

## **DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Recognizing the wide variety of health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs, the University of the Sciences is committed to maintaining a drug free environment for its employees and students. Because of our special responsibility as an educator in the health sciences, we have implemented a campus-wide program to increase awareness concerning alcohol and substance abuse.

This booklet outlines the following:

1. The University's standards of conduct pertaining to use of alcohol and possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and sanctions imposed for violations of these standards of conduct.
2. Selected local, state and federal laws regulating alcohol and illicit drugs.
3. Rehabilitation and counseling policies.
4. Health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and tobacco.

This brochure does not contain all applicable information and is not intended to be inclusive of all laws and health risks. The USciences Employee Handbook (EH) and the USciences Student Handbook (SH) contain full copies of all university policies pertaining to alcohol and other drug use and abuse.

### **Standards of Conduct and Sanctions for Violations**

#### Controlled Substances

(See student handbook)

The University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a

controlled substance on the University campus. Controlled substances may be appropriately used in a supervised classroom or research setting.

Federal Law requires compliance with this policy to maintain a person's status with the University. The law also requires that the University be notified of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the work place and/or a University sponsored clerkship or traineeship site. Employees must notify the Director of Human Resources and students must notify their Academic Dean within five days of any such conviction. Anyone so convicted must participate satisfactorily in an approved drug abuse assistance rehabilitation program to resume his/her status with USciences. The University's Student Disciplinary Code (See Student Handbook) outlines additional information and requirements for disclosure and continued enrollment or employment.

In addition to any legal sanctions imposed in conjunction with the unlawful use of alcohol or controlled substances, violations of this policy will also be subject to appropriate internal action whether remedial, rehabilitative and/or disciplinary. If the offender is an employee, the appropriate action will be determined by the Supervisor and the Director of Human Resources. If the offender is a student, the case will be referred to the Committee on Student Discipline for resolution.

#### Alcohol Use

(See Student Handbook)

The goal of the alcohol use policy at USciences is to foster alcohol awareness and responsible drinking practices and to promote the health and safety of the faculty, staff and students. With the growing problems of alcohol and drug abuse in our society,

the University seeks to encourage a campus social life which does not emphasize the role of alcoholic beverages in either private or group activities. This policy would allow those of legal age an opportunity to develop rational habits for the use of alcohol.

The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the USciences campus and at University related events off campus is regulated by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These laws make it unlawful for persons under 21 to purchase, attempt to purchase, consume, possess or transport any alcoholic beverages. It is also unlawful to serve, sell or furnish alcoholic beverages to persons under 21.

### **Selected Local, State and Federal Regulations**

#### Controlled Substances

1. The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act (PA Act 64) prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale or acquisition of controlled substances by misrepresentation or forgery as well as the knowing possession of controlled substances unlawfully acquired except in accordance with the Act. Penalties for first time offenders of the Act range from thirty days imprisonment, \$500 fine or both for possession or distribution of a small amount of marijuana or hashish, not for sale; to fifteen years or \$250,000 fine or both for the manufacture or delivery of a Schedule I or II narcotic.

A person eighteen years of age or older who is convicted of delivering a controlled substance to a minor shall be sentenced to at least one year in prison. If the offense was committed within 1,000 feet of a school, the person shall be sentenced to an additional minimum sentence of at least two years in prison.

2. The Pharmacy Act of 1961, 63 PA CSA 390-8; makes it unlawful to procure or attempt to procure drugs by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, subterfuge, or by forgery or by alteration of a prescription. The first offense is a misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine or both.

3. The Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Code 75 PA CSA 3101 et seq., which was amended July, 1,

1977, prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, or both. A person convicted of this offense will be sentenced to thirty days in prison for a first offense.

4. Federal Drug Laws: The Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC 801 et seq., are similar to the PA Act. Schedules of controlled substances are established and it is unlawful to knowingly or intentionally to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with the intent to distribute or dispense a controlled substance. Penalties range from life in prison and a fine up to \$4,000,000 or both for possession of a large quantity of controlled substances to one year in prison and a fine up to \$5,000 for simple possession. Distribution to a minor by a person eighteen years or older carries double and triple the penalty. Double penalties also apply to the distribution or manufacture of controlled substances within 1,000 feet of a school.

#### Alcohol

The PA Liquor Code, 47 PA CSA 1-101 et seq., controls the possession and sale of alcoholic beverages within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Code as well as portions of the PA Crimes Code, 18 PA, CSA 6307 et seq., provide for the following:

1. It is a summary offense for a person under the age of 21 to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor or malt brewed beverages. It is a crime for any person under 21 years of age to possess an identification card falsely identifying that a person under 21 years of age is 21 years of age or older or to attempt to purchase alcoholic or malt or brewed beverages by using a false identification card. It is also a crime to misrepresent one's age knowingly and falsely to obtain a liquor or malt or brewed beverages. It is also a crime knowingly, willfully and falsely to represent that another is of legal age to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages. It is also a crime to hire, request or induce any minor to

purchase from an unlicensed source any liquor, malt or brewed alcoholic beverage.

A first offense will result in a 90 day suspension of driving privileges and a fine up to \$300. A second offense will result in a fine up to \$500 and a one year suspension of driving privileges. Subsequent offenses will result in a fine up to \$500 and two years suspension of driving privileges.

2. It is a crime to intentionally and knowingly sell or purchase with the intent to sell or furnish, any liquor or malt or brewed beverages to any minor. It is also a crime to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly manufacture, make, alter, sell or attempt to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birth date, or age of another. The minimum fine is \$1,000 for a first offense; \$2,500 for subsequent violations.

#### Rehabilitation and Counseling

(See Student Handbook for the “Substance Abuse Policy”)

The Substance Abuse policy reflects this institution’s concern about any member of the University family who is experiencing a problem with alcohol and/or drug abuse (referred to hereafter as substance abuse). The aim of the Policy is to encourage and support the recovery of all impaired members of the USciences community. The Substance Abuse Policy is initiated by either an academic dean or a departmental supervisor. Counseling Services obtains evaluations, treatment and after care services for Policy participants and coordinates the treatment component of the Policy. Clinical decisions regarding the impairment and treatment are made by external experts.

The University recognizes that dependence upon any psychoactive substance is a debilitating condition which requires medical, psychological and social assistance.

The University will support the continued enrollment or employment of any impaired person provided he or she agrees to undergo evaluation and, when necessary, treatment for a substance abuse problem. In the event treatment is recommended, it is expected that the impaired person will: a) enter a treatment program without delay; b) complete the treatment program; and c) participate in an after care regimen.

The University will not support continued enrollment or employment of anyone found guilty through disciplinary action or legal prosecution of: a) illegal possession of controlled substances with intent to divert or distribute; or b) stealing controlled substances.

#### **Students in need of confidential counseling can obtain information from the following resources:**

The Counseling Center	215-596-8536
Student Health Office	215-596-8980
Alcoholics Anonymous	215-923-7900
Narcotics Anonymous	215-440-8400
Rehab After Work	215-546-2200

#### **Employees seeking assistance should contact the following resources:**

Horizon Care Employee Assistance Program	888-427-5821
Alcoholics Anonymous	215-923-7900
Narcotics Anonymous	215-440-8400
Rehab After Work	215-546-2200

### Health Risks of Drug and Alcohol Use

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Effects</b>
Alcohol	beer, wine liquor	delirium, depression, breakdown of inhibitions, impairment of judgement and coordination, hallucinations, nausea, unconsciousness, obesity, brain and liver damage, ulcers
Amphetamines	Dexedrine, Biphedamine, Benzedrine, Methedrine	euphoria, decreased appetite, rapid speech, convulsions, stomach disorders, skin disorders, insomnia, delusions, psychosis
Anabolic Steroids	Synthetic testosterone, body building drugs	mood elevation of depression, liver damage, increase or decrease in sex drive, retention of sodium and fluids, high blood pressure, jaundice
Barbiturates	Amytal, Chloral Hydrate, Doriden, Nembutal, Phenobarbitol	euphoria, decreased alertness, impaired coordination, confusion, irritability, drowsiness, slurred speech
Caffeine	coffee, cola, No-Doz, tea	increased alertness, insomnia, restlessness, upset stomach, irritability
Cannabis	marijuana, hashish, Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)	laziness, nervousness, bronchitis; mood changes; clumsiness and confusion; bloodshot eyes; sore throat; increased heart rate; problems with memory, concentration, and learning
Cocaine	Coke, Crack, Snow	confusion, chronic insomnia, paranoia, violence, increased blood pressure and heart rate, headaches, feeling of things crawling under the skin, damage to nasal septum when snorting, depression, convulsions
Ecstasy (Actual class is a combination stimulant and mild hallucinogen)	MDMA, MDA, X, E, Methyldioxymethamphetamine	MDMA generally produces a relaxed and euphoric state. However, it has been shown to damage, kill or deplete serotonin in the brain, which can result in depression. Short-term effects include heightened energy levels, muscle pain, and impaired sexual performance.
GHB, GLB, Gamma-butyrolactone, butyrolactone gamma, butyrolactone	GHB, GLB, Blue Nitro, Revivarant, Serenity 2, Gamma G, GHRE, Thunder Weight Belt Cleaner	Promoted for weight loss, to induce relaxation and sleep; to help muscles recover. Causes nausea, vomiting, headaches, irritation of mucus membranes in the body, slow breathing, slow heart rate, abrupt unconsciousness or coma and respiratory distress, seizures, death. Increases risk for personal injury, sexual assault, and general assault.
Hallucinogens	LSD, PCP, DMT, Mescaline, Psilocybin	panic, anxiety, exhaustion, psychosis, increased energy
Inhalants	glue paint thinner, model cement, spot remover, hair spray, cleaning fluids, correction fluid, lighter flied, laughing gas	dizziness and clumsiness, confusion, headaches, violence, unconsciousness, hypersensitivity, rapid heartbeat, reduced muscle reflex control
Narcotics	Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Meperdine (Pethidine), Methadone	euphoria, nausea, constricted pupils, respiratory depression
Tobacco	cigarettes, snuff, pipe tobacco	constriction of blood vessels; dizziness; increase in pulse, heart rate, and blood pressure; dry mouth and throat; cancer of the lungs, esophagus, throat, cheek, lips, mouth, trachea, larynx, and nasal cavity, arteriosclerosis
Tranquilizers	Equanil, Librium, Thorazine	drowsiness, blurred vision, jaundice, dizziness, blood cell destruction, suppression of aggression, coma