

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations Notice

[Edgar Part 86]

Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES

As a requirement of these regulations, Pennsylvania State System Universities; Bloomsburg University, California University, Cheyney University, Clarion University, East Stroudsburg University, Edinboro University, Indiana University, Kutztown University, Lock Haven University, Mansfield University, **Millersville University**, Shippensburg University, Slippery Rock University, and West Chester University are to disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policy/information to all students on an annual basis. This process is formally conducted by email notification annually through the distribution of this notice to all Millersville University students, and it is posted on Millersville University's website at <https://www.millersville.edu/sa/index.php> under "Resources."

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING: If you are a student of the state system who is also an employee of a state system university, please review the employee version of this notice by visiting <https://www.millersville.edu/hr/drug-free-schools-and-communities/index.php>.

Questions concerning this policy may be directed to the following person on your campus:

<u>Name and Title:</u>	<u>Contact Information:</u>
Name: Margo Thorwart Title: Director, The Elsie S. Shenk Center for Health Education and Promotion	Email: Margaret.Thorwart@millersville.edu Building: Cumberland House Phone: 717-871-4141

As academic communities, Pennsylvania State System universities are committed to providing environments in which learning and scholarship can flourish. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the University environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. PA State System universities enforce state laws and related University policies.

STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY STATEMENT AND EMPLOYEE SANCTIONS

As required by the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the State System of Higher Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby declares as its policy that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited at any workplace under the authority of the Board of Governors. Any employee violating the policy will be referred to the commonwealth's employee assistance program and/or disciplined, in an appropriate manner, up to and including termination. Discipline, when appropriate, shall be taken under relevant provisions of collective bargaining agreements, Civil Service Policy, or other personnel policies adopted by the Board of Governors.

Each university strongly encourages staff members to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse problem before such behavior results in an arrest and/or disciplinary referral which might result in their separation from the institution.

The use of, or addiction to, alcohol, marijuana, or controlled substances is not considered an excuse for staff expectations and will not be a mitigating factor in the application of appropriate disciplinary sanctions for such violations.

Employees who are also students of Millersville University can be held responsible in accordance with [student code of conduct](#).

COUNSELING AND TREATMENT

Help is available for students who are dependent on, or who abuse the use of alcohol or other drugs. The Center for Counseling and Human Development provides counseling to students. In addition, the Center for Counseling and Human Development can provide referrals to local mental health and alcohol and other drug professionals. If you wish to contact off campus resources on your own, the Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs is an excellent resource: www.ddap.pa.gov. The first tab at the top of their homepage is "Get Help Now" where you will find a list of the county Drug and Alcohol Offices and Treatment Providers. These professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help for personal dependency or other problems and will not report them to institutional or state authorities. Another state-wide resource that lists treatment providers throughout the state is PASTop, and their link is www.PASTop.org. A tab on the top right of their homepage is entitled "Find Help" and when you click on it, it takes you to a list by county of the many agencies in the state of Pennsylvania who provide both prevention and treatment services. Then, when you click on any agency name, you are taken directly to their individual website.

Pennsylvania agencies which can be found through the two websites mentioned above provide a variety of services which may include intake and evaluation, detoxification, intensive outpatient program, residential program, DUI evaluations, and remedial education. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs. These professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help for personal dependency and will not report them to institutional or state authorities.

Pennsylvania Penalties

The legal ramifications of misuse of alcohol and/or controlled substances (drugs) are serious and varied, depending on the circumstances involved. The penalties are determined by examining each individual case. A person can be arrested or cited for violations ranging from summary through felony offenses. State System employees can be referred for prosecution for a violation of the state and/or local laws.

LEGAL SANCTIONS:

The following is a summary description of the legal sanctions under State and Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol:

1. Drugs -- State Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession, Sale or Delivery of a Controlled Substance:

a. The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, 35 P.S. § 780-101 et seq. sets up 5 schedules of controlled substances based on potential for abuse, dangerousness and medical uses. The Act prohibits, among other things, the manufacture, distribution, sale or acquisition by misrepresentation or forgery of controlled substances except in accordance with the Act, as well as the knowing possession of controlled substances unlawfully acquired. Penalties for first-time violators of the Act range from 30 days imprisonment, a \$500 fine or both for possession or distribution of a small amount of marijuana or hashish not for sale, to 15 years imprisonment or a \$250,000 fine or both for the manufacture or delivery of a Schedule I or II narcotic.

Fines and terms of imprisonment may be doubled under certain circumstances, including the distribution of a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age or a conviction for a second or subsequent offense. Immunity from prosecution under Pennsylvania law may be available for certain drug-related offenses for the person who calls 911, campus safety, police or emergency services to report that another person is in need of immediate medical attention to prevent death or serious injury, provides his/her own name, and remains with the person needing medical assistance until emergency services arrive, if the only way law enforcement officers become aware of the violation is due to the call.

b. 1b) 18 Pa. C.S. §§ 6314, – A person over 18 years of age who is convicted in any court of this Commonwealth of a violation of section 13(a)(14) or (30) of the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, shall, if the delivery or possession with intent to deliver of the controlled substance was to a minor, be sentenced to a minimum sentence of at least one year total confinement, notwithstanding any other provision of this title or other statute to the contrary. In addition to the mandatory minimum sentence the person shall be sentenced to an additional minimum sentence of at least two years total confinement, notwithstanding any other provision of this title or other statute to the contrary, if the person did any of the following: (1) Committed the offense with the intent to promote the habitual use of the controlled substance. (2) Intended to engage the minor in the trafficking, transportation, delivery, manufacturing, sale or conveyance. (3) Committed

the offense within 1,000 feet of the real property on which is located a public, private or parochial school or a college or university. (4) Committed the offense on a school bus or within 500 feet of a school bus stop.

c. Pennsylvania's Medical Marijuana Act (Apr. 17, 2016, P.L. 84, No. 16) states that growth, processing, manufacture, acquisition, transportation, sale, dispensing, distribution, possession and consumption of medical marijuana that is permitted under the Medical Marijuana Act will not be deemed to be a violation of Pennsylvania's Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act. These activities continue to be subject to penalties and sanctions under U.S. federal law. For more information, see paragraph 2.a below.

d. The Pharmacy Act of 1961, 63 P.S. § 390-8 prohibits, among other things, procuring or attempting to procure drugs by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge or by forgery or 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. For each subsequent offense, the maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment, a \$15,000 fine, or both.

e. The Vehicle Code, 75 Pa. C.S. § 3802 et seq. prohibits driving, operating or being in actual physical control of the movement of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, or both, if the driver is thereby rendered incapable of safely driving, operating or being in actual physical control of the movement of the vehicle, if the alcohol concentration in the individual's blood or breath exceeds the stated limits, or if the individual's blood contains a controlled substance. Penalties for first-time violators of the Act range from a mandatory term of six months' probation and a \$300 fine to 72 hours imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. Penalties are greater for subsequent violations. Other penalties include suspension of operating privileges, installment of ignition interlock devices, and highway safety training. In addition to the above penalties, the court has discretion to order any or all of the following: drug or alcohol treatment, community service, and/or attendance at a victim impact panel.

2. Drugs -- Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession or Trafficking of a Controlled Substance:

a. 21 U.S.C.S. §§ 841, 844 and 844(a)

For possession: 1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fine of at least \$1,000 or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days imprisonment, not to exceed 2 years, and fine of at least \$2,500. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days imprisonment, not to exceed 3 years, and fine of at least \$5,000. Special sentencing provisions for possession of flunitrazepam (the "date rape drug"): imprisonment not to exceed 3 years, a fine of at least \$1,000, or both. In addition to the above penalties, the court has discretion, upon conviction, to order a fine in the amount of the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense. Additional penalties, including imprisonment and fines, apply for manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance.

Notwithstanding the enactment of state laws permitting certain transportation, sale, dispensing, distribution, possession and consumption of marijuana under specified conditions, including Pennsylvania's Medical Marijuana Act, the U.S. Department of Justice has made clear that marijuana remains an illegal drug under the U.S. Controlled Substances Act, and that federal prosecutors will continue to aggressively enforce this statute.

b. 21 U.S.C.S. §§ 853(a) and 881(a) -- Forfeiture of personal and real property used, or intended to be used, to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. Forfeiture of money, controlled substances, drug paraphernalia, firearms, books and records, vehicles, vessels, aircraft or any other conveyance used, or intended to be used, to transport or facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of a controlled substance or any raw materials, products, or equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance.

c. 20 U.S.C.S. § 1091(r) – A student who has been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any grant, loan, or work assistance under federal law, 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 as follows: If convicted of an offense involving the possession of a controlled substance, the penalty for the first offense is ineligibility for 1 year, the second offense is ineligibility for 2 years, and the third offense is ineligibility for an indefinite period. If convicted of an offense involving the sale of a controlled substance, the penalty for the first offense is an ineligibility period of 2 years, and the penalty for a second offense is ineligibility for an indefinite period. A student whose eligibility has been suspended under the above paragraph may resume eligibility before the end of the ineligibility period determined under such paragraph if (1) the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with such criteria as prescribed by regulations, and includes two unannounced drug tests; (2) the student successfully passes two unannounced drug tests conducted by a drug rehabilitation program that complies with such criteria as prescribed by regulations; or (3) the conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

d. 21 U.S.C.S. § 862 – Upon conviction of possession, penalties may include (1) denial of Federal benefits, such as grants, contracts, loans, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense and 5 years for subsequent offenses; (2) requirement to successfully complete an approved drug treatment program, including periodic testing; and (3) perform appropriate community service. These penalties are increased for trafficking.

e. 18 U.S.C.S. § 922(g) -- Ineligible to ship, transport, receive or purchase a firearm or ammunition.

f. Miscellaneous -- Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot

licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

3. Alcohol – State and Local Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession or Other Violations:

The Pennsylvania Liquor Code, 47 P.S. § 1-101 et seq., controls the possession and sale of alcoholic beverages within the Commonwealth. The Code (in conjunction with portions of the Pennsylvania Statutes pertaining to crimes and offenses involving minors, 18 Pa. C.S.A. § 6307 et seq., and 18 Pa. C.S.A. § 5505) provides as follows:

- a. 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 or brewed beverages. The penalty for a first offense is a fine up to \$500; for a second offense, a fine up to \$1,000; for a subsequent offense, a fine up to \$1,000.
- b. It is a crime to intentionally and knowingly sell or furnish or to purchase with the intent to sell or furnish, any liquor or malt or brewed beverages to any minor (under the age of 21). "Furnish" means to supply, give or provide to, or allow a minor to possess on premises or property owned or controlled by the person charged. The minimum fine for a first violation is \$1,000; \$2,500 for each subsequent violation.
- c. It is a crime for any person under 21 years of age to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person as being 21 years of age or older, or to obtain or attempt to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages by using a false identification card. The penalty for a first offense a fine up to \$300; for a second offense, a fine up to \$500; for a subsequent offense, a fine up to \$500.
- d. It is a crime to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly manufacture, make, alter, sell or attempt to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birthdate, or age of another. Fine is minimum of \$1,000 for first violation and minimum of \$2,500 for subsequent violations.
- e. It is a crime to knowingly misrepresent one's age to obtain liquor. Penalties are as stated in (c) above.
- f. It is a crime to appear in any public place manifestly under the influence to the degree that individuals may endanger themselves or other persons or property, or annoy persons in their vicinity. Penalty is a fine up to \$500 for first offense and up to \$1,000 for subsequent offenses.
- g. It is a crime to knowingly, willfully and falsely represent that another is of legal age to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Penalty is a minimum fine of \$300.
- h. It is a crime to hire, request or induce any minor to purchase liquor or malt or brewed beverages. The penalty is a minimum fine of \$300.
- i. Sales without a license or purchases from an unlicensed source of liquor or malt beverages

are prohibited.

- j. It is unlawful to possess or transport liquor or alcohol within the Commonwealth unless it has been purchased from a Pennsylvania State Liquor Store or in accordance with Liquor Control Board regulations.
- k. Immunity from prosecution may be available for consumption or possession offenses involving minors for the person who calls 911, campus safety, police or emergency services to report that another person is in need of immediate medical attention to prevent death or serious injury, provides his/her own name, and remains with the person needing medical assistance until emergency health care providers arrive and the need for his/her presence ends if: (1) the only way law enforcement officers become aware of the violation is due to the call, and (2) the person reasonably believes he or she is the first person to make the call.

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

The following is a listing of the most common alcohol and other drug violations, and their penalties, committed under federal and state law. For a more complete description of the offenses, the appropriate federal and criminal and vehicle codes should be consulted.

DRUG OFFENSES:

A drug offense refers to the possession, use, sale or furnishing of any drug or intoxicating substance or drug paraphernalia that is prohibited by law.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty - 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison. Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kgs. or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	5-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
Hashish	10-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	1 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million

	100-999 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million

Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. 2 years supervised release
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	1-10 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	100-999 kg	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	50-99 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-99 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Millersville University Alcohol and Drug Policy

The following describe Millersville University policy regarding alcoholic beverages on University property or at University-sponsored events in accordance with federal, state, and local laws.

Millersville University is a “responsible use” campus, which means that alcohol is not permitted on campus or any affiliated campus property or event without the express written permission of the Vice President for Student Affairs. All approved service of alcohol must adhere to the Alcoholic Beverages Administrative Policy found at:

<https://www.millersville.edu/about/administration/policies/pdf/administration/alcoholic-beverages.pdf>

Accordingly, the following activities are prohibited:

- Conduct involving the personal consumption and/or possession of alcohol in violation of the law on or off campus.
- Distribution of alcoholic beverages to minors.
- Knowingly being in the presence of unauthorized use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- Public drunkenness. Violations of the University Alcoholic Beverage Administration Policy.

Acts involving the manufacture, distribution, sale, exchange, use, offer to sale or possession of illegal drugs, narcotics, drugs not prescribed for the person in possession of the drug, or drug paraphernalia are prohibited. Illegal drugs are defined by state and federal statutes. The following activities are also prohibited:

- Knowingly being in the presence of unauthorized use, possession or distribution of drugs.
- The use of counterfeit or synthetic substances, frequently referred to as “designer drugs”.

Potential Consequences of Being in Violation of Alcohol and/or Drug Policy

The following are general University sanctions which may be imposed upon a student or an organization that is found responsible for a violation of the Student Code of Conduct. This list is not intended to be exhaustive, and the University and its agents reserve the right to impose additional sanctions to ensure the highest standards of conduct. Counseling, treatment programs, restrictions from facilities, or other conditions may be imposed when deemed appropriate. The University may impose any combination of the following sanctions:

Interim Suspension - Pending final action on charges of violating the Student Code of Conduct, the student may be subject to immediate suspension or loss of privileges if it is determined by the Vice President for Student Affairs & Enrollment Management or designee that the student's presence on campus may constitute a threat to the health, safety and welfare of the University community. In addition, a student may be placed on interim suspension if the student poses an ongoing disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University.

If a student is placed on interim suspension, an administrative hearing will be scheduled within 10 class days to determine a final sanction. Unless extenuating circumstances prevent the facilitation of a hearing, the reversal of an interim suspension shall not be construed as a determination that the student is not in violation of the Student Code of Conduct. The University reserves the right to extend the required time period for exceptions based on the health and/or mental-health concerns that may impede the student's ability to effectively participate on his/her behalf. In such matters the Vice President for Student Affairs & Enrollment Management or designee will have sole discretion. During a period of interim suspension, students may not continue to participate in classes.

While on interim suspension the student is responsible for the payment of all tuition and fees in accordance with the University payment policies. Please reference the offices of Housing and Residential Programs and Office of Student Accounts fee schedules for more details.

Educational Sanctions - This action will be commensurate with the violation. The objective of educational sanctions is to provide the responsible student with a dynamic and active educative experience. The goal is to help the student better understand the impact of his/her conduct on themselves and on the community, and to help rebuild healthy communities, increase the violator's social capital, decrease the likelihood of future negative conduct, repair harm and restore relationships.

- Educational Reflection
- Educational Development
- Service Restitution
- Counseling Services
- Conduct Contract
- Behavioral Mentor
- Restorative Practices

Retributive Sanctions - This action will be commensurate with the violation. The objective of this administrative imposition of sanction is to hold accountable the responsible student with a proportionate penalty in response to their role in violating the Code of Conduct.

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| • Deferred Action | • Inactivation |
| • Reprimand | • Termination of University |
| • Financial Restitution | Recognition |
| • Fines | • Expulsion |
| • Parent Notification | |
| • No-contact directives | |
| • Loss of Privileges | |
| • Probation | |
| • Censure | |
| • Suspension | |

Responsible Action Policy

Millersville University holds the safety, security and well-being of its students as one of its highest priorities. The University prides itself on offering all of the benefits of a public institution while preserving a caring, individualized community. Millersville University recognizes that a student's concern for potential disciplinary action while under the influence of alcohol and/or other substances may hinder a student's actions in response to seeking assistance in certain emergency situations and/or reporting incidents. It is imperative that medical attention be sought should concerns arise for a person's own safety or the safety of others. This policy is intended to increase the reporting of incidents requiring emergency assistance during a life-threatening or drug/alcohol-related illness and will in turn result in increased safety for students and the campus community.

As such, medical amnesty is in effect to ensure those students who seek assistance for another individual who may have consumed excessive alcohol or other drugs will turn to the appropriate personnel to seek emergency medical assistance without fear of being cited for a violation under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Crimes Code or charged by the University for violating Section V.2.A, Alcohol or V.3, Drugs of the Student Code of Conduct, if:

1. The only way law enforcement officers or University officials became aware of the person's violation of the Student Code of Conduct is because the person placed a 911 call, or a call to campus safety, police or emergency services, in good faith, based on a reasonable belief and reported that another person was in need of immediate medical attention to prevent death or serious injury.
2. The person reasonably believed he/she was the first person to make a 911 call or a call to campus safety, police or emergency services and report that a person needed immediate medical attention to prevent death or serious injury.
3. The person provided his/her own name to the 911 operator or equivalent campus safety, police or emergency officer.
4. The person remained with the person needing medical assistance until emergency healthcare providers arrived and the need for the person's presence had ended.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

Each State System university has a department overseeing alcohol and other drug prevention that provides educational and awareness programming, information, and assistance and are listed below. Millersville University supports the Elsie S. Shenk Center for Health Education and Promotion in their role of providing alcohol and other substance use/abuse prevention services, including educational and awareness programming, information, and assistance.

<u>Name:</u> Margo Thorwart	<u>Contact information</u>
<u>Title:</u> Director, Elsie S. Shenk Center for Health Education and Promotion	<u>Email:</u> Margaret.Thorwart@millersville.edu
	<u>Building:</u> Cumberland House
	<u>Phone:</u> (717) 871-4143

A variety of individual, group and community educational programs and interventions designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use/abuse are offered to your university

community. In addition, some State System universities have a campus-community alcohol and other drug coalition that meets monthly to discuss current substance abuse related issues and trends. For more information concerning current programs, interventions and policies, contact the individual listed above.

As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, this policy is distributed to all students on an annual basis, and every other year, a biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted. As mentioned earlier, this policy is also distributed to all employees on an annual basis as well through a method determined by the individual university that is separate from this notice to employees.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Short Term Effects	Long Term Effects
Alcohol		slurred speech, drowsiness, headaches, impaired judgment, decreased perception and coordination, distorted vision and hearing , vomiting, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, coma, blackouts,	toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, vitamin B1 deficiency, sexual problems, cancer, physical dependence
Amphetamines	uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, dry mouth, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, anxiety	delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, physical dependence
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's	slurred speech, muscle relaxation, dizziness, decreased motor control	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence

Cocaine	coke, cracks, snow, powder, blow, rock	loss of appetite increased blood pressure and heart rate, contracted blood vessels, nausea, hyper-stimulation anxiety, paranoia, increased hostility Increased rate of breathing, muscle spasms and convulsions. dilated pupils disturbed sleep,	depression, weight loss, high blood pressure, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury, kidney, liver and lung damage
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	euphoria, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, sleep, decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure	memory loss, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Heroin	H, junk, smack, horse, skag	euphoria, flushing of the skin, dry mouth, “heavy” arms and legs, slowed breathing, muscular weakness	constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy, weakening of the immune system, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, coma, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Ketamine	K, super K, special K	dream-like states, hallucinations, impaired attention and memory, delirium, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression	Urinary tract and bladder problems, abdominal pain, major convulsions, muscle rigidity , increased confusion, increased depression, physical dependence, psychological dependence

LSD	acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	dilated pupils, change in body temperature, blood pressure and heart rate, sweating, chills, loss of appetite, decreased sleep, tremors, changes in visual acuity, mood changes	may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia, physical dependence, psychological dependence
MDMA	ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	impaired judgment, confusion, confusion, blurred vision, teeth clenching, depression, anxiety, paranoia, sleep problems, muscle tension	same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, depression, anxiety, memory loss kidney failure, cardiovascular problems, convulsions death, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Marijuana/Cannabis	pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	sensory distortion, poor coordination of movement slowed reaction time, panic, anxiety	bronchitis, conjunctivas, lethargy, shortened attention span, suppressed immune system, personality changes, cancer, psychological dependence, physical dependence possible for some
Mescaline	peyote cactus	nausea, vomiting, anxiety, delirium, hallucinations, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature,	lasting physical and mental trauma, intensified existing psychosis, psychological dependence

Morphine/Opiates	M, morf, duramorph, Miss Emma, monkey, roxanol, white stuff	euphoria, increased body temperature, dry mouth, “heavy” feeling in arms and legs	constipation, loss of appetite collapsed veins, heart infections, liver disease, depressed respiration, pneumonia and other pulmonary complications, physical dependence, psychological dependence
PCP	crystal, tea, angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass, wack, ozone	shallow breathing, flushing, profuse sweating, numbness in arms and legs, decreased muscular coordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking	memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Psilocybin	mushrooms, magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, psilocybin & psilocyn	nausea, distorted perceptions, nervousness, paranoia,	confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis,
Steroids	roids, juice	increased lean muscle mass, increased strength, acne, oily skin, excess hair growth, high blood pressure	Cholesterol imbalance, anger management problems, masculinization or women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage, psychological dependence

Resources for Assistance

All students are encouraged to seek early help if they feel they have a problem with alcohol and/or other drugs, and to learn how to assist others with substance abuse concerns. With early assistance it is less likely that serious consequences will result from an alcohol or other drug concern. There are resources on campus and in the community for assistance. Some resources include:

- Millersville University Center for Counseling and Human Development, 717-871-7821
- Millersville University Center for Health Education and Promotion, 717-871-4141
- Millersville University Police, 717-871-4357
- Millersville Health Services, 717-871-5250
- Alcoholics Anonymous-<http://www.aa.org>
- Al-Anon – <http://www.nycalanon.org>
- Narcotics Anonymous – <http://www.na.org>
- National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-SUICIDE (784-2433)
- US Department of Veterans Affairs Educational Services, 1-888-442-4551
- US Department of Veterans Affairs (medical care), 1-800-827-1000
- Compass Mark, 717-299-2831 – www.compassmark.org