

# University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg

## Drug-Free Schools

### Annual Notification

To implement its commitment to provide a drug-free environment for its students, faculty, and staff, the University of Pittsburgh prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance on University property or as part of any University activity. The possession or use of medical marijuana is prohibited on University property. Faculty, staff, and students of the University must also comply with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania law on the possession and consumption of alcohol and other drugs. Any University employee paid from federally funded grants or contracts, or any student participating in any federally funded or guaranteed Student Loan Program, must notify the University of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation **occurring at the University or while engaged in University activities**. Upon request, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Human Resources must provide a copy of this notification to the Secretary of Education and members of the general public.

#### **Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989**

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education, state educational agency, or local educational agency must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. As set forth in the statute, the University of Pittsburgh's program is required to provide at a minimum:

- An annual distribution, in writing, to each employee and student (regardless of the length of the student's program of study), including:
  - Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
  - A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law;
  - A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
  - A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs;
  - A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the University may impose on students and employees; and,

A biennial review by the University to determine the program’s effectiveness, implement changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

## Student Sanctions – Alcohol and Drugs

Students charged under the Code of Conduct for the possession and/or consumption of alcohol or drugs will face disciplinary sanctions including, but not limited to, disciplinary reprimand, educational programs, community service, housing probation, disciplinary probation, and fines. A notification may be sent to the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of students who are under the age of 21 that are found to be responsible for violating the University’s alcohol and/or drug policies.

Students whose use of alcohol or drugs that results in harm or the threat of harm to themselves or others, or to property, whether on or off campus, may face disciplinary action by the University up to and including dismissal. An accumulation of violations may lead to residence hall suspension, disciplinary suspension, or even dismissal, when appropriate.

As members of the University community, students are also subject to local ordinances and to state and federal law. Arrest and prosecution for alleged violations of criminal law or local ordinances may result from an incident that may also violate the University’s Code of Conduct, and thus, there may be times when a student must address alleged violations through both the criminal and University processes.

### Commonly Imposed Sanctions for Code of Conduct Alcohol or Drug Violations

Policy Violation	Typical Sanctions – 1 <sup>st</sup> Offense	Typical Sanctions – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Offense
Possession and/or consumption of alcohol and/or public intoxication	Reprimand, Housing probation or PNG from halls, educational program(s), fine, (Parental notification if under 21) Hosting additional fine and loss of visitation privileges	Housing and/or disciplinary probation, substance abuse assessment, community service, educational program(s), fine (Parental notification if under 21)
Possession and/or consumption of drugs (including medical marijuana) and/or possession of drug paraphernalia	Housing and/or disciplinary probation, educational program(s), fine, community service, (Parental notification if under 21), substance abuse assessment	Housing and/or disciplinary probation, substance abuse assessment, community service, educational program(s), fine (Parental notification if under 21), Residence hall suspension and/or PNG from hall, disciplinary suspension or dismissal
Distributing, selling or supplying drugs to another person	Disciplinary probation, fine, educational program(s), community service, disciplinary suspension	Disciplinary suspension or dismissal

## Medical Amnesty

The University of Pittsburgh’s primary concern is for the health, safety, and well-being of Students. Failure to summon, or limiting the ability of someone else to summon, emergency

assistance for a Student experiencing an emergency due to alcohol or drug use, may result in University and/or criminal charges. All Students are expected to seek immediate assistance for themselves or others in situations where someone is experiencing an emergency due to alcohol or other drug use.

### **Scope:**

1. **Medical Amnesty applies when the allegations under the Code of Conduct involve** consumption or possession of alcohol or other drugs or knowingly present violations related to consumption or possession of alcohol or other drugs.
2. **Medical Amnesty eliminates responsibility for Code Violations outlined above for the** caller and/or the individual experiencing the medical emergency.
3. **Medical Amnesty mitigates University conduct consequences for Registered** Student Organizations that call for emergency assistance.

Medical Amnesty does not prevent disciplinary action for other Violations of the *Code*, **including, but not limited to**, unlawful distribution of alcohol or other drugs, harassment, hazing, **possessing or using false identification**, causing or threatening physical harm, sexual misconduct, or damage to property.

### **Medical Amnesty Process**

In order for Medical Amnesty to apply to the caller, the caller must complete the following steps:

1. Contact appropriate University or emergency officials, identify themselves and report the incident.
2. Remain with the individual(s) needing assistance until emergency officials arrive.
3. Cooperate with University and emergency officials as requested.
4. Complete all assigned programs or interventions within the designated time frame.
5. Notify the Office of Student Conduct that all steps have been completed. Medical Amnesty may not apply until verification of completion has occurred.

In order for Medical Amnesty to apply to the individual who experienced the medical emergency, this individual must complete the following steps:

1. Cooperate with University and emergency officials as requested.
2. Complete all assigned programs or interventions within the designated time frame.
3. Notify the Office of Student Conduct that all steps have been completed. Medical Amnesty may not apply until verification of completion has occurred.

Even when Medical Amnesty applies, the University and/or the Student may need to disclose information regarding the application of Medical Amnesty, including but not limited to study abroad programs, potential employers, professional governing bodies (ex. Bars or

Medical Boards), or another University through an admissions process.. While the main goal of Medical Amnesty is to encourage Students to make healthy decisions and to seek medical attention when they or one of their peers are in distress, repeated requests for Medical Amnesty will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Application of Medical Amnesty by the University does not prevent criminal action by police or civil action by third parties. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania drug and alcohol Good Samaritan and Response Immunity laws may be applicable.

## **Social Impact**

Alcohol and drug abuse is a public health issue that poses serious consequences. Those who abuse these substances can not only create problems for themselves, but also impact employers, co-workers, peers, relationships and society in general. Such substance abuse is an issue that can affect anyone, regardless of age, race, gender, socio-economic status, or occupation. Over 1,800 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related, unintended injuries each year. Substance use is also associated with a decrease in educational outcomes for those who misuse substances, including academic problems, lower grades, and reduced graduation rates. Among students, substance use also increases the risk of injury, violence, and legal issues.

Alcohol and marijuana continue to be choice drugs among college students nationally. Of full-time college students, 4.6% percent reported daily marijuana use. Nearly 60% of college students reported consuming alcohol in the prior month and nearly 2 out of 3 of these students had engaged in binge drinking at least once during that time period. Despite the attention placed on alcohol and other drug use on college campuses in the media, surveys support that most Pitt students who consume alcohol do so in responsible ways, if they make the decision to drink at all.

## **Health Effects**

Substance use can contribute to a number of problems, including those that impact one's health and wellness. These problems can include both short-term and long-term effects, as well as direct and indirect effects. Possible impacts may include, but are not limited to, developing a substance abuse disorder, organ damage, increased risk of accidents, triggering or worsening psychiatric conditions, and risk of health complications that can be worsened by mixing drugs or medications. Misusing substances poses potential risks including:

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Possible short term impacts can include:</b>	<b>Possible long term impacts can include:</b>
<b>Alcohol</b>	Impacts on mood and behavior; impact on inhibitions, judgment; coordination and reaction times; impact on thinking; increased risk of accident; risk of coma and death with larger quantities	Increased risk of cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, stroke, high blood pressure; steatosis (fatty liver); cirrhosis (scarring of the liver); Alcoholic hepatitis; increased risk of pancreatitis
<b>Bath Salts</b>	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; euphoria; increased sociability and sex drive; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; violent behavior; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking.	Death
<b>Benzodiazepines</b> (Xanax, etc.)	Drowsiness, slurred speech, poor concentration, confusion, dizziness, problems with movement and memory, lowered blood pressure, slowed breathing	Risk of seizures (during withdrawal)
<b>Cocaine</b>	Narrowed blood vessels; enlarged pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; headache; abdominal pain and nausea; euphoria; increased energy, alertness; insomnia, restlessness; anxiety; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma	Loss of sense of smell, nosebleeds, nasal damage and trouble swallowing (snorting); infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss; lung damage (smoking); risk of blood born infectious diseases (IV use)
<b>Dextromethorphan</b> (DXM)	Euphoria; slurred speech; increased heart rate and blood pressure; dizziness; nausea; vomiting.	Unknown
<b>GHB</b>	Euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, death	Unknown
<b>Heroin</b>	Euphoria; dry mouth; itching; nausea; vomiting; analgesia; slowed breathing and heart rate.	Collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia; risk of blood born infectious diseases (IV use)
<b>Ketamine</b>	Problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; dangerously slowed breathing	Ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; poor memory
<b>LSD</b>	Rapid emotional swings; distortion of a person's ability to recognize reality, think rationally, or communicate with others; raised blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature; dizziness; loss of appetite; tremors; enlarged pupils.	Frightening flashbacks (called Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder [HPPD]); ongoing visual disturbances, disorganized thinking, paranoia, and mood swings.
<b>Marijuana</b> (including edibles, concentrates, wax, etc.)	Enhanced sensory perception and euphoria followed by drowsiness/relaxation; slowed reaction time; problems with balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; problems with learning and memory; anxiety.	Mental health problems; chronic cough, frequent respiratory infections (smoking).
<b>Synthetic Cannabinoids</b> (Including K2, Spice, etc.)	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia; increased blood pressure	Unknown
<b>MDMA</b> (Ecstasy/Molly)	Lowered inhibition; enhanced sensory perception; increase of heart rate and blood pressure; muscle tension; nausea; chills/sweating; nausea; risk of sharp increase of body temperature which can result in kidney failure and/or death	Long-lasting confusion, depression, problems with attention, memory, and sleep; increased anxiety, impulsiveness; less interest in sex.
<b>Methamphetamines</b>	Increased wakefulness and physical activity; decreased appetite; increased breathing, heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; irregular heartbeat.	Anxiety, confusion, insomnia, mood problems, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, weight loss, severe dental problems ("meth mouth"), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching.
<b>Opiates</b> (prescription pain killers like Fentanyl, Oxycodone, etc.)	Pain relief, drowsiness, nausea, constipation, euphoria, slowed breathing, death	Increased risk of overdose or addiction if misused
<b>PCP</b>	Delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, problems thinking, a sense of distance from one's environment, anxiety. Low doses: slight increase in breathing rate; increased blood pressure and heart rate; shallow breathing; face redness and sweating; numbness of the hands or feet; problems with movement. High doses: nausea; vomiting; flicking up and	Memory loss, problems with speech and thinking, loss of appetite, anxiety.

	down of the eyes; drooling; loss of balance; dizziness; violence; seizures, coma, and death.	
<b>Psilocybin</b>	Hallucinations; altered perception of time; inability to tell fantasy from reality; panic; muscle relaxation or weakness; problems with movement; enlarged pupils; nausea and vomiting; drowsiness	Risk of flashbacks and memory problems.
<b>Steroids (Anabolic)</b>	Acne, fluid retention (especially in the hands and feet), oily skin, yellowing of the skin, infection.	Kidney damage or failure; liver damage; high blood pressure, enlarged heart, or changes in cholesterol leading to increased risk of stroke or heart attack, even in young people; aggression; extreme mood swings; anger ("roid rage"); extreme irritability; delusions; impaired judgment
Information in this chart was adapted from The National Institute of Health: National Institute on Drug Abuse ( <a href="https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts">https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts</a> ) and The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: <a href="https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/">https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/</a>		

For information on the effects of substance use, please visit the [Drug Enforcement Agency Web site](#).

In addition to complying with state and federal statutes and regulations, the University has a desire to identify and control, to the extent possible, environmental factors that influence the health and safety of members of the academic community. These factors include efforts to prevent and minimize possible problems related to alcohol and other drug use.

## Prevention and Education

The University provides students with resources and programs that focus on the danger of drug and alcohol abuse, as well as the possible sanctions that may follow when an alcohol or drug policy or law violation occurs. The University also distributes literature informing employees of the dangers of drug abuse in the work place, and provides information on available services including counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs.

Students are expected to be familiar with the rules and regulations as outlined in the University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg Student Code of Conduct as it relates to alcohol and other drugs. The applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and/or local laws include, but are not limited to a monetary fine, suspension of driver's license, community service, counseling/treatment, completion of a mandatory education program and/or imprisonment.

Alcohol and other drug programs are delivered through three levels of prevention programming: primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.

- Primary prevention is directed towards the entire campus population regardless of their decision to use or not use alcohol or other illicit drugs. The University's programs incorporate materials on responsible decision-making and lifestyle choices. Efforts are directed toward creating a supportive campus environment that encourages students to not use illicit drugs, prevent the misuse or abuse of

substances and to use alcohol in a legal and responsible manner. The CHOICES program presented in first-year Cornerstone/Seminar courses is designed to teach responsible alcohol use.

- Secondary prevention is designed to identify and assist students who exhibit possible problematic substance use and who are suitable for brief intervention strategies.
- Tertiary prevention is focused on assisting students who may have a substance abuse issue and includes aiding these students in their treatment, relapse prevention, recovery, and maintenance of their recovery.

The Health Center offers a variety of services and programs to encourage positive health behaviors. Throughout the year, there are outreach events and educational programs provided to the campus community on health topics, including alcohol and drug use. These programs are designed to explore decision-making and to reduce problems associated with the misuse of alcohol or marijuana through educational modules and meeting(s) with a counselor. For additional information, please visit the Health Center in 216 Chambers Hall or by calling 724-836-9947.

## **Program Administration**

For information regarding the Drug-Free Workplace/Drug-Free Schools Policy contact:

University of Pittsburgh at **Greensburg** Human Resources at 724-836-9902 or Student Life & Success at 724-836-9917

University of Pittsburgh - **Pittsburgh** Human Resources at 412-624-8030 or Student Affairs at 412-648-1006

## **Information and Assistance for Alcohol or Drug Abuse -- Greensburg**

An important step in overcoming any problem is to know where to turn for assistance. Information, counseling, and treatment for alcohol or drug problems are available through the resources below and costs may be covered by health care benefits.

**Health Center**  
216 Chambers Hall  
150 Finoli Drive  
Greensburg, PA 15601

724-836-9947 or 724-836-9917

**Counseling Center**  
217 Chambers Hall  
150 Finoli Drive  
Greensburg, PA 15601

724-836-9870 or 724-836-9917

**P.R.I.D.E. Program** 724-836-7869  
219 Chambers Hall  
Greensburg, PA 15601

**Southwest Behavioral Care, Inc.** 724-853-7727  
203 South Maple Avenue  
Greensburg, PA 15601

**Gateway Rehabilitation Center** 724-853-7300  
212 Outlet Way #1  
Greensburg, PA 15601

**Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Center** 412-246-5910  
**for Psychiatric and Chemical Dependency Services**  
Oxford Building, Suite 900  
3501 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

**Health Center**  
216 Chambers Hall • 724-836-9947

The Health Center offers a variety of services to enhance personal and community health along with informative materials that encourage healthy lifestyles. The harm that often results from substance abuse is of great concern to our campus community; therefore, several prevention and intervention programs are available to students. In addition to the educational programs provided in Cornerstone courses, an educational intervention program is offered to students.

The CHOICES and P.R.I.D.E. programs are designed to reduce the problems associated with alcohol and other drugs among students. Although any student may attend the P.R.I.D.E. program, most students are referred to the program as one of the sanctions for violating the University alcohol and other drug policies. The P.R.I.D.E. program includes the completion of educational modules and an individual assessment with the counselor. The program coordinator can be reached at 724-836-7869. Additional information about the P.R.I.D.E. course can be found by visiting Student Life & Success, 219 Chambers Hall.

**Counseling Center**  
217 Chambers Hall • 724-836-9870

A mental health professional is available to help students with any personal problems or concerns. People come to the Center for a wide variety of reasons, including difficulty



adjusting to changes, stress management, anxiety, depression, problems with eating or body image, relationship problems, and grief and loss. Confidentiality is strictly maintained. The Counseling Center is open 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. For information or appointments, call 724-836-9870, or visit the Counseling Center, 217 CH.

For emergencies after hours, please call Campus Police at 724-836-9865, the Westmoreland County Crisis Hotline at 1-800-836-6010, or dial 911.

Pitt Greensburg faculty and staff who are seeking counseling services are welcome to contact the Counseling Center for information about Pitt's FSAP services and local providers.

## **Federal Drug Laws**

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

For more information on Federal Drug Laws, please visit the Drug Enforcement Agency website using the following links:

- [DEA Controlled Substances Act - https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/csa.shtml](https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/csa.shtml)
- [DEA Drug Scheduling - https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ds.shtml](https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ds.shtml)

## **Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)**

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

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

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

## **Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)**

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

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

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

For more information regarding drug trafficking penalties, please visit the [Drug Enforcement Agency website](#).

## **Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)**

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

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

## Commonly Cited Pennsylvania Alcohol and Drug Penalties

PA State Violations	Imprisonment (1 <sup>st</sup> Offense)	Fine/Sanction
Underage drinking or possession of alcohol	0 to 90 days	Suspension of driver's license and/or up to \$500
Fake IDs used to obtain alcohol	0 to 90 days	Suspension of driver's license and/or up to \$500
Marijuana possession 30 grams or less	0 days	\$500
Marijuana possession Over 30 grams	Up to 1 year	\$5,000
Public Drunkenness and similar Misconduct	0 to 90 days	\$500/1 <sup>st</sup> offense \$1,000/2 <sup>nd</sup> offense
Selling or Furnishing liquor or Malt or Brewed Beverages to Minors	Misdemeanor 3	Minimum \$1,000/1 <sup>st</sup> offense Minimum \$2,500/2 <sup>nd</sup> offense
Minor (less than 21) Operating a Motor Vehicle with any Alcohol in their System	0 to 90 days	\$100
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol or Controlled Substance	0 to 90 days	\$300