

2017-2018

Drug & Alcohol

Prevention Program Report

Ohio Valley University

*Submitted by the Dean of Student Life
Rebecca Clark
September 20, 2017*

Introduction and Notice

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) and Part 86 of the U.S. Department of Education's General Administrative Regulations requires institutions of higher education to certify that they have developed and implemented drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs. Such programs should be designed to prevent the unlawful possession, use and distribution of drugs and alcohol on campus and at recognized events and activities.

On an annual basis, Universities must distribute its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) report to all students and employees. The distribution plan must make provisions for providing materials to students who enroll at a date after the initial distribution and for employees who are hired at different times of the year. The information in the DAAPP must include:

- A written statement about the University's standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A written description of legal sanctions imposed under Federal, state and local laws for unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to students and employees; and,
- A statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the institution's codes of conduct and a description of such sanctions.

In addition, the University must conduct a biennial review in order to measure the effectiveness of its drug prevention program, and to ensure consistent treatment in its enforcement of its disciplinary sanctions. The University must prepare a report of findings and maintain its biennial review report and supporting materials and make them available to the Department of Education and interested parties upon request.

Below you will find statements about the prevention of alcohol and drug use and abuse. If you have any questions regarding these statements, you may contact Rebecca Clark, Dean of Student Life at extension #6085. Additional information may be found on the University's website, <https://ovu.edu/student-life/student-services/student-handbook/university-regulations.html>.

Distribution Policy for the DAAPP and BR

The DAAPP report from the previous academic year will be distributed annually to all enrolled students and employees, by October 1st. Distribution will occur electronically as an email message with both a link to the updated DAAPP and the updated DAAPP as an attachment. The DAAPP is updated annually.

The Biennial Review (BR) will also be distributed annually to all enrolled students and employees by October 1st. Distribution will occur electronically as an email message with both a link to the updated BR and the updated BR as an attachment. The Biennial Review is updated every two years.

A Christian University – Code of Conduct

Ohio Valley University is committed to transforming lives. Like most communities, Ohio Valley establishes policies that enable it to fulfill its mission. Those policies, referred to as University Regulations, enable the University:

- To cultivate a campus atmosphere that encourages spiritual, moral and intellectual growth;
- To integrate our lives around Christian principles and devotion to Jesus Christ
- To remove whatever may hinder us from our calling as a Christ-centered academic community; and
- To encourage one another to see that living for Christ involves dependence on God’s Spirit and obedience to His word.
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Additionally, the University expects students to represent its mission, purpose, and identity, whether on or off campus, and reserves the right to address any action, attitude or lifestyle that is inconsistent with that responsibility. The following are examples of action, attitudes, or lifestyles that are inconsistent with the University’s mission, purpose and identity: dishonesty, gambling, inappropriate language/gestures, improper use of internet, fighting, and violation of federal, state or local ordinances.

Alcohol Policy (Students)

Ohio Valley University strongly discourages the use of alcohol. The University prohibits students from using alcohol within existing legal parameters, and enforces its policy to the full extent that the law allows.

Specifically, the Ohio Valley University community is alcohol-free, which means that members of the community should not possess or consume alcoholic beverages while on campus or while taking part in any University-sponsored activities. Additionally, members of the OVU community should not be on campus or at University-sponsored activities while under the influence of alcohol. Finally, members of the OVU community should not host, attend, or in any way assist or promote a gathering that includes underage drinking or drunkenness.

A person may be deemed to be under the influence of alcohol if he/she exhibits any of the conditions and degrees of intoxication associated with alcohol use, including but not limited to the following: alcohol on the breath; impaired physical capacity; offensive, disruptive, hazardous, destructive, and/or vulgar conduct during or following the consumption of alcoholic beverages; and deprivation of the clearness of mind and self-control that one would otherwise possess.

If a student is suspected of using alcohol, he/she may be required to submit to sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to sobriety testing will be considered an admission of alcohol use. Similarly, possession of empty alcohol containers will be considered strong evidence of alcohol use.

In West Virginia, it is illegal for persons under 21 years of age to purchase, sell, or drink alcohol. Ohio Valley University may inform local authorities about underage alcohol purchasers, sellers, and/or consumers.

The University also may take action against students who commit other criminal offenses related to alcohol regardless of where those offenses were committed. Alcohol criminal offenses include, but are not limited to: driving under the influence of alcohol, providing alcohol to minors, and public intoxication.

Drug Policy (Students)

The Ohio Valley University community is drug-free, which means that members of the community should not use, purchase, or possess illegal drugs, or abuse over-the-counter or prescription drugs, whether on or off campus.

Students suspected of using illegal drugs may be required to submit to drug testing. Refusal to submit to drug testing will be considered an admission of drug use. Similarly, possession of drug paraphernalia will be considered strong evidence of drug use.

Students who need drug counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or information concerning the health risks associated with drug use may talk with the Office of Student Life.

Disciplinary Responses for Violations of Alcohol & Drug Policies

Violations of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy will result in a \$50.00 fine along with the following disciplinary response and offenses will accumulate over the period in which a student is enrolled in the University:

- 1st Offense = Minimum of 2-day suspension + Individualized Action Plan
- 2nd Offense = Minimum of 5-day suspension + Mandatory Counseling + Individualized Action Plan
- 3rd Offense = Suspension for the remainder of the semester (student must re-apply in order to enroll in a subsequent semester). Any further violations will result in permanent expulsion from the University.

If a student remains offense-free for two consecutive semesters following a second offense, one offense will be removed from their accumulated total.

Drug, Alcohol, and Tobacco Policy (Employees)

The university complies with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 that prohibit the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs in the workplace, or while conducting university business off the premises, or as part of any university sponsored activities. As part of the terms of employment, each employee is required to abide by this prohibition. Employees who report to

work under the influence of illegal drugs are subject to disciplinary action for violation of the policy. Disciplinary action may include: enrolling in and successfully completing an approved treatment program as a condition of continued employment and/or possible termination of employment if, in the view of the university, it is warranted.

The university is also an alcohol-free workplace. Employees who report to work, conduct university business, or take part in any university sponsored activities while under the influence of alcohol are subject to disciplinary action for the violation of this policy. Additionally, employees will be subject to disciplinary action for possessing alcoholic beverages on university property or while attending any university sponsored activities. Disciplinary action may include: enrolling in and successfully completing an approved treatment program as a condition of continued employment and/or possible termination of employment if, in the view of the university, it is warranted.

The university also prohibits smoking on university property. Employees who violate this policy are subject to disciplinary action.

Finally, the university reserves the right to take disciplinary action against employees who commit criminal offenses related to drugs or alcohol, regardless of whether those offenses were committed during non-working hours. Drug or alcohol criminal offenses include but are not limited to: purchasing alcohol for minors, driving under the influence of alcohol, public intoxication, and possession of drugs.

Legal Sanctions

The intent of the following information is to provide knowledge of possible sanctions for citations and/or arrest for illicit drugs and/or alcohol use known to be available; penalties under federal, state, and local laws are separate from University sanctions for on campus conduct proceedings. Students who will seek professional license after graduation should note that some professional licensing agencies could consider alcohol and other drug convictions in determining licensure.

Current information about West Virginia State Code can be found on the West Virginia Legislature Website.

Alcohol: Underage purchase of alcohol or misrepresentation of age is subject to a fine up to \$500 and three days in jail or probation. Purchase of alcohol for those underage is subject to a fine up to \$500 and up to 10 days in jail. Public intoxication is subject to a fine up to \$100 and up to 60 days in jail or completion of an alcohol education program or counseling. Driving under the influence of alcohol, or other drugs (includes DUI), depending on circumstances, is subject to incarceration of from 24 hours to 10 years, a fine of \$100 to \$5,000, and license suspension of from six months to life.

Illicit Drugs: Under state law, conviction for possession of a controlled substance is subject to incarceration for up to six months and a fine up to \$1,000. Sentences can be double for second or subsequent offenses. Manufacture, possession, or delivery with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance is subject to, depending on the substance classification, up to 15

years imprisonment and/or a \$25,000 fine upon conviction. Sentences can be doubled for subsequent offenses and mandatory prison terms result for convictions involving distribution of controlled substances to minors or within 1,000 feet of the University or other school. Federal sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance vary with the conviction, substance possessed, and the quantity of the substance. First conviction is subject to up to one-year imprisonment and a fine of at least \$1,000 but no more than \$100,000 or both. After one prior drug conviction, the penalty is at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and a fine of at least \$2,500 but no more than \$250,000 or both. After two or more prior drug convictions, the penalty is at least ninety days in prison, not to exceed three years, and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both. Those convicted of illegal possession of a controlled substance are also subject to denial of federal benefits, such as workstudy, student loans, grants, contracts, and to loss of professional licenses and disqualification for a commercial driver's license, for up to one year for the first offense, for life for the second offense.

Definitions

1. Alcohol or alcoholic beverages means any beverage that may be consumed and that has an alcoholic content in excess of .5% by volume.
2. Drug means any substance (other than alcohol) capable of altering the mood, perception, pain level, or judgment of the individual consuming it.
3. Legal drug means any substance prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner for the individual consuming it.
4. Illegal drug means any drug or controlled substance, the sale or consumption of which is illegal.
5. Drug abuse refers to any addiction to, dependence on, or problem with a legal or illegal drug.
6. Alcohol abuse refers to any addiction to, dependence on, or problem with alcohol.
7. The State of West Virginia identifies five categories or schedules of drugs in WV Code §60A-2-203 through §60A-2-212. Penalties for offenses associated with drugs can be found in WV Code §60A-4-401 through §60A-4-411.
8. The State of West Virginia identifies numerous offenses related to alcohol, including driving under the influence, public intoxication, vehicular homicide, and providing alcohol to minors.
9. Employees or students who need drug and/or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or further information concerning the health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse may obtain information from the Office of Student Life.

Health Risks

Health risks associated with the use of drugs and abuse of alcohol include:

Cocaine and Crack

Powerful central nervous system stimulants that constrict blood vessels, dilate pupils, increase blood pressure and elevate heart rate. Cocaine use may induce restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia, seizures, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure and death. Cocaine is extremely addictive,

both psychologically and physically. Great risks exist whether cocaine is ingested through inhalation (snorting), injection or smoking. Compulsive cocaine use may develop even more rapidly if the substance is smoked, and smoking crack cocaine can produce particularly aggressive paranoid behavior in users.

Date Rape Drugs

Rohypnol, rophies, roofies, GHB, Ketamine, etc. may incapacitate a person, particularly when used with alcohol. Rohypnol and GHB (gammahydroxybutyrate) are characterized as “date rape” drugs because they incapacitate users, thereby increasing vulnerability to sexual assault and other crime. Sedation, relaxation and amnesia are associated with Rohypnol use. Rohypnol may be psychologically and physically addictive and can cause death if mixed with alcohol or other depressants. GHB usage may result in coma and seizures and, when combined with methamphetamine, appears to cause an increased risk of seizure. Combining use with other drugs such as alcohol can result in nausea and difficulty in breathing. GHB may also produce withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors and sweating. Ketamine may induce feelings of near death experiences.

Ecstasy

AKA X, Adam, MDMA, XTC, etc. Ecstasy has amphetamine-like and hallucinogenic properties. Its chemical structure is similar to other synthetic drugs known to cause brain damage. Ecstasy use may cause psychological difficulties including confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, paranoia and even psychotic episodes. Similar difficulties may occur weeks after taking MDMA. Physical symptoms such as increases in heart rate and blood pressure may result from use of such substances. Other physical symptoms include muscle tension, blurred vision, nausea, rapid eye movement and involuntary teeth clenching.

Hallucinogens

Acid, PCP, LSD, psilocybin (mushrooms), dextromethorphan (dxin) are among the most potent mood-changing chemicals and may produce unpredictable effects that may impair coordination, perception and cognition. Some LSD users experience flashbacks, often without warning, without the user having taken the drug again. Violence, paranoia, delusions, hallucinations, convulsions, coma, cardiac arrest and respiratory failure may result from hallucinogen use.

Marijuana

AKA pot, grass, hash, cannabis sativa, etc. Marijuana may impair memory, attention, coordination and learning. Short-term effects of smoking marijuana may include problems with memory, learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem solving, loss of coordination, increased heart rate, anxiety and panic attacks. Persons who smoke marijuana regularly may have many of the same respiratory problems as tobacco smokers, including daily cough and phlegm, chronic bronchitis and more frequent chest colds. Because users of marijuana deeply inhale and hold marijuana smoke in their lungs, they incur a higher risk of getting lung cancer.

Narcotics

Heroin, opium, morphine, codeine, pain medication (Demerol, Percodan, Lortab, etc.) may produce temporary euphoria followed by depression, drowsiness, cognitive impairment, and vomiting. Narcotic use may cause convulsions, coma and death. Tolerance and dependence tend to develop rapidly. Using contaminated syringes to inject drugs may result in contracting HIV and other infectious diseases such as hepatitis.

Nicotine

Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, nicotine chewing gum and patches are highly addictive and according to the Surgeon General are a major cause of stroke and is the third leading cause of death in the United States. Over time, higher levels of nicotine must be consumed to achieve the same effect. Nicotine consumption results in central nervous system sedation and after initial activation may cause drowsiness and depression. If women smoke cigarettes and also take oral contraceptives, they are more prone to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases than are other smokers. Pregnant women who smoke cigarettes run an increased risk of having stillborn or premature infants or infants with low birth weight.

Sedative-hypnotics

Depressants, Quaaludes, Valium, Xanax, etc. depress central nervous, cardiovascular and respiratory functions. Sedative-hypnotic use may lower blood pressure, slow reactions and distort reality. Convulsions, coma and death are outcomes associated with sedative-hypnotic use. Consuming sedative-hypnotics with alcohol is especially dangerous.

Steroids

Anabolic-androgenic steroids may permanently damage liver, cardiovascular and reproductive systems. Possible side effects include liver tumors, cancer, jaundice, fluid retention and hypertension. In men, steroids may cause shrinking of testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness, breast development and increased risk for prostate cancer. In women, steroid use may cause growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual changes, enlarged clitoris and deepened voice.

Stimulants

Amphetamine, methamphetamine, speed, crystal, crank, Ritalin, ephedra, caffeine, various over-the-counter stimulants and diet aids are powerful central nervous system stimulants that may increase agitation, physical activity and anxiety. Stimulants may decrease appetite, dilate pupils and cause sleeplessness. Dizziness, higher blood pressure, paranoia, mood disturbance, hallucination, dependence, convulsions and death due to stroke or heart failure may also result from use.

Synthetic Drugs

Spice, K2, bath salts, etc. are synthetic substances produced in a laboratory. They are chemical cousins of other drugs. They are often found in retail stores and are marketed as “herbal incense,” “plant food” or “bath salts.” They generally come in small tea bag size packets and are labeled “not for human consumption.” They are marketed as a “legal high.” These substances have been outlawed in West Virginia. These may cause agitation, extreme nervousness, hallucinations, seizures, paranoia and violent behaviors which can be extremely dangerous to the person consuming them and to those around them. Suicide attempts are very common among

people who consume these substances. Emergency treatment is critical if you suspect that someone has ingested them. The packaging should be taken to the emergency department if available.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, www.nida.nih.gov)

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

The University has drug and alcohol education programs as required under Section 120(a) through (d) of HEA including:

- Alcohol awareness seminars conducted at least once per year
- Drug and alcohol educational programs for students who violate Ohio Valley University's drug or alcohol policies; and
- Employee assistance programs for faculty and staff members.

The Offices of Student Life and Student Success will provide confidential referrals to the organizations listed below for any student in need of drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs. This information is made available to the students during orientation, announced to all students during a scheduled Chapel and Assembly time, as well as to faculty and staff during employee workshops, and a faculty meeting.

OVU has a contracted Student Assistance Program (S.A.P.), through The Counseling & Wellness Center in Parkersburg, WV. The Counseling and Wellness Center will provide up to five (5) sessions for assessment and counseling services *each semester* for students at no additional cost to the student. This program is funded through the student activity fees. Should a student require additional sessions after the five (5) allotted SAP sessions each semester, The Counseling & Wellness Center will then bill the individual's insurance provider and the individual will be responsible for any co-pay. In extenuating circumstances, to be decided upon between the University and the Center, arrangements may be made for OVU to cover additional sessions at a reduced cost.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing is also provided by The Counseling & Wellness Center S.A.P. with the University.

Counseling and Wellness Center – (304) 422-7300
936 Market Street, Parkersburg, WV 26105