

SOUTH HILLS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

Substance Abuse Prevention Program

South Hills School of Business & Technology (“South Hills”) is committed to protecting the safety, health, and well-being of its students, employees, and all people who come into contact with South Hills community. The abuse of alcoholic beverages, drugs, intoxicants, or other controlled substances (“substance abuse”) poses a direct and significant threat to this goal. Substance abuse can, among other things, impair thinking, reading, comprehension and verbal skills, produce mood swings, panic, and violent and bizarre behavior, and result in loss of physical control or death.

In an effort to create and maintain a campus environment free from such substance abuse, South Hills has established this *Substance Abuse Prevention Program*. This program provides to South Hills community critical information and resources relating to substance abuse, and implements standards, policies, and procedures that foster a healthy environment for both students and employees. The program has been designed consistent with the applicable sections of Federal Regulations 34 CFR Part 84 (Drug Free Workplace) and 34 CFR Part 86 (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention) and is set forth for students and employees alike.

South Hills believes that the benefits of this program are manifold. The program promotes the physical and psychological health of our students, faculty, and staff, ensures our continued reputation and quality of service, protects South Hills’s property and operations, and enhances the safety of the general public.

Substance Abuse Standards of Conduct

As noted above, South Hills is dedicated to ensuring a learning and working environment free from substance-abuse. Accordingly, and as a matter of policy, South Hills strictly prohibits students and employees from engaging in the following conduct.

- The unlawful use, possession, sale, conveyance, distribution, dispensing, purchase, storage, or manufacture of alcoholic beverages, drugs, intoxicants, or other controlled substances in any amount or in any manner:
 - on University premises (including in automobiles or any other vehicle parked on University property), as part of any University activity, or during work hours (including meal periods and breaks); or
 - off University premises, if doing so impairs their ability to perform their University-related duties in any way, presents a danger to the well-being and welfare of other students or employees, or compromises the reputation of South Hills.
- Reporting to South Hills (for any purpose) under the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs, intoxicants, or other controlled substances.

Over-the-Counter and Prescription Medication

Students and employees under the influence of over-the-counter or legally prescribed medication may continue to attend class or come to work, as long as they do not pose a threat to their own safety or the safety of others, or their performance is not adversely affected. Whether and to

what extent performance is adversely affected will be determined by South Hills, in its sole discretion.

A student or employee with a medical condition that requires accommodation, including accommodation due to the effects of prescription medication, should request accommodation pursuant to South Hills’s ADA Accommodation Policy. A student or employee under the influence of prescription medication may be required to take a leave of absence or comply with appropriate action as determined by South Hills.

South Hills-sponsored Special Events

Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages while on University premises may be authorized by South Hills for certain employee or student events. It is the policy of South Hills that employees and students participating in such events and consuming alcoholic beverages will be expected to do so in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, including laws relating to underage drinking. Further, employees and students are expected to demonstrate consideration for their safety and well-being, as well as for the safety and well-being of others, at all times before, during, and after such events.

Institutional Enforcement and Sanctions Relating to Substance Abuse

Students and employees of South Hills should be aware that compliance with the standards of conduct set forth above are a condition of initial and ongoing enrollment and employment, respectively. South Hills will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law) for violation of these rules, up to and including dismissal for students

and termination of employment for employees. Depending on the circumstances, violation of these rules also may result in referral to law enforcement agencies for prosecution.

Students and employees who report to campus under the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs, intoxicants, or other controlled substances may be removed immediately from University premises. Students and employees who report to campus under the influence of over-the-counter or legally prescribed medication may be removed from University premises if South Hills determines that they pose a threat to their own safety or the safety of others, or that their performance is adversely affected.

On an individual referral basis, students and employees convicted of any drug law violation or otherwise found to be engaged in substance abuse may be referred to substance abuse help centers for counseling and rehabilitation. If such a referral is made, continued enrollment or employment may be subject to successful completion of any prescribed counseling or treatment program.

Students and employees who go through rehabilitation and who seek readmission or reemployment will be given equal consideration based upon their qualifications for enrollment or employment. To the extent that they may be applicable depending on the circumstances, students and employees will be afforded the benefits and protections of the Americans With Disabilities Act and the Family Medical Leave Act.

Legal Sanctions Relating to Substance Abuse

Local, state, and federal laws make the unlawful use of illicit drugs and alcohol serious crimes.

State laws contain a variety of provisions governing the possession, use, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In every State it is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. Also, the possession of alcohol by anyone less than 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public generally is illegal. Driving while intoxicated also is illegal, independent of age. State laws also prohibit the unlawful possession, distribution, and use of controlled substances and drugs, as defined in each jurisdiction.

In addition to local and state laws, federal laws also prohibit the unlawful possession, distribution, and use of controlled substances and drugs. Among other things, federal laws make it a crime to possess drugs (including in your locker, car, purse, or house), to hold someone else's drugs, or to be in a house where people are using drugs.

Members of the South Hills community should be aware of the serious legal penalties applied for conviction in cases of drug or alcohol abuse. Such convictions can lead to imprisonment, fines, and assigned community service. Also, courts do not lift prison sentences in order for convicted persons to attend University or continue their jobs. An offense is classified as a misdemeanor or a felony, depending upon the type and the amount of the substance(s) involved. Specific legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws may include:

- Suspension, revocation, or denial of a driver's license
- Property seizure
- Mandated community service
- Monetary fines
- Prison sentence

Persons convicted of drug possession or sale under state or federal laws are ineligible for federal grants and loans for varying periods, depending on the number of prior offenses. A felony conviction for such an offense also can prevent a person from entering many fields of employment or professions. Under federal law, distribution of drugs to persons under 21 is punishable by twice the normal penalty with a mandatory 1 year in prison. Federal laws set substantially higher prison sentences for the manufacture and distribution of drugs if death or serious injury results from the use of the substance.

[Appendix A](#) to this document describes in detail the legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol in select jurisdictions.

Criminal Convictions Relating to Substance Abuse

As a condition of initial and ongoing enrollment or employment, respectively, any student or employee who is convicted of any drug or alcohol law violation relating to conduct that occurred on University premises, as part of any University activity, or during work hours must notify Drug Abuse Prevention Coordinator, Natalie Beaver in writing within five calendar days of the conviction.

As required by federal law, the University will disclose in writing the conviction of any covered employee for a drug-related offense in the workplace to the U.S Department of Education and any other applicable federal agency within ten calendar days of receiving notice from the employee or others. In addition, within thirty calendar days of learning of an employee's conviction, the University will:

- Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination; or
- Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program

approved by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

The University will provide students convicted of a federal or state drug offense that occurred during a period of enrollment with information concerning the impact of the conviction on the student's continued eligibility to receive federal financial aid. This information also is available in [Appendix A](#) to this document.

Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

Students and employees should be aware that the physical and psychological health risks associated with substance abuse are extreme. Marijuana can impair thinking, reading, comprehension and verbal skills; hallucinogens result in loss of control of normal thought processes; phencyclidine can produce violent and bizarre behavior; stimulants (amphetamines) may produce mood swings, panic and cardiac disturbances; cocaine is toxic, and overdoses result in death; narcotics cause dependency and severe symptoms upon withdrawal; inhalants have a high risk of sudden death; and alcohol can dull sensation and impair coordination, memory, and judgment. And these are only a few examples.

[Appendix B](#) to this document includes additional, detailed information relating to the range of health risks associated with various forms of substance abuse, including the impact drugs and alcohol have on the mind and body, and the potential consequences of an overdose. We recommend that members of the South Hills community carefully review and consider this information.

Preventing Substance Abuse

As noted above, in an effort to prevent substance abuse on campus and at campus related activities, South Hills has developed this *Substance Abuse Prevention Program*, through which it advances policies and sanctions and disburses information relating to health risks and treatment options, among other things.

Students and employees also can take certain steps to prevent substance abuse both on campus and away. For example, students and employees can (or can encourage others to):

- Become educated regarding substance abuse. Myths and misconceptions regarding substance abuse are common. Because your ability to make good decisions requires that you have good information, it makes sense to "get educated."
- Limit interactions with known substance abusers. If you are associating with individuals who regularly abuse alcohol or drugs, it significantly increases the likelihood that you will succumb to substance abuse.

- Be confident in your ability - and right - to make good decisions. If someone is pressuring you to engage in substance abuse, you have the right to say no, and you need not offer a reason.
- Seek out mentors who can offer you sound direction and support, and who can guide you away from substance abuse.
- Be a mentor or an advocate. You can serve as a mentor and role model for others who may be struggling and encourage others to do the same.
- Safely store and properly dispose of prescription medications and refrain from sharing prescription drugs with others.
- Refrain from supplying underage youth with alcohol and ensure that youth cannot access alcohol in the home.
- If you or someone you know is struggling with substance abuse, seek out assistance.

Reporting and Treating Substance Abuse

Students and employees are strongly encouraged to notify Drug Abuse Prevention Coordinator, Natalie Beaver (State College) or Holly Emerick (Altoona) if they become aware of any alcohol or drug-related activity that violates the standards of conduct set out above. While care must be taken to ensure that a person is not wrongly accused of substance abuse, South Hills also encourages anyone who notes signs of substance abuse in another student or employee to contact Ms. Beaver.

Students and employees struggling with substance abuse may voluntarily contact Ms. Beaver or Ms. Emerick for referrals or information regarding available and appropriate substance abuse counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. Any such communications and related referrals will be made in confidence.

Members of the South Hills community also may directly seek assistance from a substance abuse help center. [Appendix C](#) to this document provides contact information for both national and regional organizations offering resources and support to individuals struggling with substance abuse.

Distribution and Evaluation of Substance Abuse Prevention Program

Annual and Ongoing Distribution

In order to advance South Hills's goals of protecting South Hills community and ensuring an environment free from substance abuse, the institution has developed protocols for the consistent and wide-spread dissemination of this *Substance Abuse Prevention Program* disclosure (the "Disclosure") to students and employees.

All new employees are provided a copy of the Disclosure when hired, and required to acknowledge in writing their receipt and understanding of the Disclosure's contents as a condition of continued employment. To ensure that all pertinent information in the Disclosure is covered, and that new employees have an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback, the contents of the Disclosure are covered during the employee's orientation.

Similarly, all new students are provided a copy of the, and required to acknowledge their receipt and understanding of the Disclosure's contents. To ensure that all pertinent information in the Disclosure is covered, and that students have an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback, new student orientation includes an interactive discussion regarding the Disclosure's contents.

Each year, all current employees and students are provided with a current, written copy of the Disclosure. The Disclosure is sent directly to each current employee and student via electronic mail.

At all times, the Disclosure is posted and available in the consumer information section of South Hills's external student support website. South Hills's Catalog and Annual Security Report both include a brief description of the Disclosure and directions for obtaining a copy of the Disclosure online or in hardcopy.

Finally, South Hills also makes the Disclosure available to any member of South Hills community or the general public at any time, upon request.

Biennial Review

In support of this *Substance Abuse Prevention Program*,

South Hills conducts a biennial review to assess the program's impact and to determine whether any changes are needed to enhance the program's effectiveness. In addition, the review facilitates South Hills's efforts to ensure that institutional disciplinary sanctions relating to substance abuse are consistently enforced.

The biennial review utilizes several data points, including, at a minimum, the number of drug and alcohol violations and fatalities that have occurred on campus or as part of a campus activity and that are reported to campus officials, the number and type of sanctions imposed by South Hills as a result of such violations and fatalities, and annual security reports where crimes were attributed to drug and alcohol policy violations.

Ultimately, this periodic evaluation fosters regular refinement and enhancements to the program and ensures that a healthy environment for all students and employees is maintained.

The results of South Hills's biennial review, as well as the data and methods supporting its conclusions, are available to any member of South Hills community or the general public at any time, upon request.

Administration of this Policy

South Hills' Drug Abuse Prevention Coordinator, Natalie Beaver, is responsible for the administration of the substance abuse policies and information detailed in this document. If you have any questions regarding such policies and information, or if you have questions about substance abuse that are not addressed in this Disclosure, please contact Ms. Beaver at the South Hills State College campus.

APPENDIX A: FEDERAL AND STATE LEGAL SANCTIONS

Below, please find a summary of select federal and state sanctions for the unlawful use of controlled substances and alcohol. Please note, while the summaries provided represent a good faith effort to provide important information, they do not constitute legal advice and South Hills does not guarantee their accuracy.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions

Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance	
Citation	Penalty
21 U.S.C. § 844(a)	<p>First Conviction: Up to 1-year imprisonment and fine of at least \$1,000 or both.</p> <p>After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and a fine of at least \$2,500.</p> <p>After 2 or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years, and a fine of at least \$5,000.</p>
21 U.S.C. §§ 853(a) and 881 (a)	Forfeiture of tangible and intangible personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used, or intended for use, to transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of controlled substances.
21 U.S.C. § 844a	Civil fine of up to \$10,000 for each violation of 21 U.S.C. § 844 involving controlled substances listed in 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A).
21 U.S.C. § 862	Denial of Federal benefits, such as financial aid grants, contracts, student loans, and professional and commercial licenses, for individuals convicted of distributing controlled substances (drug trafficking). The denial can last up to 5 years for the first conviction and up to 10 years for the second conviction. Those who have three or more convictions will be permanently ineligible for all Federal benefits.
18 U.S.C. § 922(g)	Ineligible to receive or possess a firearm or ammunition.
Information available online at http://uscode.house.gov/browse.xhtml;jsessionid=E1BF6853A7C1280CCC958C1B84386D24	

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p>	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual.</p>
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	

II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances		First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid		Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram				
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana - 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana - 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.
Marijuana - 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.
Hashish - More than 10 kilograms	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil - More than 1 kilogram	

Marijuana - less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
1 to 49 marijuana plants	
Hashish - 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil - 1 kilogram or less	

Federal Student Aid Penalties for Drug Related Convictions

A federal or state drug conviction for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which a student was receiving Title IV aid can disqualify the student for FSA funds. The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for federal financial aid funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses. (A conviction for sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs.) If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.

Offense	Possession of illegal drugs	Sale of illegal drugs
First	1 year of ineligibility from date of conviction	2 years of ineligibility from date of conviction
Second	2 years of ineligibility from date of conviction	Indefinite period of ineligibility (continues unless your conviction is overturned or otherwise rendered invalid or you meet one of the two early reinstatement requirements specified above).
Third or more	Indefinite period of ineligibility (continues unless your conviction is overturned or otherwise rendered invalid or you meet one of the two early reinstatement requirements specified above).	Indefinite period of ineligibility (continues unless your conviction is overturned or otherwise rendered invalid or you meet one of the two early reinstatement requirements specified above).

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when he successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program. Further drug convictions will make him ineligible again.

For a comprehensive overview of the maximum fines and terms of imprisonment that may be imposed for violations of federal controlled substances, drug supply, and drug demand related laws, please see Drug Offenses: Maximum Fines and Terms of Imprisonment for Violation of the Federal Controlled Substances Act and Related Laws. This compilation was produced by the Congressional Research Services in January 2015, and is available online at the following address: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30722.pdf>.

State Penalties and Sanctions

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) 18 Pa. C.S. §§ 6314, 6317 – A person over 18 years of age who is convicted for violating the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act shall be sentenced to a minimum of at least one year total confinement if the delivery or possession with intent to deliver of the controlled substance was to a minor. If the offense is committed within 1,000 feet of the real property on which is located a public, private or parochial school or a college or university or within 250 feet of the real property on which is located a recreation center or playground or on a school bus (“drug free school zones”), the person shall be sentenced to an additional minimum sentence of at least 2 years total confinement. Such offenses not involving minors in drug free school zones are subject to a mandatory minimum of two years of total confinement.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.

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 suspension of driving privileges for 90 days and a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to 90 days; for a second offense, suspension of driving privileges for one year and a fine up to \$1,000, and imprisonment for up to 90 days; for a subsequent offense, suspension of driving privileges for two years and a fine up to \$1,000, and imprisonment for up to 90 days. Multiple sentences involving suspension of driving privileges must be served consecutively.
- 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; imprisonment for up to one year for any 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 is suspension of driving privileges for 90 days, a fine up to \$300 and imprisonment for up to 90 days; for a second offense, suspension of driving privileges for one year, a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to one year; for a subsequent offense, suspension of driving privileges for two years, a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to one year.
- 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 \$2,500 for subsequent violations; imprisonment for up to two years for any violation.
- 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; imprisonment for up to 90 days for any violation.
- 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 and imprisonment for up to one year.
- 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 and imprisonment for up to one year.
- 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.

APPENDIX B: HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Alcohol and drugs are toxic substances that affect the mind, body, and spirit. Excessive drinking can cause health risks which include damage to your body organs, impaired physiological responses, mental and emotional disorders, and in very high doses, respiratory depression and death. Marijuana can impair thinking, reading, comprehension and verbal skills; hallucinogens result in loss of control of normal thought processes; phencyclidine can produce violent and bizarre behavior; stimulants (amphetamines) may produce mood swings, panic and cardiac disturbances; cocaine is toxic, and overdoses result in death; narcotics cause dependency and severe symptoms upon withdrawal; inhalants have a high risk of sudden death; and alcohol can dull sensation and impair coordination, memory, and judgment. Continuous use of drugs can lead to organ damage, mental illness, and malnutrition.

For detailed information concerning the health risks associated with different forms of substance abuse, students and employees can consult the following resources, as well as the chart below:

- The DEA's *Drugs of Abuse DEA Resource Guide (2020 Edition)* (https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf)
- The NIDA website (<http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/medical-consequences-drug-abuse>)
- The NIAAA website (<http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alcohols-effects-body>)

Alcohol
Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even small amounts alcohol can significantly impair the judgment, reaction time and coordination needed to safely operate equipment or drive a car. Signs and symptoms of abuse include: dulled mental processes, lack of coordination, slowed reaction time, poor judgment and reduced inhibitions. Low to moderate doses of alcohol increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.
Marijuana
All forms of marijuana have negative physical and mental effects. Research also shows that people do not retain knowledge when they are "high." Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana also can produce paranoia and psychosis. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long-term users of marijuana may develop tolerance levels requiring more and more marijuana to achieve the same "high."
Inhalants
Inhalants are mood-altering substances that are voluntarily inhaled. Because they are common products, inhalants often are a young person's first attempt at "getting high." Inhaling solvents allows the substance to reach the bloodstream very quickly. The immediate negative effects of inhalants include: nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, poor coordination and loss of appetite. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.
Cocaine
Cocaine is the most potent stimulant of organic origin and the most widely used of the stimulants. Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug leading to physical and psychological dependence. Signs and symptoms of use include: dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, seizures, anxiety, mood swings and difficulty in concentration. The immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. In addition, cocaine use can lead to death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Using contaminated equipment to inject cocaine, or any other substance, can transmit HIV and cause HIV/ AIDS, hepatitis and other diseases.
Other Stimulants
Stimulants are drugs that stimulate the central nervous system and excite bodily activity. Methamphetamine or crank is one of the fastest growing drugs of abuse. These drugs create less intense and less expensive cocaine-like effects in the body. Signs and symptoms of use include: impaired concentration, impaired mental functioning and swings between apathy and

alertness. In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever or heart failure. Also, injection using contaminated needles may result in needle-related diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis.

Depressants

A depressant is a drug that depresses the central nervous system, resulting in sedation and a decrease in bodily activity. Depressants, taken as prescribed by physicians, can be beneficial for the relief of anxiety, irritability, stress and tension. The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause: slurred speech, staggered walk, altered perception, respiratory depression, coma and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. Depressants are known as: barbiturates, downers and tranquilizers, such as Valium, Librium, Equanil, Serax, Tranxene and Zanax.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogenic drugs distort the senses and often produce hallucinations—experiences that depart from reality. Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the function of the neurocortex, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check, because the drug blocks pain receptors. Violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. Signs and symptoms of use include: impaired concentration, confusion and agitation, muscle rigidity and profuse sweating. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin also are hallucinogens that cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and tremors. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects or flashbacks can occur even after use has ceased.

Narcotics

Narcotic analgesics are the most effective compounds used for pain relief. Narcotic analgesics include Opium, Opiates (morphine, codeine, percodan, heroin and dilaudid) and Opioids (synthetic substitutes such as vicodin, darvon, demerol and methadone). Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that is often followed by: drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching, low and shallow breathing, clammy skin, impaired respiration, convulsions, coma, possible death, Narcotics can be smoked or eaten, injected, taken orally or smoked, inhaled, injected or smoked, such as heroin. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and addiction is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as HIV/ AIDS, endocarditis and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

APPENDIX C: DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

As noted above, students and employees may voluntarily contact Drug Abuse Prevention Coordinator, Barbara Harer, in confidence, for referrals or information regarding drug and alcohol abuse counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and re-entry programs.

National Organizations Offering Resources and Assistance

- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) maintains a website (www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov) that shows the location of residential, outpatient, and hospital inpatient treatment programs for drug addiction and alcoholism throughout the country. This information is also accessible by calling 1-800-662-HELP.
- The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (1-800-273-TALK) offers more than just suicide prevention—it can also help with a host of issues, including drug and alcohol abuse, and can connect individuals with a nearby professional.
- The National Alliance on Mental Illness (www.nami.org) and Mental Health America (www.mentalhealthamerica.net) are alliances of nonprofit, self-help support organizations for patients and families dealing with a variety of challenges. Both have State and local affiliates throughout the country and may be especially helpful for individuals struggling with multiple addictions.
- The American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry and the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry each have physician locator tools posted on their Web sites at www.aaap.org and www.aacap.org, respectively.
- Faces & Voices of Recovery (www.facesandvoicesofrecovery.org), founded in 2001, is an advocacy organization for individuals in long-term recovery that strategizes on ways to reach out to the medical, public health, criminal justice, and other communities to promote and celebrate recovery from addiction to alcohol and other drugs.
- The Partnership at Drugfree.org (www.drugfree.org) is an organization that provides information and resources on teen drug use and addiction for parents, to help them prevent and intervene in their children’s drug use or find treatment for a child who needs it. They offer a toll-free helpline for parents (1-855-378-4373).
- The American Society of Addiction Medicine (www.asam.org) is a society of physicians aimed at increasing access to addiction treatment. Their website has a nationwide directory of addiction medicine professionals.
- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) maintains a DrugPubs Research Dissemination Center (<https://drugpubs.drugabuse.gov/>) that provides booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, and other informational resources on drugs, drug abuse, and treatment. In addition, NIDA’s National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/organization/cctn/ctn) provides information for those interested in participating in a clinical trial testing a promising substance abuse intervention; or visit www.clinicaltrials.gov.
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) (www.niaaa.nih.gov) provides information on alcohol, alcohol use, and treatment of alcohol-related problems.

Local Organizations Offering Resources and Assistance

Assistance Services by County	
Blair County	
Blair County Drug and Alcohol Program 3001 Fairway Drive Altoona, PA 16602 814-381-0921	Substance abuse assistance, mental health and welfare issues
Centre County	

Centre Co. Mental Health, Intellectual Disability, Early Intervention, Drug & Alcohol 3500 E. College Ave State College, PA 16801	Drug and alcohol counseling, emergency care, mobile unit available to assist mental health intervention
Clearfield/Jefferson Counties	
Clearfield-Jefferson Drug and Alcohol Commission 135 Midway Drive Suite A DuBois, PA 15801 814-371-9002 1-800-892-9002	Crisis intervention and substance abuse
Huntington County	
Main Stream Counseling 900 Washington Street Huntingdon, PA 16652 814-643-1114 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	Crisis intervention and substance abuse
Mifflin & Juniata Counties	
Juniata Valley Tri-County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission 31 South Dorcas Street Suite D Lewistown, PA 17044 Phone: (717) 242-1446 www.tricountydrugandalcohol.com	Services available include outpatient counseling, partial hospitalization, halfway house, case management services, and more.
Cambria County	
Cambria County Drug and Alcohol Program Central Park Complex 110 Franklin Street Suite 200 Johnstown, PA 814-536-5388 Weekdays 814-535-8531 Weekends/Evenings	Treatment options and support.