

**Harrisburg University of Science and Technology
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

PURPOSE

This Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy, like other standards of conduct applicable to the university community, is intended to further the educational mission of Harrisburg University. The university is committed to fostering an environment that promotes the acquisition of knowledge and nurtures the growth of the individual. Each member of our intellectual community is responsible for his or her own actions and is expected to contribute to the HU community and to respect the rights of others to participate in the academic and social life of the university. The following drug and alcohol policy, with its emphasis on individual and shared responsibility, healthy and informed decision-making, maintaining a caring environment, and the promotion of genuine dialogue, is adopted in this spirit.

COMPLIANCE

In order to comply with the law, the Drug Prevention Program must, at a minimum, include the following:

(a) The annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students;
5. A clear statement that the institution of higher education 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 required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

(b) A biennial review of the program to:

1. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed; and
2. Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in paragraph (a)(5) of this section are consistently enforced.

SCOPE

This policy shall apply to all students and employees of Harrisburg University of Science and Technology.

DEFINITIONS

A “student” is any person taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study.

An “employee” is any person that is a member of the faculty, staff, or student receiving a salary, wages, other compensation and/or stipend support from Harrisburg University.

POLICY

General Rules Governing the Use of Alcohol

Harrisburg University seeks to encourage and sustain an academic environment that respects individual freedom and promotes the health, safety and welfare of all members of its community. In keeping with these objectives, the university has established the following policy governing the possession, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages by members of the university community, and conforming to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. HU's alcohol policy is intended to encourage its members to make responsible decisions about the use of alcoholic beverages, and to promote safe, legal, and healthy patterns of social interaction.

1. Harrisburg University prohibits:
 - The possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of twenty-one on property owned or controlled by the university or as part of any university activity.
 - The intentional and knowing sale of, or intentional and knowing furnishing (as defined by Pennsylvania law) of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of twenty-one or to persons obviously inebriated on property owned or controlled by the university or as part of any university activity. Pennsylvania law currently defines "furnish" as "to supply, give, or provide to, or allow a minor to possess on premises or property owned or controlled by the person charged."
 - The consumption of alcoholic beverages by all university students and employees so as to adversely affect academic or job performance and/or endanger the physical well-being of other persons and/or oneself, and/or which leads to damage of property.
 - The possession, sale, distribution, promotion or consumption of an alcoholic beverage in a manner that constitutes a violation of federal, state or local law, including the sale, directly or indirectly, of any alcoholic beverages at a premise or by an entity not licensed for such sales on property owned or controlled by the university or as part of any university activity.
2. In cases of intoxication and/or alcohol poisoning, the primary concern is the health and safety of the individual(s) involved. An individual is strongly encouraged to call for medical assistance when needed or for a friend/acquaintance who is dangerously intoxicated. No student seeking medical treatment for an alcohol or other drug-related overdose will be subject to university discipline for the sole violation of using or possessing alcohol or drugs. This policy shall extend to another student seeking help for the intoxicated student.
3. The President, Vice Presidents, Associate Vice Presidents, Associate Provosts and heads of administrative areas have the authority and responsibility to govern the use of alcohol in areas they control and to ensure that (at events where

alcohol will be served in such areas) only legal age individuals will have access to such alcohol. Further, those hosting such events must take reasonable steps to ensure that the acquisition, distribution and consumption of alcohol otherwise complies with applicable law and university policy.

4. At any event at which alcohol will be served, sufficient quantities of non-alcoholic beverages and food must also be available to guests without cost.
5. Consistent with Pennsylvania law, advertisements of social events shall not promote nor describe the availability of alcoholic beverages nor promote the consumption of alcohol by minors.
6. Ordinarily, consumption of alcoholic beverages in outdoor public areas such as walkways, unenclosed patios, green spaces, and the like is not permitted regardless of the age of the drinker. However, appropriate administrators may grant exceptions to this guideline on an event-by-event basis. Exceptions will be granted only for those events where an overwhelming majority of those reasonably expected to attend an event are of legal drinking age. Events for which exceptions have been granted must be limited to areas that are clearly demarcated and in which it is possible to exercise adequate control of access to and consumption of alcohol.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Harrisburg University strives to promote the health and safety of its diverse population, protection of university property, prevention of abusive behavior related to drug and alcohol consumption, and the preservation of an environment conducive to scholarship and positive social interaction.

Therefore:

1. All university students and employees are expected to comply with applicable local, state and federal laws regarding the possession, use or sale of alcohol or drugs, whether on or off-campus, and are expected to comply with this policy regarding alcohol possession or use.
2. Any student or employee who violates university policy or applicable law may be subject to disciplinary sanctions and/or referral for prosecution. Disciplinary sanctions for students range from disciplinary warning to expulsion. The severity of the sanctions will depend, in part, on whether there have been repeated violations and on the seriousness of the misconduct. Employees found to be in violation of this policy or applicable law will be subject to university disciplinary procedures which may impose sanctions up to and including termination from employment and/or referral for prosecution. The university also supports enforcement, by applicable law enforcement agencies, of all local, state and federal laws.
3. Along with disciplinary consequences, the university is committed to providing treatment and education as appropriate to assist members of the community.
4. Within thirty (30) days of a conviction on drug charges, appropriate action will be taken up to and including termination of employment or discharge from the University. The university may require satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purpose by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency

IN SUPPORT OF THE POLICY ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION,
HARRISBURG UNIVERSITY -

- A. Has a drug-free awareness program to inform its students and employees about the dangers of drugs and alcohol abuse, and has counseling, rehabilitation, and assistance programs available by referral to local resource organizations.
- B. Will provide each student and employee with a copy of this policy annually and, from time to time, will publish this policy in appropriate publications.
- C. Will notify each student employee and each university employee that as a condition of employment each must abide by the terms of this policy.
- D. Will require any student or employee convicted of any criminal drug statute violation which has occurred on campus to provide his or her supervisor (in case of a student, the Director for Student Services) with written notification within five days of the conviction.
- E. Will notify the appropriate federal agency within 10 days after receiving notice of criminal drug statute conviction.
- F. Will impose sanctions on, or require the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance rehabilitation program by anyone so convicted.
- G. Will make every good-faith effort to continue to maintain a drug and alcohol free campus through implementation of this policy.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>POSSIBLE EFFECTS</u>
Alcohol	Toxic Psychosis, Neurological and Liver Damage, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Marijuana	Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis, Possible Birth Defects
Amphetamines	Loss of Appetite, Delusions, Hallucinations, Toxic Psychosis
Nonprescription Stimulants	Hypertension, Stroke, Heart Problems
Cocaine	Loss of Appetite, Depression, Convulsions, Nasal Passage Injury, Heart Attack, Stroke, Seizure
Cocaine Free Base	Weight Loss, Depression, Hypertension, Hallucinations, Psychosis, Chronic Cough
Barbiturates	Severe Withdrawal Symptoms, Possible Convulsions, Toxic Psychosis
Methaqualone	Coma, Convulsions
Heroin	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Analogs of Synthetic Narcotics	Addiction, MPTP Induced, Parkinsonism
Morphine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Codeine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Oxycodone	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Meperidine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Methadone	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Inhalants	Impaired Perception, Coordination, Judgment, Toxicity from Solvent, Impurities
Nitrous Oxide	Kidney or Liver Damage, Peripheral Neuropathy, Spontaneous Abortion
LSD	May Intensify Existing Psychosis, Panic Reactions

Mescaline	Milder than LSD
MDA, MDE, MDMA, MMDA Psilocybin	Neurotoxin Milder than LSD
PCP	Psychotic Behavior, Violent Acts, Psychosis
Tobacco	Loss of Appetite, Addictive, Lung Cancer, Effects on Fetus

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF DRUG ABUSE

<u>SUBSTANCE</u> *	<u>PHYSICAL SIGNS OF USE / ASSOCIATED PARAPHERNALIA</u> **	<u>BEHAVIORAL SIGNS OF USE</u> **
Anabolic Steroids	Enlargement of muscle masses, weight gain, fluid retention, high blood pressure, atherosclerosis, increased plasma lipids, shrunken testes, liver disease, stroke, heart attack, death. Needles, syringes.	Stimulation, aggressive behavior, increased energy.
Cannabis Marijuana, hashish, (pot, dope, reefer, sinsemilla)	Bloodshot eyes, persistent cough or respiratory infection, increased appetite. Strong odor of burning rope or plant material, rolling papers, pipes, "roach clips", water pipers. Eye drops for clearing up bloodshot eyes.	Impaired concentration and short-term memory, uncontrollable laughter, apathy, sleepiness despite adequate rest.
Stimulants Amphetamines (speed, white cross, black beauties)	Dilated pupils, rapid breathing, decrease in appetite, weight loss, excessive talking, insomnia, hyperactivity.	Inexplicable mood swings (elation to depression), nervousness, auditory hallucinations and paranoid thinking after heavy use.
Cocaine (coke, toot, blow, nose, crack)	Nasal irritation, running or bleeding nose, dilated pupils, rapid respiration, hyperactivity. Razor blades, small mirrors, straws, screens for pulverizing cocaine crystals.	Rapid mood swings (elation to depression and back to elation within one hour), lack of money due to high cost of drug.
Depressants Alcohol Sedative-Hypnotics/ tranquilizers	Slurred speech, lack of coordination, shallow and slow breathing.	"Drunken" behavior, possibly including aggressiveness and belligerence, frequent auto accidents or other physical mishaps.
Narcotics Opiates and other prescription painkillers, heroin, dilaudid, percodan	Pinpoint pupils, shallow and slow breathing, sleepiness, needles, syringes and eye droppers if drug is administered by injection.	Euphoria, dreamy behavior.
Hallucinogens	Dilated pupils, small squares of plastic or	Hallucinations, confusion,

LSD and related substances (acid, blotter, window pane, microdot)	paper with imprinted designs, tattoos, small colored tablets.	disorientation, panic reactions, inappropriate laughing or crying.
Phencyclidine (PCP) (angel dust)	Increased blood pressure, lack of coordination, loss of sensitivity to pain, imprecise eye movements.	Withdrawal, confusion, disorientation, bizarre behavior, aggressiveness, hyperactivity alternation with stupor.
Inhalants	Nasal irritation, rapid or erratic pulse, lack of coordination, headache, rags saturated with substance in question. Plastic bags, possession of containers of solvents for no apparent reason.	Confusion, "drunken" behavior, hallucinations, aggressiveness, hyperactivity.
Airplane model glue, toluene, gasoline and other petroleum products, deodorants and other aerosols, typewriter fluid		

* Many substances listed are available only in adulterated form through illegal channels. Up to 70% of drugs used by substance abusers are misrepresented in some way. Example: drugs sold as "speed" are represented as amphetamines, but often contain caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA) or ephedrine.

** Although these symptoms may be indicative of drug use, many of the physical and behavioral signs can be associated with physical or mental illness, adolescence or the aging process. Be careful and thorough in investigating drug abuse. Get professional help.

FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

1st conviction:

Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both.

After one prior drug conviction:

At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions:

At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine:

Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if:

- a. 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams
- b. 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams
- c. 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment.

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits; e.g. pilot license, public housing tenancy, etc.

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESSION OF ALCOHOLISM

It is estimated that for every ten people who drink alcohol, one will become alcoholic. Studies also show that for every person suffering from alcoholism, there are at least four other people, including spouses, children, and parents, who are seriously affected by that alcoholism. If you consider that it typically takes an individual suffering from alcoholism seven to ten years to recognize the problem (if it is recognized at all) and to seek help, you can begin to understand the profound influence alcohol abuse has on our society, the family, and the health of our nation. Why does it take so long? Why is alcoholism so difficult to recognize?

Denial is one of the primary symptoms of alcoholism, making the individual and oftentimes the family incapable of recognizing the problem and seeking appropriate treatment. Ignorance is another important factor. Alcoholism is one of the most misunderstood and misdiagnosed diseases. How do we recognize alcoholism, particularly in its early stages? One of the most useful definitions of alcoholism is: If drinking is creating problems, it is one.

Alcoholism is a chronic, progressive disease with predictable, identifiable symptoms which, if not treated, can be fatal. Here is a list of some primary symptoms of alcoholism, placed in the order in which they generally occur. One need not be experiencing all of these symptoms or in the order listed to be suffering from alcoholism.

Increase in Tolerance	Being able to out-drink your peers is not something to be proud of, but to be concerned about.
Preoccupation	Looking forward to drinking after work or on the weekend. Planning your social activities around alcohol.
Blackouts	Occasional memory lapses while drinking or an alcohol-induced state of amnesia.
Sneaking Drinks, Gulping Drinks	
Loss of Control	Unplanned drinking episodes or inability to realistically predict what will happen once you take the first drink.
Alibis	Having to explain why you drank or make excuses for your drinking.
Change in Drinking Patterns and Attempts to Control Promises and Resolutions Repeatedly Fail Family Problems, Financial Problems,	
Going on the Wagon	Some people quit drinking for a period of time in an attempt to control their drinking or prove to themselves

	that they are not physically addicted to alcohol, failing to realize that one need not drink every day in order to have a drinking problem.
Increasing Blackouts	
Geographic Escape	Changing jobs, moving to a different city or state to get a "new start."
Impaired Thinking, Loss of Job, Decrease in Tolerance, Drinking in the Morning	
Physical Deterioration	Liver, heart, stomach, brain damage.
Indefinable Fears	
Abandonment	"I don't care."

STATE PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR UNLAWFUL USE OF ALCOHOL

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prohibits the service or consumption of alcohol to persons under 21 years of age.

All persons while in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are subject to the Pennsylvania Liquor and Penal Codes. They are as follows:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>PENALTY</u>
Misrepresentation of age to secure any alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverage	Fine not to exceed \$500 and suspension of operating license
Individual less than twenty-one years of age who purchases, consumes, possesses, or transports any alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverage.	Fine not to exceed \$500 and suspension of operating license
Misrepresenting to liquor dealers or others that another party who is a minor is of age.	Fine not less than \$300
Inducement of minors to buy alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverages.	Fine not less than \$300
Selling or furnishing alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverages to minors.	First violation fine not less than \$1,000, subsequent violation fine not less than \$2,500
Carrying a false ID card.	First offense is a summary offense and results in restriction of operating privileges; subsequent offense results in restriction of operating privileges and fine of \$300

The law provides for the restriction of operating a motor vehicle privilege (loss of driver's license). This penalty is applied in an escalating manner in each subsequent offense as outlined here.

FIRST OFFENSE

Loss of motor vehicle operating privileges for a period of 90 days from the date of suspension.

SECOND OFFENSE

Loss of motor vehicle operating privileges for a period of one year from the date of suspension.

THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE

Loss of motor vehicle operating privileges for a period of two years from the date of suspension.

Non-drivers shall be unable to secure an operator's license for the time periods related to the number of offenses.

DRUG & ALCOHOL COUNSELING, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION PROGRAMS: AREA RESOURCES	
Alcoholics Anonymous www.aa.org 717-234-5390	Al-Anon (Family Members) 1-800-339-9006
Contact Helpline www.contacthelpline.org 717-652-4400	<u>Dauphin County Department of Drug & Alcohol Services</u> www.dauphincounty.org 717-635-2254
Narcotics Anonymous 717-233-3733	STUDENTS ONLY Howard Rosen Hempfield Counseling Associates 717-866-829-1154 HowardSRosen@msn.com

Adopted: January 2006

Revised: January 2008

Revised: January 2010