CALVIN
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY

OCTOBER 1, 2026

DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PLAN (DAAPP)

Calvin Theological Seminary
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Plan (DAAPP)[1]
October 1, 2026

Table of Contents

Mission Statement 0

Calvin Theological Seminary Code of Conduct with Disciplinary Sanctions Related to Alcohol and Illicit Drugs 1

Student Substance Abuse Policy 1

Employee Substance Abuse Policy 2

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol Use 3

Short-Term Health Risks....3

Long-Term Health Risks.... 4

Health Risks Associated with Drug Use 4

Local Resources for Substance Abuse Treatment 6

Alcohol Screening Assessment 6

Additional Resources 6

Legal Risks Associated with Alcohol Use 6

Federal and State Penalties for Drug Sale and Possession 8

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana) 10

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances 12

Michigan Drug Possession Crimes and Offenses 12

Michigan Drug Delivery/Manufacture Crimes 13

Suspension of Financial Aid Eligibility for Drug Related Offenses 14

Annual Notification of the DAAPP 15

---

[1] **Federal Requirements**
Under federal legislation entitled 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 on its property or as part of any of its activities;
- 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 law), 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 stated in the first bullet point above.

Mission Statement

As a learning community in the Reformed Christian tradition that forms church leaders who cultivate communities of disciples of Jesus Christ, Calvin Theological Seminary exists to serve the Christian Reformed Church in North America and wider constituencies by preparing individuals for biblically faithful and contextually effective ministry of the Word and by offering Reformed theological scholarship and counsel.

We live in a world that is created and loved by God, but also fallen. In this broken world, people – including people in the Calvin Seminary community – struggle with drug and alcohol abuse. As part of the process of personal and spiritual formation, we desire to...

1. Come alongside the person who is struggling as part of our forming leaders who will serve in multiple communities,
2. Grow as a safe, healthy community of learning and as such, to confront drug and alcohol abuse as it will impair our community,
3. Provide accountability structures and clear pathways of discipline when confronted with drug and alcohol abuse within our community.

Calvin Theological Seminary Code of Conduct with Disciplinary Sanctions Related to Alcohol and Illicit Drugs[2]

As a community of disciples who belong –
body and soul, in life and in death –
to our faithful Savior Jesus Christ,
Calvin Seminary will provide a safe, healthy learning environment
for all of our students and their families.
Calvin Seminary will support students in their formation for ministry.
Students will live as mature believers with integrity in accordance with biblical standards.
We will show hospitality and compassion to one another
while avoiding behavior that undermines community
or that violates civil law or professional ethics.
We will hold one another accountable as we live and learn together,
always seeking restoration and reconciliation in matters of offense.

This code recognizes that Christians seek to live their lives out of the positive law of love in obedience to God's commandments. As a community that prepares students for Christian service, we expect students to exhibit integrity, honesty, and other behavior that is in keeping with a follower of Jesus Christ. As an institution of higher learning, we sometimes engage difficult, controversial, and potentially offensive issues. We strive to address these issues in ways that are respectful, appropriate, and give the least offense to others. As the seminary of the Christian Reformed Church in North America (CRCNA), we are guided by the values and ethical standards of the CRCNA. Because our love is often feeble, fragmentary, and deficient, this code seeks to assist the community by proscribing the following conduct. This list is not exhaustive by any means, but is meant to illustrate the types of conduct which are not acceptable.

Student Substance Abuse Policy

Calvin Seminary observes and strictly enforces all local, state, and federal laws related to possession, use, sale or distribution of a controlled substance (including marijuana), and of designer drugs. Students who are found responsible for violations of the Seminary drug policies are subject to serious disciplinary action from the Seminary, up to or including disciplinary expulsion from the Seminary. Calvin Seminary

[2] This section is adapted from the Calvin Theological Seminary Student Conduct Code.

does not recognize medical marijuana as an exception to its drug policies. Students are expected to contact the Dean of Students to discuss possible exceptions in medical situations in advance of any marijuana use.

Individuals who are involved in any drug-related violation may be subject to criminal action, as the Seminary 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 losing their eligibility to receive Financial Aid. Students are accountable for upholding Calvin Seminary 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 Seminary prohibits the possession and/or use of these substances by its students. Students are responsible for knowing, understanding and observing Calvin Seminary's drug policies.

The following statements from the Student Conduct Code address conduct related to illicit drugs and alcohol by the prohibition of:

- Unlawful use, possession, purchase, distribution, sale, or manufacture of a controlled substance (including marijuana), designer drug, or drug paraphernalia.
- Unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol on seminary property or as any part of seminary activities, and any type of intoxication on or off college or seminary property.
- Violation of any published seminary policy, rule, or regulation or of any federal, state, or local law.

In the case of a violation of the Student Conduct Code, disciplinary action will be taken in one or more of the following manners:

a. *Admonition*- an oral statement to the student that she or he has violated or is violating institutional rules. Such admonition may come from the Dean of Students Office, the Academic Affairs Office, the Director of Student Housing, a professor, or a staff person.
b. *Warning*- a notice in writing to the student from the Dean of Students Office, the Academic Office, or the Director of Student Housing that the student has violated or is violating institutional regulations.
c. *Personal Probation*- a written reprimand from the Dean of Students Office, the Academic Office, or the Director of Student Housing for the violation of specified regulations, stating the reason for the probation. Probation will be for a designated period of time, with the warning that more severe disciplinary actions will be taken if the student violates any institutional regulations during the probationary period.
d. *Loss of Privileges*- when more severe disciplinary action is needed, certain privileges may be withdrawn from the student by the Dean of Students Office, the Academic Office, or the Director of Student Housing for a designated period of time.
e. *Suspension*- an action by the Chief Financial and Operating Officer or the Academic Dean with the concurring advice of the Dean of Students Office and/or Student Appeals Committee, if sought, whereby a student is separated from the seminary for a definite period of time. Conditions for readmission will be specified by Chief Financial and Operating Officer or the Academic Dean with the concurring advice of the Dean of Students Office and/or Student Appeals Committee, if sought.
f. *Expulsion*- permanent separation of the student from the seminary by action of the seminary Board of Trustees based upon the recommendation of the Chief Financial and Operating Officer or the Academic Dean.

Employee Substance Abuse Policy

The Seminary has a vital interest in maintaining a safe, healthful and efficient workplace for its employees. The unauthorized possession or use of any illegal drug or alcohol, or abuse of a legal drug, may pose serious safety and health risks not only to the user but to all those who work with the user. It may also threaten the Seminary's reputation, property, equipment and operations. Compliance with this policy is a condition of employment.

The following activity will result in serious discipline, up to and including discharge:

(1) while on campus or engaged in Seminary business, being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, having a detectable level of alcohol or a controlled substance in one's system, or having the odor of alcohol or a controlled substance on one's breath or body;

(2) using, possessing, distributing, storing or selling alcohol or a controlled substance on campus or while engaged in Seminary business; and/or

(3) being convicted of using, selling, or possessing controlled substances or any other violation of federal or state drug and alcohol laws, or failing to report such a conviction or violation within five calendar days.

Note: This policy does not apply to events sponsored or officially supported by the Seminary at which alcohol is authorized for consumption.

Staff members may be asked to submit samples for alcohol or controlled substance testing under the following circumstances: (1) as a consideration for employment; (2) if the Seminary has reasonable suspicion to believe that the employee has used or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance; (3) following an on-the-job accident, or an incident in which safety precautions may have been violated or careless acts may have occurred; or (4) following a return to work after a layoff in excess of two weeks.

Failure or refusal of an employee to cooperate fully, sign a consent/release form or any other required document for testing, or submit in full to any inspection or drug test as provided will be grounds for discharge. Substituting or adulterating any body substance or specimen submitted for testing, or falsely representing that the body substance or specimen is the employee's own sample likewise will be grounds for discharge.

Calvin Seminary may, in its discretion and without precedent, offer individual employees alternatives to discharge under certain circumstances. Such alternatives might include Last Chance Agreements, rehabilitation programs, or other measures.

(Note: Free, confidential counseling is available to all employees through the Pine Rest Employee Assistance Program.)

Prescription Medication

No prescription medication may be brought upon Calvin Seminary property by any person other than the person for whom the drug is prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner, and such drug shall be used only in the manner and quantity prescribed. Employees using prescription or over-the-counter medication that may affect their ability to safely and effectively perform their job must report this to their supervisor. Such reports will be treated as confidential.

Workplace Searches

For the safety and security of our employees, volunteers, visitors, and property, Calvin Seminary (and/or its representatives) reserves the right to inspect any Seminary-owned object on its premises, as well as the contents of all vehicles, packages, containers and other items brought onto Seminary premises or used/possessed while engaged in Seminary business with or without warning. Under certain

circumstances involving reasonable suspicion of improper conduct (e.g., violation of the Workplace Violence and Weapons Policy, violation of the Substance Abuse Policy, suspicion of theft, etc.), the Seminary may request employees to submit to a search of their personal effects. Refusal to consent to any search may result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge. All searches will be conducted with due regard for the privacy of the persons involved.

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 (FASDs) among pregnant women.

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 100 million people during the 20th century, and, if current smoking trends continue, the cumulative death toll for this century has been projected to reach 1 billion.

- Marijuana is the most commonly abused illegal 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. 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. 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 include amnesia, leaving no memory of events that occur while under the influence; reduced reaction time; impaired mental function and judgment; and 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.

Local Resources for Substance Abuse Treatment

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

Wedgwood Christian Services
3300 36th Street SE
Grand Rapids, MI, 49512
(616)942-2110
http://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/ Self-Assessment Quizzes are available online	1-757-563-1600
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1-877-726-4727
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence	1-800-NCA-CALL
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	1-800-729-6686
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 Pine Rest Employee Assistance Program	616-455-6210 or 1-800-442-0809

Legal Risks Associated with Alcohol Use

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 per-form 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 designated controlled substance in the body.	One or more of the following: community service for not more than 360 hours; imprisonment 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 an-other 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)	Intoxication in public places 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

Local Ordinances

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.

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 1 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 50 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 Seminary or University property or during off-campus Calvin Seminary 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 Seminary'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 Seminary or University property or at any site where Seminary work is performed.

Calvin Seminary receives federal funding for various uses, including student financial aid. As such, Calvin Seminary 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 Seminary 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.

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	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
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
II	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	

I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture	imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.	Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	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.
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	**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.
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
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 that 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	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram 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)	Felony Max fine $2,000

MCL 333.17766c(2)(b)	

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 http://legislature.mi.gov

Suspension of Financial Aid Eligibility for Drug Related Offenses

Federal law provides that a student who has been convicted of an offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following table:

If convicted of an offense involving:	**Ineligibility Period**	**If convicted of an offense involving:**	**Ineligibility Period**
POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE		**SALE OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE**	
First Offense	One Year	First Offense	Two Years
Second Offense	Two Years	Second Offense	Indefinite
Third Offense	Indefinite		

A student whose eligibility has been suspended based on a conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period if:

a. the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that –
   i. complies with the criteria prescribed in the federal regulations; and
   ii. includes two unannounced drug tests; or
b. the conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

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. The DAAPP will be included in orientations for new students.

Employee Notification

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP will be distributed to all current employees of the seminary via email on or before October 1st of each year. The DAAPP will be included in the orientation of all new employees.