



Policy Contents

- Policy Statement
- Reason for Policy
- Responsibilities
- Procedures
- Related Information

Effective Date: December 19, 2011

Last Updated: September 1, 2019

Last Reviewed: September, 2019

Responsible Officer: Vice President of Student Life

Policy Owner: Student Life Office

Policy Contact: Student Life & Human Resources

POLICY STATEMENT

UVF will annually distribute, in writing, to each student and each employee

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of the institution's activities;
- Description of applicable legal sanctions under state, local, and federal law
- Description of health risks;
- Description of available counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs; and a
- Clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions for violation of standards of conduct and a description of the sanctions.

Students who enroll or employees who are hired after the annual distribution will also receive the information.

UVF will make available, upon request, to the Department of Education and to the public, the information distributed to students and employees (see above) and the results of a biennial review of the institution's program that

- Determines the effectiveness of the program and implements needed changes;
- Determines the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occur on the institution's campus (as defined in HEA Sec. 485(f)(6), or as part of the institution's activities, and are reported to campus officials;
- Determines the number and type of sanctions that are imposed; and
- Ensures that sanctions are consistently enforced.

The University of Valley Forge Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The University of Valley Forge (UVF) is concerned with: preventing the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol; educating students and employees regarding the medical and psychological hazards of illicit drug usage; and increasing sensitivity to the ways in which substance abuse interferes with the rights and privileges of others. The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol results in serious health hazards and potential legal penalties for those convicted of unlawful use, possession, or distribution of these substances.

UVF has a tradition of students and employees acting responsibly and refraining from actions that are damaging to themselves, to others, or to the institution. Students and employees are expected to take responsibility for their own conduct and to comply with state and federal laws as well as with UVF policy. All students, the parents of minor students, and employees will be furnished with a copy of this policy.

A. Policy

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs on and off campus, or in conjunction with university activities, is prohibited. The possession, use, or distribution of alcohol on university property, off campus, or in conjunction with university activities, is prohibited regardless of age. The Vice President of Student Life (students) and the Chief Financial Officer (employees) of the University of Valley Forge will be advised of those persons who are in violation of this policy in order to comply these regulations.

Student organizations are under the same legal requirements as individuals concerning local, state, and Federal laws. Any violation of these laws in conjunction with a student organization activity constitutes a violation of university policy. Violation of policy could result not only in disciplinary action against the individual(s) involved, but also in suspension or loss of university recognition of the organization.

Students and employees are reminded that the University is an endorsed institution of the Assemblies of God and they are expected to abide by the highest standards of Christian ethics.

B. Definitions

- “University activities” are defined as those activities that are sponsored by a university department or are sponsored by a recognized student organization.
- “University property” is defined as university-owned or leased grounds, facilities, or vehicles.

Local, State, and Federal Legal Sanctions

Local, state, and federal laws establish severe penalties for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions, upon conviction, may range from a fine and probation to lengthy imprisonment. In the case of possession or distribution of illegal drugs, these sanctions could include seizure and the summary forfeiture of property, including vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. Applicable local, state and federal laws can be found at local libraries. (See also Appendix A) The following federal statutes are included for your information:

Federal Trafficking Penalties

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms 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 \$2 million if an individual, \$5 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 \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>	5 kgs or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 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 \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		

Penalties		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual</p>
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.</p>
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs	

All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 30 mgs	
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	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 2 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule 1 Substances

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	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 \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	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.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	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.
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

The use of any mind or mood-altering substance, including alcohol, can lead to psychological dependence, which is defined as a need or craving for the substance and feelings of restlessness, tension or anxiety when the substance is not used. In addition, with many substances, use can lead to physical tolerance, characterized by the need for increasing amounts of the substance to achieve the same effect, and/or physical dependence characterized by the onset of unpleasant or painful physiological symptoms when the substance is no longer being used. As tolerance and psychological or physical dependence develop, judgment becomes impaired and people often do not realize they are losing control over the use of the substance and that they need help.

Alcohol acts as a depressant to the central nervous system and can cause serious short and long-term damage. Short-term effects include nausea, vomiting, ulcers; more chronic abuse can lead to brain, liver, kidney, and heart damage and even eventual death. Ingesting a large amount of alcohol at one time can lead to alcohol poisoning, coma, and death. Drugs such as LSD, amphetamines, marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol alter emotion, cognition, perception, physiology, and behavior in a variety of ways. Health risks include, but are not limited to, depression, apathy, hallucinations, paranoia, and impaired judgment. Abuse of either alcohol or drugs during pregnancy increase the risk of birth defects, spontaneous abortion, and still births.

It is impossible to accurately predict how an individual will react to a specific drug or to alcohol because effects vary depending on the person, environmental variables, the dosage and the potency of the substance, the method of taking the substance, the chronicity or use, and whether the substance is taken in conjunction with other substances. Illegal drugs have particularly unpredictable effects due to variability in dosage and purity. When two or more substances are combined, there is often an effect that is stronger than their additive sum. The following health risks associated with drug and alcohol use are included for your information.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs

Drugs	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Symptoms
Narcotics					
Heroin	High	High			Yawning
Morphine	High	High			Loss of appetite
Codeine	Moderate	Moderate	Euphoria	Slow and shallow breathing	Irritability
Hydrocodone	High	High	Drowsiness	Clammy skin	Tremors
Hydromorphone	High	High	Respiratory depression	Convulsions	Panic and cramps
Oxycodone	High	High	Constricted pupils	Coma	Nausea
Methadone and LAAM	High	High	Nausea	Possible death	Runny nose
Fentanyl and Analogs	High	High			Chills and sweating
Other Narcotics	High-Low	High-Low			Watery eyes
Depressants					
Chloral Hydrate	Moderate	Moderate	Slurred speech	Shallow respiration	Anxiety

Barbiturates	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	Disorientation	Clammy skin	Insomnia
Benzodiazepines	Low	Low	Drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Dilated pupils	Weak and rapid pulse, Tremors, Delirium
Glutethimide	High	Moderate		Coma	Convulsions
Other Depressants	Moderate	Moderate		Possible death	Possible death
Stimulants					
Cocaine	Possible	High	Increased alertness	Agitation	Apathy
Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	Possible	High	Euphoria Increased pulse rate and blood pressure Excitation	Increased body temperature Hallucinations Convulsions	Long periods of sleep Irritability Depression
Methylphenidate	Possible	High	Insomnia	Possible death	Disorientation
Other Stimulants	Possible	High	Loss of appetite		
Cannabis					
Marijuana	Unknown	Moderate	Euphoria Relaxed inhibitions	Fatigue Paranoia	Occasional reports of insomnia
Tetrahydrocannabinol	Unknown	Moderate	Increased appetite	Possible Psychosis	Hyperactivity
Hashish and Hashish Oil	Unknown	Moderate	Disorientation		Decreased appetite
Hallucinogens					
LSD	None	Unknown	Illusions and hallucinations	Longer	Unknown
Mescaline and Peyote	None	Unknown	Altered perception of time and distance	More intense "trip" episodes	
Amphetamine Variants	Unknown	Unknown		Psychosis	
Phencyclidine and Analogs	Unknown	High		Possible death	
Other Hallucinogens	None	Unknown			
Anabolic Steroids					
Testosterone (Cypionate, Enanthate)	Unknown	Unknown	Virilization Acne	Unknown	Possible depression

Nandrolone (Decanoate, Phenpropionate)	Unknown	Unknown	Testicular atrophy Gynecomastia Aggressive behavior		
Oxymetholone	Unknown	Unknown	Edema		

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. 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. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. 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.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

Assistance for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Problems

UVF is committed to education and counseling as the primary focus of its substance abuse programs and provides confidential, professional assistance for students and employees. UVF students and employees are urged to seek information and help regarding substance abuse for themselves or their friends. A variety of services including counseling, educational materials, and/or referrals are available through the Student Life Office.

Also, because the University is a Christian educational institution, each administrator, faculty and staff member is expected to serve as a resource to both students and fellow employees. This “informal” counseling is commonplace, and typically consists of Biblical instruction and prayer.

Institutional Sanctions

Violations of these UVF policies can result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge for employees and dismissal for students and referral for prosecution.

Program Review

The University will conduct a biennial review of this program to determine its effectiveness, make changes where necessary, and ensure that it is consistently followed.

REASON FOR POLICY

The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program policy is established in accordance with the Drug-Free

Schools and Communities Act of 1989 with the intended result of educating about drug and alcohol use and discouraging unsafe or illegal usage.

UVF receives Federal Funding based on HEOA Sec. 107 amended HEA Sec. 120 (20 U.S.C. 1011i); new HEA Sec. 120(a)(2)(B)-(C). HEOA amendment effective August 14, 2008 34 CFR 86

RESPONSIBILITIES

Overall responsibility for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act compliance, compilation and distribution of the information contained in the policies is given to the Vice President of Student Life in consultation with the Vice President of Operations.

Drug and alcohol-related offenses are tracked by both Residence Life Staff (Semester Discipline Reports) and the Security Office (Crime Log). The Vice President of Student Life has ultimate responsibility for the tracking and recording of drug and alcohol-related offenses.

PROCEDURES

The institution has developed and continues to maintain an alcohol and drug prevention policy, and provides services and activities to promote a strong drug-free campus environment. The University distributes annually to each student a copy of the drug-free policy and conducts biennial reviews to determine effectiveness of the policy and sanctions. The Vice President of Student Life in consultation with the Vice President of Operations will review drug and alcohol policies no later than September of each year. Changes will be enacted immediately and noted in the next distribution of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention program. Related policies in the Staff, Student, and Faculty Handbooks will also be updated immediately.

RELATED INFORMATION

University of Valley Forge also complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act through its biennial review which contains:

1. The effectiveness of the AOD Program:
 - a. AOD Prevention Program Elements and Goals
 - b. AOD Prevention Program Strengths and Weaknesses
 - c. AOD Prevention Program Distribution Policy
 - d. Recommendations for Revising AOD Programs

2. The Assurance of Consistent Enforcement of Disciplinary Sanctions
 - a. Measuring Enforcement Consistency
 - b. AOD Prevention Program Strengths and Weaknesses Summary