

UNIVERSITY POLICIES

Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and Procedures

Introduction

“In accordance with the mission of the University, the Student Services Division will provide quality programs and services for our students, and advocate for resources and facilities that enhance their experience as a student. We are committed to the creation of a safe environment where a holistic approach to student development is supported. Therefore, our programs will foster the academic, spiritual, physical, and emotional development of our students. Through collaboration with the University community, we seek to provide a foundation for students that enable them to become active, engaged citizens.”

Flowing from this mission is our commitment to address issues related to chemical use and abuse in ways that will enable students, faculty members, or staff members afflicted with chemical dependency or its effects to receive the help they need to be restored to health and dignity. We are committed to promoting standards of healthy living both through educational processes and maintenance of a climate conducive to personal growth and development in all areas of living. We recognize addiction as a disease which must be handled with both competence and compassion.

Gwynedd Mercy University conforms to Pennsylvania state law in its policies. Gwynedd Mercy University expects all students to adhere to all federal, state or local laws regarding the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol, drugs, and illegal substances. The University is required by law to inform students of the sanctions which may be imposed on them for violations of those laws. In addition, Gwynedd Mercy University is required to inform students of the standards of conduct, university penalties, health risks, and counseling options as they pertain to substance abuse.

Local, State and Federal Law

Drugs or Narcotics

State and federal law forbids the possession or consumption of illegal drugs or narcotics. Federal, and state law forbids the possession of illegal drugs or narcotics, such as cocaine, barbiturates, hallucinogens or other illegal, addictive substances. The sale, use, possession or manufacture of such illegal substances is strictly forbidden on campus. The sale, use or possession of drug paraphernalia such as rolling papers, bong, pipes and the like are also forbidden on campus. Infraction of these laws constitutes a major violation of campus policy.

A violation of Pennsylvania’s Controlled Substance, Drug Device, and Cosmetic Act calls for widely varying penalties depending on the nature of the offense (e.g. sale versus possession), the type of drug involved, the quantity of drugs involved and whether the individual’s offense is a first, second, third or subsequent offense. A violation of the several federal statutes governing the sale and possession of drugs also calls for widely varying penalties.

Alcoholic Beverages

Pennsylvania law states:

“Under Pennsylvania law, a person commits a summary offense if [they], being under 21 years of age, attempts to purchase, consume, possesses or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor or malt or brewed beverage. A person convicted of violating PA law in this regard will have [their] operating privileges suspended by the PA Department of Transportation. The duration of suspension depends on whether the offense is a first, second, or third or greater offense. In addition to this penalty, a person convicted of violating PA law in this regard may also be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$500 for the second and each subsequent violation. It is also unlawful to knowingly represent to any person that a minor is of full age for the purpose of inducing that other person to sell or furnish any alcoholic beverages to that minor.

It is unlawful to hire or request any minor to purchase any alcoholic beverage from a duly licensed dealer. It is unlawful to intentionally manufacture or alter or secure an identification card that falsely represents the identity or birth or age of another person and it is unlawful to possess an identification card falsely identifying yourself by name, age, date of birth or photograph as being 21 years of age or older, or to obtain or attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages by using the identification card of another person.”

Definitions

Intoxication and/or drunk and disorderly conduct: A person who, having consumed alcoholic beverages regardless of age, experiences a loss of the normal use of their mental and/or physical faculties. This includes (but is not limited to) incomprehensible speech, loss of motor coordination, aggression, abusive behavior, or loss of consciousness.

Open Container on University Grounds: Possession of an open container with alcohol is prohibited in all areas of campus including University grounds except at University approved functions. Students found in violation of this policy regardless of their age, will be required by agents of the University to dispose of the alcohol and may be subject to disciplinary consequences.

Alcohol/Drug/Mood Altering Substance: Alcohol, drugs, narcotics and/or other health endangering compounds which include but are not limited to: alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tranquilizers, amphetamines, synthetic opiates, marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens, glue solvent-containing substances, “look-alike” drugs, and all controlled substances identified in the following laws:

- Public Law 91-513—Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 [Federal Law]
- The Controlled Substance Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act of April 14 1972 [P.L. 233, No.64] and Amendments_

University Jurisdiction: University premises or any university-sponsored activity.

Constructively Possess: Knowingly to have joint control and access with other persons to any alcohol, drug or mood altering illegal substance.

Drug Paraphernalia: All equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging , storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of the law.

Possession: To hold or to have an illegal substance on your person or property without attempting to distribute.

University Policy

In alignment with our Catholic and Mercy identity, Gwynedd Mercy University promotes the educational mission of developing students’ intellectual, moral and spiritual lives as they prepare for active roles in personal and professional service to society. As such, we expect our students to demonstrate a level of behavior and personal deportment consistent with those educational objectives. The University seeks to encourage a social life that is guided by the care and concern for each individual and the welfare of other students. Gwynedd Mercy University expects all students to adhere to local, state and federal laws regarding the possession, use or distribution of alcohol, drugs and illegal substances. The following university policies have been developed to promote these ideals.

Drugs

Consistent with local, state and federal law, the sale, use, possession, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs or drug-related paraphernalia, including the misuse and/or unauthorized possession and/or distribution of prescribed drugs is strictly forbidden both on and off campus. Infraction of these laws constitutes a violation of the Code of Student Conduct and shall be addressed through the University’s student conduct process.

Alcohol

The legal age to purchase, possess and/or consume alcoholic beverages in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is 21 years. Gwynedd Mercy University supports all local, state and federal laws relating to the use of alcoholic beverages and strictly enforces these laws both on and off campus. The University seeks to develop good habits and responsible behavior around alcohol use while allowing for moderate and appropriate drinking within the guidelines provided herein. The following policies will be adhered to regarding the use of alcohol on campus:

Individuals Under the Legal Age of 21 Years:

- May not possess, consume, transport or be in the presence of alcohol;
- May not allow people who are of legal drinking age to consume alcohol in their room, suite or apartment;
- May not possess paraphernalia associated with the rapid ingestion of alcohol and/or drinking games, e.g., funnels and beer pong tables;
- May not possess or display alcohol signs or empty alcoholic beverage containers.

Individuals 21 Years and Older:

- May possess moderate amounts of alcohol for personal consumption inside their personal room or within a suite or apartment where all occupants are of legal drinking age;
 - Moderate amounts of alcohol are defined as one six-pack of beer or wine coolers (i.e. Seagrams, Mike’s Hard Lemonade, Hard Cider), one 375 ml bottle of hard liquor or one 750 ml bottle of wine;
 - Students may not possess or consume liquor in excess of 100 proof, grain alcohol, or possess/consume caffeinated alcoholic energy drinks (including but not limited to: Four Loko, Sparks, Joose, Spylles, 24/7, or Torke);
- May not possess paraphernalia associated with the rapid ingestion of alcohol and or drinking games, e.g., including but not limited to funnels and beer pong tables;
- May not possess kegs of any size, or similar bulk or common source containers used for mass consumption of alcohol;
- May not possess or consume alcoholic beverages in public areas including but not limited to hallways, lounges, stairwells, classrooms, restrooms or anywhere on university grounds including parking lots unless within the confines of a university sponsored event that has been approved by the Vice President for Student Services and Dean of Students;

- May not provide alcoholic beverages to any person less than 21 years of age;
- Must dispose of empty alcohol containers in a responsible manner.
- An individual student's privilege to possess alcohol may be terminated or suspended at any time based upon violation of these policies, violation of law, misuse of alcohol, or other failure to prove responsible use. The University reserves the right to determine the responsible use of alcohol in all circumstances.

Not Permitted Regardless of Age

- Public intoxication as indicated by appearance or behavior such as slurred speech, unstable walk, unconsciousness, alcohol on breath, vomiting, disorderliness or offensive behavior resulting from alcohol use;
- Off-campus guests and commuters are not permitted to bring alcohol onto campus regardless of age.
- Alcohol use in university-owned or contracted vehicles;
- Possession or consuming of alcoholic beverages in public areas including but not limited to hallways, lounges, stairwells, classrooms, restrooms or anywhere on university grounds including parking lots is prohibited unless within the confines of a university sponsored event that has been approved by the Vice President for Student Services and Dean of Students. (Note that any door of a room containing alcohol that is left open is considered a public space.)

Residence Hall Policies

Residents and guests acknowledge that they are part of a living and learning community and are therefore subject to all University and Residence Life policies. For the purpose of this policy, a guest is defined as anyone who does not reside within the legally aged student's personal room. Consistent with safe hosting practices, the University has the expectation that students hosting others of legal drinking age will make available to guests non-alcoholic beverages and food items. Students who are of legal age and who wish to possess and consume alcoholic beverages within their room are required to meet the following conditions:

- Completion of a one-time educational program on safe and legal possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages;
- Compliance with all policies listed for individuals 21 and older;
- The total amount of alcohol in a student's room, suite or apartment may not exceed the total amount permitted for each resident aged 21 or older. All alcohol must be stored in an enclosed area.
- The presence of alcohol within common areas of rooms, suites or apartments is prohibited unless all occupants are of legal drinking age. Common areas are defined as any space within a room, suite or apartment that is shared for occupants and guests who may not be of legal drinking age;
- Students who are of legal drinking age and who share a suite or apartment with anyone under the legal drinking age, must consume alcohol within the privacy of their room and must store all alcohol within the confines of their private room.
- A gathering of students where alcohol is present and being consumed cannot consist of more than double the occupancy of that specific room, suite or apartment (including the residents of that area) and all guests present must possess State IDs specifying proof of age. No guest under 21 years of age is permitted at gatherings where alcohol is present.
- Social Hosting:
 - The residents in whose room, suite or apartment alcohol is being consumed are responsible for the behavior of their guests and may be held accountable for any policy violations. Guests will also be held accountable for their behavior and any policy violations.
 - It is the responsibility of the residents to verify the age of any person consuming an alcoholic beverage and ensure that minors do not consume and are not in the presence of alcohol.
 - Residents are responsible for ensuring that of-age guests do not leave the room, suite or apartment with an open container of alcohol and that guests do not become intoxicated and/or disorderly.
 - Students found responsible for violating hosting policies may be subject to disciplinary sanctions.
- A gathering of students may be terminated at any time if University officials determine the gathering a threat to the health and/or safety of the community, is a disruption to the community, or is in violation of any university policies.

Use of Alcohol at Special Events (Reprinted from University Policy Manual, Volume II, July, 2015)

Allowances are made for special events for those 21 or older who receive permission from the Vice President for Student Services and Dean of Students and who follow these guidelines:

- No event may include the sale of alcoholic beverages;
- Individuals sponsoring an event must implement precautionary measures to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not accessible to or served to persons under the legal drinking age or to persons who appear intoxicated. Serving alcoholic beverages to a minor, or to a visibly intoxicated person, potentially exposes the events individual sponsors and the University to civil penalties as well as criminal penalties;
- At social functions where alcoholic beverages are provided by the sponsoring organization, direct access should be

limited to a person(s) designated as the server(s);

- Consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted only within the approved area designated for the event;
- Nonalcoholic beverages must be available as prominently as the alcoholic beverages;
- Reasonable portion of the budget for the event shall be designated for the purchase of food items;
- No social event shall include any form of “drinking contest” in its activities or promotion;
- Advertisements for any university event where alcoholic beverages are served shall mention the availability of non-alcoholic beverages as prominently as alcohol. Alcohol will not be used as an inducement to participate in a campus event;
- Promotional materials including advertising for any university event shall not make reference to the amount of alcoholic beverages (such as the number of beer kegs) available;
- Institutionally approved security personnel shall be present at all time during the event;
- Alcoholic beverages may not be sold or consumed at any athletic event sponsored by the University.

Note: To request to hold an event that includes serving alcohol, the requisite application must be completed. Forms are available in the Office of Student Services and Campus Life.

Information and Health Risks Associated with Alcohol

General Information

- Alcohol is a depressant, which means it slows the function of the central nervous system.
- Alcohol affects your brain. This means it results in loss of coordination, poor judgment, slowed reflexes, distorted vision, memory lapses, and even blackouts.
- Alcohol affects your body. Since it is absorbed into the bloodstream, every organ is affected which may increase the risk of life-threatening diseases, including cancer.
- The liver can only effectively process one (1) drink per hour.

Standard Alcoholic Drink



Beer, wine, hard liquor (distilled spirits) all contain alcohol. The following common alcoholic drinks contain equal amounts of alcohol and are often referred to as a drink or a standard drink:

- One mixed drink containing 1.5 fl oz (44mL) of 80-proof hard liquor, such as gin, whiskey, or rum.
- One 5 fl oz (148 mL) glass of wine.
- One 12 fl oz (355 mL) bottle of beer or wine cooler.

Proof is the amount of alcohol in hard liquor or distilled spirits. The percentage of pure alcohol in the hard liquor is usually one-half the proof. For example, a 100-proof liquor is about 50% pure alcohol. Thus, the higher the proof, the more pure alcohol the hard liquor contains.

Blood Alcohol Content

Your **BAC** (Blood Alcohol Content) is the percentage of your blood volume that is alcohol. The more you drink, the more your BAC increases. As BAC increases, alcohol’s effects become less pleasant and more dangerous. The rate at which a person’s BAC rises varies depending on:

- The number of drinks consumed (The more consumed, the higher the BAC)

- How quickly drinks are consumed (Alcohol consumed more quickly raises the BAC higher than when drinks are consumed over a longer period of time)
- Your gender (Women generally have less water weight and more body fat per pound than men. Because alcohol doesn't go into fat cells as easily, more alcohol remains in a women's body.)
- Your weight (More weight = more water; water dilutes alcohol and lowers the BAC)
- Food in your stomach (Food slows down alcohol absorption. What's the best to eat? Protein! It takes the longest to digest)

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking is a pattern of excessive alcohol use that increases a person's blood alcohol content very rapidly. This typically happens when men consumer 5 or more drinks, and when women consumer 4 or more drinks, in about 2 hours.

- About 90% of the alcohol consumed by U.S. youth under the age of 21 is in the form of bingeing

Binge drinking is associated with many health problems, including but not limited to:

- Unintentional injuries (e.g. car crashes, falls, burns, drowning)
- Unintentional injuries (e.g. firearm injuries, sexual assault, domestic violence)
- Alcohol poisoning
- Unsafe sex and sexually transmitted diseases
- Unintended pregnancy
- Sexual dysfunction
- High blood pressure, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases
- Liver disease
- Neurological damage

Safe Strategies

- Choose not to drink or wait until you are 21
- Choose to spend less time with friends who tend to drink more than youlike
- Decide not to attend social events where heavy drinking/drug use will occur
- Identify healthy way to reduce stress
- Identify ways to be more comfortable in social situations without using alcohol/other drugs
- Use the buddy system and watch out for each other
- Avoid drinking games
- Avoid pre-gamming
- Drink slowly / Space drinks over time
- Eat before and while you are drinking
- Alternate alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks
- Be assertive and clear about choices
- Be prepared with reasons to not drink or stop drinking beyond a point
- Share goals with friends
- Never leave a drink unattended
- Have a designated driver

Alcohol Related Sexual Assault

The model below focuses on the most common type of sexual assault that occurs between men and women who know each other and are engaged in social interaction prior to the assault, the prototypic university sexual assault situation. For more information: Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault: A Common Problem among university Students (Abbey, 2002)

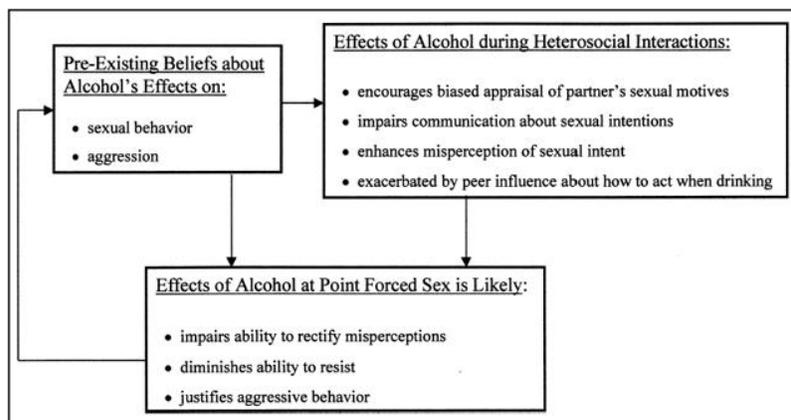


FIGURE 1. Conceptual model of alcohol-related acquaintance sexual assault

The Facts

- 50 – 70% of all sexual assaults involve alcohol
- Sexually aggressive experiences include: threats for sex against their will, sexual touching against their will, and attempted and completed sexual penetration against their will
- 85% of rapes on college campuses are committed by an acquaintance
- 71% of rapes were planned in advance – it is therefore not solely an uncontrollable, impulsive act of sexual gratification
- The fact that alcohol consumption may increase likelihood of experiencing sexual assault **DOES NOT** make the survivor responsible for the perpetrator's behavior
- People who commit crimes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs **are not** considered free from guilt
- The fact that a person didn't "fight back" during an assault does **not** mean that he/she wasn't really raped
- Women don't incite men to rape – it is the responsibility of the rapist alone (no means no, no matter what the circumstances)
- Assuming that women provoke attacks by who they are or the way they dress is victim-blaming
- A person who has been assaulted will not necessarily be "hysterical," survivors exhibit a spectrum of emotional responses including, but not limited to, hysteria, calm, laughter, anger, apathy, shock. Each person copes with the trauma of assault in a different way and that must be respected

Information and Health Risks Associated with Other Drug Use

Marijuana

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the mind-altering ingredient in marijuana. The typical amount of THC in marijuana ranges from 5% to 8% which is much more potent than it was a few decades ago. Marijuana smoke contains more than 400 chemicals and many are known carcinogens and some are the same found in tobacco. Since marijuana smokers tend to inhale deeply and hold their breath longer than cigarette smokers, their lungs are exposed to even more smoke.

Short-term effects include:

Delusions, increased appetite, increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, loss of short-term memory, dizziness, altered sense of time, impaired judgment, mood swings, inability to concentrate, loss of coordination, and loss of depth perception.

Long-term effects include:

Risk of brain damage, mental depression, reduced immunity to infections, impaired memory and ability to learn, hallucinations and paranoia, chronic lung disease, heart disease, increased risk of lung cancer, irregular ovulation in females, and decreased sperm count in males.

Heroin

Even a single dose of heroin can start a person on the road to addiction.

Short-term effects include:

Depressed respiration, clouded mental functioning, nausea and vomiting, sedation, drowsiness, hypothermia, coma or death (due to overdose).

Long-term effects include:

Bad teeth, inflammation of the gums, constipation, cold sweats, itching, weakening of the immune system, coma, respiratory illnesses, paralysis, reduced sexual capacity and long-term impotence in men, menstrual disturbance in women, inability to achieve orgasm (men and women), loss of memory and intellectual performance, introversion, depression, pustules on the face, loss of appetite, insomnia.

Prescription Drugs

Prescription drugs that are taken for recreational use include the following major categories:

Depressants: Often referred to as central nervous system (brain and spinal cord) depressants, these drugs slow brain function. They include sedatives (used to make a person calm and drowsy) and tranquilizers (intended to reduce tension or anxiety). Some drugs in this category (Zyprexa, Seroquel, and Haldol) are known as "antipsychotics;" some drugs (Xanax, Klonopin, Halcion, and Librium) are referred to as benzodiazepines ("benzos"); and some drugs (Amytal, Nembutal, and Seconal) are classed as barbiturates (sleeping pills).

Short-term effects include: Slow brain function, lowered blood pressure, confusion, dizziness, fever, visual disturbances, disorientation, lack of coordination, difficult or inability to urinate, slowed pulse and breathing, poor concentration, fatigue, slurred speech, sluggishness, dilated pupils, depression, and addiction. Higher doses can cause impairment of memory, judgment, and coordination, irritability, paranoia, and suicidal thoughts. In addition, some people can experience the opposite of the intended effect, such as agitation or aggression.

Long-term effects include: Rapid development of tolerance, depression, chronic fatigue, breathing difficulties, sexual

problems, sleep problems, and increases the risks of high blood sugar, diabetes, weight gain, and withdrawal systems such as insomnia, weakness, and nausea if use is reduced or stopped. As a dependency on the drug increases, cravings, anxiety, or panic are common if the user is unable to get more.

Opioids and morphine derivatives: Generally referred to as painkillers, these drugs contain opium or opium-like substances and are used to relieve pain. Some well-known brand names are OxyContin, Demerol, Tylenol with Codeine, and Dilaudid.

Short-term effects include: Drowsiness, slowed breathing, constipation, unconsciousness, nausea, and coma.

Long-term effects include: Dependence, addiction, tolerance, and withdrawal system such as restlessness, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, diarrhea, vomiting, and cold flashes if use is reduced or stopped.

Stimulants: A class of drugs intended to increase energy and alertness but which also increases blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing. Some well-known brand names are Ritalin, Concerta, Biphedamine, and Dexedrine.

Short-term effects include: Exhaustion, apathy, and depression. It is the immediate and lasting exhaustion that quickly leads the stimulant user to want the drug again and soon they are not trying to get “high but rather trying to get “well” – to feel any energy at all.

Long-term effects include: Addiction, hostility, paranoia, high body temperatures, and irregular heartbeat.

Antidepressants: Psychiatric drugs that are supposed to manage depression. Some well-known brand names are Prozac, Paxil, Celexa, Zoloft, Effexor, and Remeron.

Short-term and long-term effects: Insomnia, irritability, nervousness and anxiety, violent thoughts and actions, agitation, suicidal thoughts or suicide, tremors, hostility, sweating, irregular heartbeat, aggression, criminal behavior, confusion and incoherent thoughts, paranoia, hallucinations, psychosis, akathisia.

Resources

At Gwynedd Mercy University, our alcohol and other drug services program is based on a model of care focused on prevention, early intervention and education. We offer a holistic approach to health and well-being that is grounded in current research with evidenced-based health and mental health interventions. Incorporating R.A.I.S.E (Reducing Alcohol Incidents through Student Education) into our program supports our efforts to foster a healthy social and residential environment through education and programs. Additionally, R.A.I.S.E. seeks to correct the misperceptions of alcohol use on college campuses, mainly through a frequent social norms campaign.

Our AOD/R.A.I.S.E. Counselor provides a range of services for the University community that includes: social norming information, outreach, assessment, education and referrals to community providers. The services provided are conducted on a voluntary basis or may be required as part of the judicial process. All university services are offered at no additional charge to students. However, you may incur a cost if evaluations and/or treatment are required to be received by a community-based provider.

Counselor/AOD Coordinator

Jesse Kunwar, MA, LPC, NCC

kunwar.j@gmercyu.edu

215-646-7300 or campus ext. 21395

Additional information and resources for students can be found on the GMercyU website at:

<https://www.gmercyu.edu/student-life/campus-resources/counseling-services/alcohol-drug-services>

Anyone wishing more specific information concerning the illegal drug or alcohol use and consequences under local, state, or federal law for unlawfully possessing or distributing illegal drugs should contact the Vice President for Student Services and Dean of Students in The Griffin Complex.

Range of Sanctions – Students

Gwynedd Mercy University considers certain violations of its code as particularly egregious in nature and seriously detrimental to the health and safety of its community. The table below outlines the range of sanctions that may be imposed upon students who are found responsible for violating specific provisions of the Gwynedd Mercy University Student Code of Conduct, and may not be the only sanctions issued. Each student will be sanctioned individually according to the circumstances of their violation. These sanctions are aligned with the behavioral expectations of our Community. **Complacency surrounding alcohol, drugs, violence, or any form of injustice will not be tolerated on this campus.** This is the overarching rationale for Gwynedd Mercy University’s assurance to be a safe and healthy campus learning environment, one that both challenges and inspires students to be academically and personally successful.

Student Code of Conduct Violation	First Time Offender (Recommended Range of Sanctions – All may not be applied and others may be added)	Second Time Offender (Recommended Range of Sanctions – All may not be applied and others may be added)	Third Time Offender (Recommended Range of Sanctions – All may not be applied and others may be added)
Alcohol Policy Violation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational task or service project 2. Parental notification for students under 21 years of age 3. Alcohol EDU for Sanctions course 4. Possible restriction from residence halls (for commuter students) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fine: \$100.00 2. Disciplinary probation for a minimum of one semester (residents) 3. Disciplinary probation for a minimum of one semester (commuters) 4. Referral to the Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor for assessment and completion of educational sessions 5. Educational task or service project 6. Parental notification for students under 21 years of age 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fine: \$200.00 2. Suspension/expulsion from residence halls (residents) 3. Disciplinary probation for a minimum of one year (commuters) 4. Referral to the Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor for assessment and completion of educational sessions 5. Parental notification for students under 21 years of age
Drug Policy Violation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disciplinary probation for minimum one semester 2. Parental notification for students under 21 years of age 3. Suspension from residence halls (residents) or permanent suspension of residence hall visitation privileges (commuters) 4. Referral to the Alcohol and Other Drug Counselor for assessment and completion of educational sessions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. University suspension or expulsion 2. Restriction from University property during the suspension period or, if expulsion, permanent restriction from University property 	
Illicit Drugs (Sale or Manufacture of)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. University expulsion 2. Permanent restriction from University property 		