 3 controlled substances MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(b)(ii)	Felony Up to 7 years in prison Max fine $500,000
Deliver/manufacture — schedule 4 controlled substance MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(c)	Felony Up to 4 years in prison Max fine $2,000
Deliver/manufacture — schedule 5 controlled substance MCL 333.7401(1); MCL 333.7401(2)(e)	Felony Up to 2 years in prison Max fine $2,000

Michigan Legislature, Michigan Compiled Laws Complete Through PA 2 of 2019. Retrieved from https://legislature.mi.gov.

Annual Notification of the DAAPP

Student Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all currently enrolled students via email on or before October 1st of each year. Additional DAAPP distribution will take place at the beginning of spring term to reach all new students that enroll for second semester.

Employee Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all current employees of the university via email on or before October 1st of each year. Additional DAAPP distribution will be completed at the beginning of the spring term to reach all employees hired after October 1.

THE DAAPP is also available to review online at https://calvin.edu/policies/drug-abuse-and-alcohol-prevention-program.