

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Drug and Alcohol Policy Statement

MSU's compliance with provisions of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act is achieved through a comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program, which includes policy enforcement, education programs, counseling supports and referral to treatment services.

The [MSU Drug and Alcohol Policy](#) applies to all members of the University community—employees and students. The Policy defines prohibited behavior and outlines consequences for violations. Also described are educational and counseling resources. Additional regulations specifically addressing student behaviors related to alcohol and other drugs can be found in [Spartan Life OnLine](#).

As outlined more fully in the Policy, [General Student Regulations](#) 2.11-2.14 prohibit the unlawful possession, use, production, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students on University property or as part of any of its activities, including University-sponsored or student group-sponsored activities off campus. Alleged violations of MSU regulations are adjudicated through the student conduct process. Consequences for violations may include, but are not limited to, some form of disciplinary probation, required attendance at educational programs, referral for assessment and treatment, relocation to a new living environment, and suspension from MSU for sale of illegal drugs or repeated violations of the regulations. In addition, students can expect to be arrested and prosecuted for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on campus.

MSU has a Medical Amnesty Policy that applies in instances where a student seeks medical assistance for themselves or another individual. In these instances, the University will not pursue disciplinary action through the university student conduct process for violations of the University's alcohol and drug use and/or possession policies for the eligible students. Instead, the students will meet with University personnel and be assigned educational interventions when there is concern regarding the safety of a student in connection to the student's alcohol or drug use. However, students who do not complete the requirements of the Medical Amnesty Policy may be subject to discipline through the university student conduct process.

Consistent with Michigan and federal law, MSU maintains a workplace free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, and alcohol are prohibited on any property under the control of and governed by the Board of Trustees of MSU, and at any site where work is performed by individuals on behalf of the University.

Pursuant to applicable University procedures governing employee discipline, any employee involved in the unlawful use, sale, manufacturing, dispensation, or possession of controlled substances, illicit drugs, or alcohol on University premises or work sites, or working under the influence of such substances, will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal and referral for prosecution.

MSU enforces all local, state, and federal laws regarding the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, or alcohol, including state underage drinking laws.

Michigan State University is a tobacco-free campus. For more information, please visit tobaccofree.msu.edu.

Alcohol and Other Drug Resources

Due to the novel coronavirus pandemic, there may be some adjustments to the delivery method of resources on campus (i.e., telehealth and virtual resources).

Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Health Promotion Program

(517) 432-1229

The AOD Health Promotion program is committed to reducing the negative harms and impacts of substance use on student's lives personally, civically, and academically. The overall strategies used and promoted by the AOD program are based in sound research and are implemented through education, environmental management, harm reduction, and social norms. Programming focuses on creating an environment that is respectful, non-judgmental, self-reflective, and engaging in working to support the well-being of students; that optimal and dynamic state that allows students to achieve their full potential.

To that end, the AOD program coordinates a [Social Norms](#) campaign (also known as "The Ducks") to promote a better understanding of alcohol use by the student population and challenge the prevailing myths and misperceptions that often lead to high-risk consumption. Social Norms messages are developed using student use and perception data from NCHA's National College Health Assessment and Michigan State University's UCelebrate! survey instrument.

The AOD program reaches out to all students on their 21st birthdays with a B.R.A.D. (Be Responsible About Drinking) birthday card to wish them a happy, safe birthday, and to educate them about the risks associated with some 21st birthday celebration practices. This birthday card also contains information on specific tools and strategies for effectively managing and reducing those risks. In conjunction with the mailed birthday cards, the Responsible Hospitality Council of East Lansing has adopted best practices to help safely manage 21st birthday celebrations that occur within local alcohol-serving establishments.

The AOD program offers [Spartan Smart](#), an interactive alcohol and drug education and risk management class. This class is for any student who has been referred from the Office of Student Support & Accountability, Residence Education and Housing Services, or Michigan courts/probation officers for a violation of university policy or Michigan law, relating to alcohol/substance use. Through didactic group process, students participate in guided discussions and activities focusing on the effects of substances neurobiologically, psychologically, and behaviorally. Risk management tools, bystander intervention, education about the disease of addiction, and values clarification are explored in the context of how substances may affect the student's academic, career, and personal goals. Additionally, students are asked to identify specific strategies and changes in behavior that they may take to effectively manage those risks. Spartan Smart is evaluated annually to ensure that it consistently meets or exceeds established outcomes.

In partnership with the Office of Student Support & Accountability, Residence Education and Housing Services and as part of the Tiered Intervention Protocol that has been established to respond to on-campus alcohol and other drug violations as outlined in [MSUs Student Rights and Responsibilities](#), Substance Use Assessments are facilitated for students who have demonstrated the need for additional evaluation, assessment, supports, resources, and potentially a referral to a higher level of care. Assessments are completed by a Certified Advanced Alcohol and Drug Counselor, consist of three, 60–90-minute individualized one-to-one sessions and students are assessed using the American Society of Addiction Medicine [ASAM] Criteria Multidimensional Assessment and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition. Students are provided recommendations and referrals for care and follow-up is provided to support students if they choose to connect with the recommended resources.

The AOD program provides interactive educational sessions to between 1,500 and 4,000 students annually through classroom infusion, presentations to student groups and organizations, and engagement with Fraternity and Sorority Life. The primary emphasis of these presentations is on knowledge around the neurobiological and physiological effects of substances on the human body, harm reduction tools, and risk management strategies.

The AOD program also provides two-evidence-based, online prevention and intervention tools that are free and accessible to students at any time. The e-CHECKUP TO GO for Alcohol and e-CHECKUP TO GO for cannabis, are personalized programs designed to motivate individuals to reduce their consumption using information about the student's own use, behaviors, and risk factors. Programs are individualized and specific to Michigan State University and explore student's quantity and frequency of use, physical health information, amount and percent of income spent, individualized negative consequences feedback, normative comparisons, behavioral

alternatives and harm reduction strategies, and local referral information. Freshman and transfer students are encouraged to complete e-CHECKUP TO GO for alcohol as part of their orientation to MSU and students who complete Spartan Smart also complete e-CHECKUP TO GO programs for either alcohol or cannabis.

The AOD program develops and distributes a variety of print information available to both on and off-campus students, REHS staff, and staff and faculty regarding alcohol, other drugs, and tobacco. Printed information is available in the form of informational and educational brochures, cards, and stickers highlighting how to connect with resources or support, medical amnesty, how to identify signs and symptoms of alcohol poisoning, how to arrange for a safe ride home, recovery resources and a variety of substance specific educational brochures including, but not limited to cannabis/marijuana, vaping, alcohol, stimulants, and tobacco.

An AOD specialist is on staff and is available as a consultant to parents, concerned friends, mentors, and staff/faculty who may have concerns about a student's use of alcohol and other drugs. The AOD specialist is a Certified Advanced Alcohol and Drug Counselor and provides individualized educational consultations, brief intervention, referral services, and recovery support to students who are concerned about their own use of alcohol and drugs, or the use of a friend or family member.

The AOD Health Promotion program coordinates the University's Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC), a program serving students in or seeking recovery from alcohol and other drug use disorders as well as allies. The CRC Coordinator supports this population by engaging students in individualized and person-centered recovery planning and relapse prevention, facilitating peer support, sponsoring alcohol-free social events, provision of a designated lounge space accessible 24/7, wellness workshops, community services opportunities, and referral for treatment as needed. In addition, the CRC Coordinator advises Spartans' Organization for All Recovery (SOAR), a registered student organization for students in recovery from addictive disorders and their allies.

In partnership with REHS, the CRC and REHS offer on-campus Recovery Housing for students who are in recovery from a substance use disorder. This housing option offers a safe and supportive living environment where students can have a college experience, without the use of alcohol or drugs. Recovery Housing offers the opportunity to form meaningful relationships based on sobriety, friendship, and academic success. Recovery Housing provides a live-in Recovery Housing Support Specialist, REHS community support, 24-hour access to the Collegiate Recovery Lounge, academic resources, and organized activities.

The AOD office is actively engaged in community coalitions focused on reducing the harms associated with substance use

within the greater Lansing/East Lansing community as well as working with student groups, city officials, and campus decision-makers to advise on policies related to health and safety issues associated with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. For more information, visit healthpromotion.msu.edu/alcohol-drugs/.

MSU Counseling and Psychiatric Services (CAPS)

(517) 355-8270

MSU CAPS is the primary mental health resource for all eligible and enrolled MSU students and provides screening, assessment, treatment, care management, consultation, and referral services for a wide range of mental health concerns. CAPS provides brief-goal oriented individual counseling, group counseling, and psychiatric services to include medication management that are multicultural and trauma-informed. Additionally, CAPS screens all students for substance use risk and provides case management services and referrals for students who screen positively. Requests for services that are secondary to alcohol or other drug-related legal involvement, such as driving under the influence or drug possession/trafficking, are referred to service providers in the community. CAPS strives to connect students with the most appropriate level of care. For more information, visit caps.msu.edu.

MSU Employee Assistance Program

(517) 355-4506

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provides confidential counseling, assessment, and referral at no cost to faculty, staff, graduate student employees, retirees, and their benefits-eligible dependents. The EAP is staffed by licensed mental health professionals skilled in helping clients assess alcohol or substance use, providing short term counseling and referral when issues need to be addressed through longer term intervention services.

The EAP is in Suite 110 Linton Hall. To make an appointment with the EAP call (517) 355-4506, email: eap@hc.msu.edu or stop by the EAP Office. Additional alcohol or substance use information is available on the EAP website: eap.msu.edu.

MSU Psychological Clinic

(517) 355-9564

The MSU Psychological Clinic provides a wide range of services to the general public, including treatment for alcohol and drug use. It is staffed by clinicians enrolled in the MSU Clinical Psychology doctoral program and the MSU Clinical Psychology faculty. All clinicians are supervised by experienced Ph.D. psychologists. Fees for services at the clinic are set on an income-adjusted basis.

The clinic is in the MSU Psychology Building in East Lansing. For additional information or to schedule an appointment,

please call (517) 355-9564 or visit psychology.msu.edu/clinic/.

MSU Couple and Family Therapy Clinic

(517) 432-2272

The MSU Couple and Family Therapy Clinic provides therapy services to families, couples, and individuals. The clinic is an Affiliated Agency of the Capital Area United Way and is able to provide services on a sliding fee scale. The clinic is located at 804 Service Road on the south end of the MSU campus. For more information or to schedule an appointment visit hdfs.msu.edu/clinic.

MSU Psychiatric Clinic

(517) 353-3070

The Department of Psychiatry is part of the MSU Health Care and provides comprehensive evaluation and treatment for a wide variety of substance use and mental health disorders. For further information, please call (517) 353-3070 or visit: healthcare.msu.edu/services/specialty-care/psychiatry.aspx

Health Risks and Medical Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Use

High risk alcohol and illegal drug use can cause serious problems. Illegal drug use includes the use of illicit drugs, as well as misuse of prescription drugs. Combining alcohol and drugs can greatly increase health risks.

Major health risks of alcohol and drug use include acute and chronic illness, psychological and emotional impairment, substance-use dependency, and death. Other health risks include short-term memory problems, learning impairments, sleep disruption, immune compromise, and mood swings. Side effects such as impaired judgment, slowed response time, mental confusion, and decreased motor coordination can lead to accidents, motor vehicle crashes, physical altercations, loss or damage to personal belongings and injuries.

Use of alcohol and illegal drugs presents significant short-term and long-term health risks and medical consequences:

- Cannabis [also commonly referred to as Marijuana] comes with significant risks that can impact a person's life and health and includes substantial risks to an individual's brain health, mental health, athletic performance, risks during pregnancy and to the unborn fetus, and the development of an addiction. Approximately 1 in 10 people who use cannabis will become addicted and if individuals start using before the age of 18, the rate of addiction increases to 1 in 6 (SAMHSA, CDC, 2020). Cannabis directly affects the brain, specifically the areas responsible for memory, learning, attention, decision making, coordination, emotions and motor coordination and reaction times. These effects can make it difficult to learn and retain

information, may interfere with driving skills, and increase the risk of injuries and potentially harmful behaviors. Cannabis use in developing brains of children and adolescents can reduce attention, memory and learning functions, and affect how the brain builds connections between the areas necessary for these functions. This can result in poor educational outcomes, cognitive impairments, diminished life satisfaction and achievement. These effects can be long lasting or even permanent. Physical effects of cannabis can include breathing and respiratory complications including chronic bronchitis, increased heart rate, problems with child development during and after pregnancy, sleep interference, intense nausea, and vomiting. Cannabis has been linked to mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, paranoia, and suicidal thoughts as well as an increased risk of psychosis and psychotic disorders (including schizophrenia) in persons with a genetic predisposition to those disorders.

- Cannabis edibles, or food and drink products infused with cannabis and eaten, have some different risks than smoking cannabis, including a greater risk of poisoning. Unlike inhaling cannabis ingesting cannabis can take 30 minutes to 2 hours to take effect. Overconsumption can lead to poisoning and/or serious injury. The effects of edibles may last longer than expected depending on the amount consumed, the individual's last meal, medication, alcohol, or other substances used at the same time. The amount of THC, the psychoactive ingredient in cannabis, is very difficult to measure and is often unknown in edible products. Many users can be unprepared for the strength and long-lasting effects of edibles. Cannabis affects children and adults differently. Cannabis products that look like candy or treats have posed significant risks to children, who have required emergency medical care as a result of consuming such products.
- According to the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 27.6 million adults ages 18 and older and 712,000 adolescents ages 12-17 have an Alcohol Use Disorder. An estimated 95,000 people die each year due to alcohol related causes, making alcohol the third leading preventable cause of death in the United States. In 2019, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 28% of the overall driving fatalities (10,142 deaths). Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant and affects every organ in the body and can impair brain function and motor skills. Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways, affecting how the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination. Heavy use can increase the risk of certain cancers including head and neck cancer, esophageal cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer and colorectal cancer. Drinking heavily over a long time, or on a single occasion can damage the heart causing problems including cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke, and high blood

pressure. Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas and liver diseases include steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis, fibrosis, and cirrhosis. Alcohol also weakens the immune system, making chronic drinkers more susceptible to diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis and drinking on a single occasion slows your body's ability to fight infections up to 24 hours after use (NIAAA, 2020).

- Club drugs (MDMA, GHB, Rohypnol, Ketamine, and LSD (Acid)) can cause serious physical and mental health problems including long-lasting confusion, depression, increased anxiety, aggression, impulsiveness, cell and organ damage, heart, and brain problems and in some cases, death. Because some club drugs are colorless, tasteless, and odorless, they can be added to beverages to sedate or intoxicate, with the intent to facilitate sexual assaults.
- Stimulant medication, including Amphetamines like Adderall®, methylphenidate like Ritalin/Concerta, and illicit substances like methamphetamines and cocaine, can cause irritability, mood disorders, acute and/or chronic anxiety, elevated blood pressure, and cardiac arrest, particularly in those with preexisting heart conditions. Long-term use of some stimulants may cause permanent damage to the brain, heart, lungs, and other organs.
- Opioids include prescription pain relievers like oxycodone, morphine, fentanyl, and heroin. When misused, opioids can lead to addiction, fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion, and infectious diseases associated with injection drug use like hepatitis and HIV. They also can cause serious health conditions including pulmonary complications, infection of the heart lining and valves, liver, and kidney disease. Nearly half of the individuals who inject heroin reported using prescription opioids before starting to use heroin. Opioids can also greatly increase the risk of accidents and automobile crashes because they affect vision, depth perception, coordination, and other physical skills. Psychological side effects include poor concentration and impaired judgment. Driving under the influence of legal medication may result in a DUI violation.
- Long-term or heavy use of depressants like opioids, benzodiazepines and alcohol can lead to a profound physical addiction, requiring medically monitored detoxification in order to discontinue use safely. Individuals who are physically addicted to depressants can experience serious medical complications when attempting to discontinue use, including seizures, hallucinations, stroke, and death.
- Almost all drugs, carry the potential risk for overdose.

Chronic, high-risk use of alcohol and drugs can also have psychological and social consequences, including loss of

intimacy and significant relationships, pervasive feelings of unhappiness, a lack of motivation, drive and interest in the things that were once important, academic and employment impairments, financial losses, estrangement from family and other social support, inability to meet responsibilities and obligations, and significant legal issues. For additional information regarding commonly used drugs and up to date health risks, visit: drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts.

The Law and University Policies

To provide for the safety of members of the University community and the protection of University property, MSU has set minimum standards of conduct. Detailed information may be found in [University Ordinances](#), [General Student Regulations](#), and other University policies. These University standards of conduct do not replace, or relieve, persons from the obligation to comply with the requirements of civil or criminal laws. Unlawful behavior may result in criminal prosecution as well as University disciplinary action.

The use or possession of marijuana on any property owned or managed by MSU, and by MSU's faculty, staff, or students on any MSU property or during off-campus MSU business or events remains illegal and fully criminalized according to federal law. MSU is subject to the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989. In addition, the MSU Drug and Alcohol Policy prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances, illicit drugs, and alcohol on property governed by MSU's Board of Trustees and at any site where university work is performed.

Federal and State Penalties for Alcohol or 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 combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), meperidine (Demerol®), oxycodone (OxyContin®), fentanyl, Dexedrine®, Adderall®, and Ritalin®.

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 substances, 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 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. Unprescribed 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. In Michigan, with the exception of manufacture, possession, use, or sale consistent with the Michigan Medical Marijuana Act and Medical Marijuana Facilities Licensing Act, the "unlawful manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver" of less than 5 kilograms of marijuana or a mixture containing marijuana, or fewer than 20 marijuana plants, is a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to four years, a fine of up to \$20,000, or both.

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 products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit such as Tylenol® with codeine, ketamine, anabolic steroids such as oxandrolone, or testosterone.

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®, Lomotil®, Motofen®, Lyrica®, and Parepectolin®.

Except as otherwise provided by federal law, the penalty for first offense sale of a Schedule III drug is imprisonment for not more than 10 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 of, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver 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 unprescribed 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.

State Law 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, punishable by one or more of the following: a fine of \$100 to \$500, not more than 93 days in jail 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 immobilization or ignition interlock 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, possible penalties include one or more of the following: up to 180 days in jail, a \$200 to \$700 fine, and/or up to 360 hours of community service. Other possible penalties include driver’s license suspension for up to one year, license plate confiscation, vehicle immobilization, and up to six points added to the offender’s driving record.
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.
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: 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: misdemeanor, 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.	First offense: \$100 to \$500 fine and one or more of the following: not more than 93 days in jail 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 immobilization or ignition interlock may also be required. Up to six points may be added to driver record.
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. If the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.17 grams or more and is within seven years of a prior conviction; or if the person kills an emergency response worker, possible penalty includes imprisonment for not more than 20 years. 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. If the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.17 grams or more, and is within 7 years of prior conviction, possible penalty includes imprisonment for not more than 10 years. 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.	<p>First offense: Civil infraction and a mandatory fine of not more than \$100; court may also order participation in substance use disorder services, community service, or substance abuse screening at own expense.</p> <p>Second offense: misdemeanor: up to 30 days imprisonment if in violation 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, or both. 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.</p> <p>Third or subsequent offense: misdemeanor: up to 60 days imprisonment 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. 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.</p>
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. May be ordered to perform community service for any violation.
Consumption on public highway	No alcoholic beverage can be consumed on public highways	Misdemeanor: not more than six months in jail, a fine of not more than \$500, or both.
Open alcohol in vehicle	No alcohol item can be open, uncapped, or seal broken in passenger area of vehicle.	Misdemeanor: not more than 90 days in jail, a fine of not more than \$100, 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.
Minor operating with any bodily alcohol content	Person under 21 years of age who is driving cannot have any bodily alcohol content.	First offense: misdemeanor; a fine of not more than \$250 and/or community service for not more than 360 hours. Driver license may be restricted for 30 days. Up to four points may be added to driver record.
Consumption or possession of alcohol by a minor or a controlled substance at a social gathering	A person having control over any premises, residence, or other real property shall not knowingly allow a minor to consume or possess alcohol, or allow any individual to consume or possess a controlled substance, at a social gathering on or within that real property, unless consumption or possession of the controlled substance or alcohol is otherwise lawful.	First offense: imprisonment for not more than 30 days, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. Second or subsequent offense: imprisonment for not more than 90 days, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.
Adult use and cultivation of marijuana in public	An unauthorized person who possesses not more than the amount of marijuana allowed, cultivates not more than the amount allowed, delivers without receiving remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age not more than the amount allowed, or possesses with intent to deliver not more than the amount allowed by section 5	Civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 and forfeiture of marijuana.
Possession or cultivation of not more than two times the amount allowed by law	A person who possesses not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed, cultivates not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed, delivers without receiving any remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed, or possess with intent to deliver not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed	<p>First offense: civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and forfeiture of marijuana.</p> <p>Second offense: civil infraction and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and forfeiture of marijuana.</p> <p>Third and subsequent offenses: misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 and forfeiture of marijuana.</p>

Possession or cultivation of marijuana by a minor	A person under 21 years of age who possesses not more than 2.5 ounces of marijuana or who cultivates not more than 12 marijuana plants	<p>First offense: civil infraction and may be punished as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If less than 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$100 or community service, forfeiture of marijuana, and 4 hours of drug education or counseling. ▪ If at least 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$100 and forfeiture of marijuana. <p>Second offense: civil infraction and may be punished as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If less than 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$500 or community service, forfeiture of marijuana, and completion of 8 hours of drug education or counseling. ▪ If at least 18 years of age, by a fine of not more than \$500 and forfeiture of marijuana.
Possession or cultivation more than two times the amount allowed by law	A person who possesses more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed, cultivates more than twice the amount allowed, or delivers without receiving any remuneration to a person who is at least 21 years of age more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed	Misdemeanor but a person shall not be subject to imprisonment unless the violation was habitual, willful, and for a commercial purpose or the violation involved violence.

MSU Ordinances

Michigan State University [Ordinance 21.00](#) governs alcoholic beverages:

- 21.01 The use or possession of alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, subject to state law, is permissible in housing facilities (rooms, suites and apartments) assigned by Michigan State University.
- 21.02 The consumption and possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, the libraries, and the chapel.
- 21.03 The possession of open or uncapped containers of alcoholic beverages and the consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all public areas of lands governed by the Michigan State University Board of Trustees and in all public areas of campus buildings, except with respect to locations, events, or occasions for which the Secretary of the Board of Trustees has approved, in writing, an exception to this prohibition.
- 21.04 Exceptions to this ordinance and the administration of licenses held by the Board will be made pursuant to guidelines approved by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Possible penalties for 21.02 include civil infraction. Possible penalties for 21.01 and 21.03 include not more than 90 days in jail, fine of not more than \$100, or both.

East Lansing Ordinances

East Lansing ordinances prohibit the possession of any alcoholic beverage in an open container or a container with a broken seal in any public place or private area open to the public, except a licensed liquor establishment or elsewhere as provided by ordinance. Partying and tailgating on public property with alcoholic beverages are prohibited within the City's jurisdiction. All open alcohol containers should be kept in the tailgating area on MSU's campus when tailgating. Any person suspected of being a Minor in Possession of Alcohol

(MIP) will be required to show proof of age and may be asked to take a breath alcohol test.

Directly endangering the safety of another person or property while intoxicated in a public place is prohibited. City ordinances also prohibit furnishing or using any type of false identification to enter a bar or to purchase liquor from a carry-out store and require liquor establishments to confiscate suspected false identification and turn it over to MSU Department of Police and Public Safety.

Violations of all East Lansing ordinances prohibiting or regulating alcohol, except MIP and Open Alcohol ordinances, are punishable by a maximum sentence of 90 days in jail or a \$500 fine or both. Penalty for Open Alcohol is a fine up to \$100 for the first violation. Second and third violations constitute misdemeanors and are punishable by not more than 90 days imprisonment and/or fines up to \$250 or \$500, respectively. However, if the Open Alcohol violation occurs between 8:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M., or at any time while in a business district, the violation is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. Maximum penalties for MIP are up to \$100 for a first violation (civil infraction), \$200 and/or up to 30 days imprisonment for a second violation (misdemeanor), and \$500 and/or up to 60 days imprisonment for a third or more violation(s) (misdemeanor). Community service, substance abuse screening at the violator's own expense, and participation in substance abuse prevention or treatment programs may be imposed for Open Alcohol and MIP violations. East Lansing ordinances also allow for operator's or chauffeur's license sanctions to be imposed for MIP violations.

Students are encouraged to become familiar with their responsibilities under East Lansing ordinances, which may be obtained at East Lansing City Hall. East Lansing Ordinances may be obtained on the internet at cityofeastlansing.com.