

Martinsburg College

POLICIES AND STANDARDS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF THE ABUSE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

INTRODUCTION

Martinsburg College is committed to maintaining a comfortable and safe environment in which our employees and our students can pursue their academic objectives. Our commitment to helping to promote healthy lifestyles for our students and staff resulted in the creation of a program designed to prevent the abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol. We are concerned for you, as an individual, as well as for the well being of those around you. We strongly encourage you to participate in this program if you or someone close to you is experiencing a problem with substance abuse, or if you simply wish to become better educated regarding the various drugs and the health hazards they pose and the possible legal consequences of participating in drug-related activities. Any inquiries regarding this program can be made confidentially through the Program Coordinator.

RATIONALE

When the media announces that over twenty-two million Americans have used illegal drugs, those statistics include our neighbors and acquaintances, and maybe even you. When government agencies report that some twenty million persons in the United States use marijuana regularly, our relatives, our co-workers and students are included in that research. The illegal drugs, the “designer” drugs, the prescription drugs, the over-the counter drugs and alcohol are all parts of this very serious problem.

Men and women and young people in trouble with substances are not aliens in our midst, nor the enemies of all that is good...they are people looking for solutions, much like each of us, but finding the wrong ones, sometimes striking out in their pain, but always alone, afraid and in need. Why is it that what is commonly known and understood to be life threatening, destructive behavior has become so popular? The answer to this question is at the heart of developing solutions. The first step is learning about drug use, understanding why drug use is so prevalent and developing an understanding ourselves, how we can deal with similar problems without drugs and honestly evaluate our own relationship with substances.

Martinsburg College has based its philosophy for involvement in the war against drug abuse on the premise that we cannot protect ourselves without helping others. We care about the tragedies of addiction and want to help our students and staff to make safe, healthy choices when they set out to deal with problems. Even though our program includes referring you to trained people who can help you to deal with your problems, we want you to know that you have our support in your efforts.

SCHOOL PHILOSOPHY

Martinsburg College applies the following principles as guidelines for the development of its substance use/abuse prevention efforts and for any disciplinary measures related to alcohol and other substances:

- Alcohol and other substance use/abuse is preventable and treatable.
- Alcohol and other substance use/abuse inhibits the school from carrying out its central mission of educating students.

- The behavior of the school’s administration and staff should model the behavior asked of students.
- While the school can and must assume a leadership role in alcohol and other substances use/abuse prevention, this goal will be accomplished only through coordinated, collaborative efforts with students, staff and the community as a whole.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND POLICIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF USE/ABUSE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

No person may use, possess, sell or distribute alcohol or other illegal controlled substances, nor may use or possess drug paraphernalia on school property or at school-sponsored events, except drugs as prescribed by a physician. This prohibition applies to all students, as well as employees. The term “alcohol and other substances” shall be construed throughout this Policy to refer to the use of all substances including, but not limited to, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, LSD, PCP, amphetamines, heroin and any of those substances commonly referred to as “designer drugs.” The inappropriate use of prescription and over-the-counter drugs is also prohibited.

Additionally, the following persons shall be prohibited from entering school property or school-sponsored events: any person exhibiting behavior, conduct, or personal or physical characteristics indicative of having used or consumed alcohol or other substances.

RISKS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE

The abuse of alcohol and other substances is a problem that affects each and every one of us. NO ONE is immune to or unaffected by this problem as it permeates every level of society including teenagers, college students, professionals, blue-collar workers, housewives, the unemployed, public officials, corporate executives and senior citizens. It has become a social problem that has eroded the overall health of our general population; it contributed to the breakdown of personal and family relationships; it has driven up overall accident and suicide rates in our country; and it has taken a heavy toll on the nation’s economy in lost productivity and absenteeism.

Drugs bring about a physiological change in all of us. If administered or prescribed by a physician and used appropriately, a drug can have a very beneficial effect in treating an illness or relieving pain or other symptoms. If used illicitly, a drug poses a serious health risk for its’ users and those around them. Prescribed drugs, if inappropriately used, can have equally disastrous effects.

Risks to users range from impaired memory and perception to convulsions and coma; from sleeplessness and anxiety to psychological and physical dependence; from loss of appetite and nausea to emotional breakdown and possible – death. Drugs can almost guarantee lost potential, lost opportunities, lost relationships and lost hopes.

USES AND EFFECTS

Below is a general overview and description of the various categories of alcohol and other substances. You may request additional, more specific information from the Program Coordinator or by contacting one of the agencies or centers listed below. They have trained staff who can provide you with more information and even offer guidance and assistance in dealing with the problems.

Alcohol

Long a socially accepted and even encouraged mood altering drug, alcohol alters judgment, vision, speech and coordination, and can cause long term damage to the liver. It severely impairs one's ability to function and react, thus making it a primary cause of vehicular accidents.

Narcotics

This category of drugs includes opium, morphine, codeine, heroin and methadone. Some of these drugs are available by prescription and if used properly, can be very useful as analgesics, antidiarrheal treatments or antitussives; however, if improperly administered, they can be extremely dangerous as users are highly susceptible to developing physical and psychological dependencies on these drugs in particular. The usual method of administration of these drugs is oral or through injection; some, such as morphine, can be smoked. Possible effects of narcotics use includes euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils and nausea. Effects of overdose include slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possibly – death. Withdrawal symptoms include watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating.

Depressants

This category includes barbiturates, methaqualone, chloral hydrate, glutethimide and benzodiazepines. Most of these drugs are administered orally by licensed physicians and tend to have a hypnotic effect on users. The tendency toward physical and psychological dependency through use of these drugs ranges from moderate to high. Possible effects include slurred speech, disorientation and drunken behavior without ORDER OF ALCOHOL. Effects overdose include shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma and possible – death. Symptoms of withdrawal include anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions and possible – death.

Stimulants

This category of drugs includes cocaine (and crack cocaine), amphetamines, phenmetrazine and methyphenidates. Most of these drugs are clinical prescribed to patients for weight control or as a local anesthetic. Physical dependence is certainly possible with these drugs; the potential for developing psychological dependence is extremely high. Typical forms of administration of stimulants are oral, injection, smoking, or sniffing. Possible effects include increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia and loss of appetite. Effects of overdose includes agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions and possible – death. Symptoms of withdrawal include apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression and disorientation.

Hallucinogens

Included in this category of drugs is LSD (acid, microdot), mescaline and peyote (Mex, buttons, cactus). Amphetamine variants (25-DMA, STP, MDA, MDMA, TMA, DOM, DOB), phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust, hog), and phencyclidine analogues (TCP, PCP, PCE). These drugs have no medical uses and much is unknown about the tendency toward users' physical and psychological dependence; the tendency to develop psychological dependencies with phencyclidine and phencyclidine analogues is known to be very high. Administration of hallucinogens is typically through oral, injection, sniffing or smoking. The effects of these drugs include illusions and hallucinations, and poor perception of time and distance. Effects of overdose include longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis and possible – death. Withdrawal symptoms are not reported.

Cannabis

Marijuana, Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, marinol), hashish and hashish oil are included in this category. The development of physical dependence is unknown but psychological dependence tendencies are moderate. Most commonly they are administered orally or through smoking. Possible effects include an increase in heart rate of up to 50%, sense of euphoria, acute anxiety, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behavior and tremendous mood swings. Effects of overdose include fatigue, paranoia and possible psychosis. Withdrawal symptoms include insomnia, hyperactivity and depressed appetite.

LOCAL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT CENTERS

If you feel that you or someone you know has an alcohol or other substance abuse problem, or if you just want to learn more about these diseases, there are a number of local centers and agencies who can provide you with the help, information and support that you need. Some of the local rehabilitation and treatment centers are listed below. Additional referrals are also on file in the Program Coordinator's office.

Martinsburg Institute, 223 Eagle School Rd., Martinsburg, WV 25401

Tel. (304) 263-1101

City Hospital, Inc. Gateway Behavioral Health Services , Dry Run Rd., Martinsburg, WV 25401
(304) 264-1230 ext. 3010

Berkeley Medical Center, 2500 Hospital Drive, Martinsburg, WV (304) 264-1000

Additional resources:

<http://www.michaelshouse.com/drug-rehab/military-rehab/>

<http://www.realwarriors.net/family/support/substanceabuse.php>

www.recovery.org

www.hazelden.org

www.journeyrecoverycenters.com

www.unityrehab.com

<http://www.mentalhealth.va.gov/res-vatreatmentprograms.asp>

INSTITUTIONAL SANCTIONS

Martinsburg College is committed to assuming an active community role in the battle against drug abuse. Our responsibilities include helping you to understand more about the hazards related to substance abuse, assisting those with problems to identify that they have a problem, helping those who are close to someone who has a problem to identify and deal with the problem, referring them to the proper agency or centered where they can receive proper counseling and/or treatment, and by providing moral support to them as they continue to work or attend classes while receiving outside assistance with their problem.

The school administration of Martinsburg College reserves the right to exercise its discretion and good judgment in taking action if any student is suspected of possessing, distributing or using alcohol or other substances on school property or as part of a school activity. If a student or staff member reports that they have witnessed a student or employee violate this policy, the accused will be subject to search and seizure of the suspected drugs or alcohol. If students or staff

members are found to be in violation of the school’s policy, the Program Coordinator and/or the Director of Student Services will meet with these students and discuss various options available to them. The sanctions imposed, which are determined by the Director of Student Services are discretionary based on the severity of the violation and whether it is a first or subsequent offense. These options may include a mandatory probation period during which time the student or employee may be required to complete a rehabilitation treatment program, immediate termination from enrollment or employment is also possible.

If participation in a rehabilitation or treatment program is conditional for continued enrollment or employment, routine documentation substantiating participation in the program is likely to be required. Failure to provide this documentation or subsequent violation of any of the school’s drug policies may result in termination from school/employment and referral to the local law enforcement agency for investigation. The courtesy of allowing students and employees to continue working or attending school once they have been in violation of the school’s drug policies is limited to the extent that further infractions are not committed, they continue to perform their job or academic responsibilities satisfactorily in accordance with existing standards and their behavior does not negatively affect other students or staff members. Students terminated for these reasons will still be liable for all expenses incurred in school from their first to their last date of attendance.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

While the school’s efforts are primarily targeted at providing prevention and intervention services, students and employees should also be aware of the potential legal consequences of their behavior. If a student or staff member is found to be in violation of state, local or federal drug trafficking laws, the sanctions are much more stringent. The penalty for possession, distribution or use of illicit drugs can be levied in the form of fines or imprisonment. Federal, state and local sanctions for these types of violations are posted at the following websites:

<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/code.cfm?chap=60a&art=4>

<http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp3.shtml>

http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp_chart1.pdf

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30722.pdf>

Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 – 4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2	5 kgs or more mixture	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
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 – 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more	

		million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual	mixture	an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
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	

DRUG/SCHEDULE QUANTITY PENALTIES

Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 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. 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
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. 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 not an individual
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.
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Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual	Not less than 20 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life 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 years, not more than 40 years If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 years, not more than life If death or serious injury, mandatory life 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 years If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Not more than 30 years If death or serious injury, mandatory life Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	Not more than 5 years Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than	Not more than 10 years Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million
Hashish	10 kg or less		

Hashish Oil	1 kg or less	individual	if other than individual
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PROGRAM EVALUATION

The effectiveness of this program will be evaluated biennially and revisions made accordingly.