

Policy Statement on the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Amendment

Grand View University has a strong commitment to provide a safe living/learning/working environment for students, staff, and faculty and to establish and evaluate programs promoting high standards of health and safety. Grand View University has an obligation to identify, and to the extent possible, control or advocate control of environmental factors that influence the health and safety of members of the academic community.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 requires each institution of higher education that receives any form of financial assistance (including student loans), to certify to the Secretary of the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Grand View University emphasizes the role of the University in a proactive prevention of substance abuse, care and counseling provisions for individuals with substance abuse problems, enforcement of university regulations, and review and evaluation on the effectiveness of programmatic efforts.

Standards of Conduct

Grand View University recognizes that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on any University property, at any University sponsored event/activity, or while the student and/or employee is on duty, on official University business, or representing Grand View University in any capacity.

The general statement on Grand View University conduct policies and more specific provisions included in the Student/Employee Handbooks provide for disciplinary action.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policy

Alcohol Policy

As a learning community, Grand View University strives to provide an educational environment that actively promotes the intellectual, emotional, spiritual, and physical development of all its members. Such an environment affirms both the rights of the individuals and the needs of the larger community to which they belong. Therefore, Grand View University policies regarding the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages by students and student groups are derived from the following general premises:

- Grand View University expects persons to take responsibility for their actions and for the environment of which they are a part.
- Grand View University will provide an environment that supports those who choose not to drink as well as those of legal age who choose to drink sensibly and responsibly.
- Grand View University does not consider drinking in excess to be responsible.
- Grand View University will discourage the misuse of alcohol by any member of its community through educational awareness programs and appropriate regulations.
- Grand View University will offer assistance to any member having problems related to alcohol through counseling services or other community resources. Grand View University encourages students who are concerned about their own drinking, or someone else's, to seek help.
- Grand View University will comply with federal, state and local laws, and expect all members of its community to do likewise.

General Policies:

1. Alcoholic beverages may be possessed, purchased, and/or consumed only by persons of legal drinking age and only in areas designated by Grand View University.
2. No person may procure, sell, dispense, or give alcoholic beverages to an underage person.
3. Intoxication and/or alcohol abuse shall not be tolerated and will not be accepted as an excuse for unlawful behavior or misconduct.
4. Alcoholic beverages will be permitted at approved campus events in accordance with the guidelines established by Grand View University.
5. Alcoholic beverages of any kind are strictly prohibited at Grand View University athletic events, in university-owned or leased vehicles, and in classrooms.
6. Alcoholic beverages are never to be used as a reward for achievement or given as a prize or an award.

Sanctions:

Violations of this policy may result in individual or group sanctions. If a student displays conduct on campus or at a Grand View University-recognized event which results in criminal prosecution, Grand View University may sanction the student according to university discipline procedures regardless of the action taken by government authorities. Grand View University reserves the right to involve civil authorities at any time they deem appropriate.

When use of alcohol is irresponsible or illegal, Grand View University must take an educational disciplinary action. The following is an outline of individual sanctions. Sanctions will not necessarily be limited to those listed, specifically in the case of additional violation of university policy. An alcohol assessment may be required at any time an appropriate University officer has reason to suspect that a student may have a problem with alcohol or other chemicals. Sanctions are successive over a student's academic career.

The State of Iowa restricts the consumption and possession of alcoholic beverages to individuals 21 years of age or older. A resident of the L Apartments, Hull Apartments or a registered of-age room in upper class housing in Nielsen or Knudsen Hall (registered rooms must be registered and fully approved by the Residence Life Department prior to any alcohol entering the room) may lose the right to stay in these facilities if found in violation and may be removed from residential living or moved to a different location on campus. The use of alcoholic beverages is not to infringe upon the freedom and rights of roommates, residents in neighboring rooms and other students. A student causing damage while under the influence of alcohol will be charged for repairs.

Wet Facility Guidelines:

- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by those of legal age may take place only within residents' rooms in the L Apartments or Hull Apartments. The consumption of alcoholic beverages in the lounges, hallways or other common areas of the L Apartments or Hull Apartments is prohibited without prior consent from the Director of Residence Life.
- In the "wet" facilities, only one open alcoholic container per legal resident can be in a residential unit. If this policy is not followed, the present tenants of the room are in direct violation of the Grand View University alcohol policy. Guests of the room may also be found in violation of the Grand View University alcohol policy

- If any minor is found to be consuming alcohol in the “wet” facilities, any present tenants of the apartment where the violation occurred will also be found in violation of the Grand View University alcohol policy. Guests of the room may also be found in violation of the Grand View University alcohol policy.

Dry Facility Guidelines:

- Knudsen Hall, Nielsen Hall, Langrock Suites, and Hull Suites are “dry” residential facilities, therefore no alcoholic beverages are allowed in those buildings. Any students, even if they are of legal drinking age are in direct violation of Grand View University’s alcohol policy if they have alcohol in “dry facilities.”

Guilty by Association:

- If a student is in direct contact of others directly violating the alcohol policy, that student is also in violation.
- For example, you should not be in a room in a dry facility while others are drinking whether you are drinking or not, or you shouldn’t be walking with a student who has an open container in the public areas whether you are carrying an alcoholic container or not.

Items or Activities not Permitted on Campus:

- Alcohol is not permitted in any Grand View University building or on any Grand View University grounds that is not deemed “wet” in the above paragraph.
- Persons of legal age may not sell or give alcoholic beverages to persons who are not legal age. • Kegs are not allowed on campus.
- Drinking games that do not allow individuals to control the amount of alcohol they consume are strictly prohibited. For instance: any game where a participant is obligated to drink based on the outcome of the game is a violation of this policy.
- Amounts of alcohol in excess of personal use may be subject to potential removal. • Alcohol signage and displays visible by the public.
- In dry facilities, empty alcohol containers may not be used as part of a display or décor in the room.

Host and Guest Guidelines:

- Students are responsible for their own and their guests’ behavior at all times.
- Guests who are found in violation of the alcohol policy will be the responsibility of the host student. If the guest is not claimed by a resident, the proper authorities outside of Grand View University will be contacted to deal with the issue when deemed necessary.
- Grand View University commuter students visiting the residence halls must also have a host. Both the host and the commuter student are sanctioned when violations occur.

Illegal Drug Policy

Grand View University accepts the definition of illegal drugs established by the State of Iowa. These definitions can be found online at <https://dps.iowa.gov/divisions/narcotics-enforcement>

1. Grand View University recognizes its responsibility to maintain and support civil laws and therefore will cooperate fully with the law enforcement agencies by providing information and assisting in the prosecution of illegal use, possession, distribution, and/or sale of illegal drugs.
2. The distribution or sale of any illegal drug by any person connected with Grand View University will result in immediate separation from Grand View University and full report to civil authorities.

Sanctions:

Students found responsible for violation of this policy may receive sanctions including but not limited to: educational reports, service hours, monetary fines, required meeting with university staff, disciplinary censure, disciplinary probation, housing removal, suspension, and/or expulsion.

Health Risks and Resource Information

This information is being published in accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. Its purpose is to serve as a reminder of the health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse as well as university policies related to the illegal possession and/or use or distribution of drugs or alcohol. Substance abuse creates a plethora of negativistic reactions in the physical, social, and spiritual lives of the person involved. Impairment of physical coordination, mental alertness, immune system and organ damage, anti-social behavior, low self-esteem, chronic illness, excess absenteeism, DWI/abuse-related arrests, impaired learning, transmission of disease sexually, and campus violence are a few of the dangers.

Specific Drugs and Their Effects

Alcohol

Health hazards associated with excessive use of alcohol or with alcohol dependency include dramatic behavioral changes, retardation of motor skills, birth defects or reproductive complications, and impairment of reasoning and rational thinking. These factors result in higher incidence of accidental death for users than for nonusers of alcohol. Nutrition also suffers and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are frequent. Prolonged alcohol abuse may cause bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas and damage to the bone marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs are usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is ten times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Sudden withdrawal of alcohol from dependent individuals will cause serious physical withdrawal symptoms. 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. Moderate to high doses cause impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Drugs

The use of illicit drugs usually causes the same general types of physiological and mental changes as alcohol, though frequently these changes are more severe and sudden. Death or coma resulting from overdose of drugs is more frequent than alcohol, but unlike alcohol, abstinence can lead to reversal of most physical problems associated with drug use.

Anabolic Steroids

Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. In males, use can result in sterility and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. While some effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Cannabis (Marijuana, THC, Hash)

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Regularly observed physical effects include substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long-term users may develop a psychological dependence.

Cocaine (Crack)

Cocaine is a stimulant that is most commonly inhaled as a powder. Users progress from infrequent use to dependency within a few weeks or months. Immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. Psychological and behavioral changes resulting from use include over-stimulation, hallucinations, irritability, sexual dysfunction, psychotic behavior, social isolation, and memory problems. An overdose produces convulsions and delirium and may result in death from cardiac arrest. Discontinuing the use of cocaine requires considerable assistance, close supervision, and treatment. “Crack” is a refined cocaine derivative, which is highly addictive and particularly dangerous, sometimes proving fatal even to occasional users.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers)

The effects of depressants are similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but larger doses can result in slurred speech, altered perception, respiratory depression, coma, and even death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs. Use can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

Designer Drugs

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. Underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of them are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties, but are mostly euphorants. They can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs can cause uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD)

These include LSD, mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or angel dust). Hallucinogens interrupt the functions of the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. The drug blocks pain receptors and violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. Effects vary, but users report a sense of distance and estrangement. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Large doses may result in convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Users who discontinue use experience “flashbacks” consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

Inhalants

The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Deeply inhaling the vapors or using large amounts in a short period of time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. Repeated sniffing can permanently damage the nervous system.

Intravenous Drug Use

In addition to adverse effects associated with the use of a specific drug, intravenous drug users can develop AIDS, hepatitis, tetanus (lockjaw), and infections in the heart. Permanent brain damage also may be a result.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Opium)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely.

Other Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines)

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users also may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and

anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Using large amounts over a long period of time can result in hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia.

Solvent Inhalants (Glue, lacquers, Plastic Cement, White Out)

Fumes from these substances cause problems similar to alcohol. However, incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage are more frequent.

Referrals

Grand View University is committed to maintaining a drug-free atmosphere for our students and is concerned about students who may have alcohol or drug abuse problems. Grand View University encourages such students to receive immediate care. The following organizations can help you if you have a concern about your own or someone else's alcohol or drug use.

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Helpline

- <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>
- 1-800-662-HELP (4357)

Other Resources

For additional information please link to the US Drug Enforcement Administration recovery resources: <https://www.dea.gov/recovery-resources>

Assistance: Educational, Counseling, Rehabilitation

Grand View University recognizes substance and/or dependency as a major problem. Students and/or employees who need help are encouraged to contact Grand View University's counseling services for confidential assistance. The counseling service provides evaluation and counseling for students. In addition, students may be referred to other appropriate sources. University employees may ask the counseling service for lists of community and area evaluation and counseling services.

Grand View University also will provide administration guidance and medical assistance within the scope of the current group health policy and the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

<https://www.mutualofomaha.com/eap/> The EAP provides free, confidential initial counseling and referral services for employees and their families.

The Student Life Office will be responsible for assessing, designing, and implementing on-going educational programs to inform students regarding substance abuse, Grand View University's policy, counseling and/or rehabilitation programs, and penalties for violations. Substance abuse literature will be distributed periodically and made available throughout campus.

Grand View University has taken a proactive stance on substance abuse. Resources on policy, intervention, and education on/for the campus include the following:

Health Services

Counseling Center

Senior Student Affairs Officer

EAP on site workshops/off campus community resources for faculty and staff

ELCA (Evangelical Lutheran Church in America) educational resources

Aramark (food service-employee in-service)

Employee/Student Coverage

Faculty/Staff Handbooks
Resident Assistant In-Service Training and Handbook
Student Handbook
Specialty Brochures

Programmatic Functions

Alcohol Awareness Programs and Resources – Counseling Department
Viking Council Programs
Student Activities Council Programs
Residence Hall Association Programs
Resident Hall Programs – Residence Life Staff
National Substance Abuse Awareness Programs
Grand View Wellness Programming
Stress management workshops (classes, departments)

Sanctions

Compliance with standards of conduct is a condition of employment and enrollment at Grand View University. Violations of these rules will result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment and/or enrollment at Grand View University. Any employee or student who is convicted under a criminal statute for violation of the standards of conduct at Grand View University must report that conviction to Human Resources and/or Student Life Office. This must be done within five (5) business days after conviction. The appropriate office will in turn notify a participating granting agency within ten (10) days of notification.

Convicted employees and/or students may be required to participate satisfactorily in an approved substance abuse assistance or rehabilitation program prior to reinstatement or as a condition of continuing employment/enrollment.

State of Iowa Zero Tolerance (<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/321J.2.pdf>)

If you are under 21 years of age, you will lose all driving privileges for up to 60 days if you are caught driving with a blood alcohol content greater than .02 (.02 can result from one beer/drink or less). Subsequent violations will result in license revocation for a minimum of 90 days with no school or working driving permit. If you refuse to take a BAC test, you will lose your license for up to one year (for the .02 offender).

If you are under 21 years of age and you are caught driving with a blood alcohol content greater than .08 or more, you will face a misdemeanor charge. Penalties may include: up to 48 hours in jail, a fine of \$1,250, and a license suspension for 180 days.

State and Federal Penalties

Offense	Iowa Law Penalties/Sanctions
Providing liquor, wine, or beer to person under 21	<u>First offense</u> : simple or serious misdemeanor <u>Second offense</u> : serious misdemeanor and \$500 fine <u>Subsequent offenses</u> : aggravated misdemeanor and \$500 fine
Providing liquor, wine, or beer to an intoxicated person	Imprisonment not to exceed 30 days or fine not to exceed \$100
Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to	<u>Substance other than marijuana</u> : imprisonment for periods of 10, 25, or 50 years and/or fines

manufacture or deliver a controlled substance or counterfeit or simulated substance	ranging from \$1,000 – \$1,000,000 (depending on nature of substance and amount)
Possession of controlled substance	<p><u>Substance other than marijuana</u>: imprisonment not to exceed 1 year and/or fine not to exceed \$1,875</p> <p><u>Marijuana</u>: imprisonment not to exceed 6 months and/or fine not to exceed \$1,000 Suspended sentences may include probation and required participation in a drug treatment program</p>
Distribution of controlled substance to person under 18	<p><u>Substance other than marijuana</u>: imprisonment for periods of 10, 25, 50, or 99 years and/or fines ranging from \$1,000 – \$1,000,000 (depending on nature of substance, amount, and age of parties involved)</p> <p><u>Marijuana</u>: imprisonment not to exceed 5 years and/or fine not to exceed \$7,500</p>
Sponsoring, promoting or assisting with a gathering with knowledge that controlled substance will be distributed, used, or possessed	<p>Controlled substance other than marijuana: imprisonment not to exceed 5 years and/or fine not to exceed \$7,500</p> <p><u>Marijuana</u>: imprisonment not to exceed 1 year and/or fine not to exceed \$1,000</p>
Manufacture, delivery or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver an imitation controlled substance	Depending on ages of the participants, imprisonment not to exceed 2 or 5 years and/or fines not to exceed \$5,000 or \$7,500

Second of subsequent offenses of most of the above-referenced offenses may be punished by imprisonment for a period up to three times the term otherwise authorized and/or a fine up to three times the amount otherwise authorized.

Local Penalties

Violations of local ordinances dealing with alcohol consumption, such as public intoxication and similar offenses, generally are punishable by fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days.

Federal Law

Offense	Penalties and Sanctions
Manufacture, distribution, or dispensing drugs including marijuana	Imprisonment not to exceed 1 year and a minimum fine of \$1,000

Possession of drugs including marijuana	Imprisonment without release, no parole and possible fine Civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000; denial of benefits, i.e., student loans, grants, license up to 1-5 years for repeat
Operation of a common carrier under the influence of alcohol or drug	Imprisonment for up to 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000

Grand View University Sanctions

<i>Category</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Alcohol possession/consumption in violation of state law or campus time/place/manner restrictions	\$ 50.00
Kegs and other large alcohol quantities	\$150.00
Cannabis possession/use	\$100.00
Other controlled substance possession/use	\$100.00
Cannabis delivery or possession with intent to deliver	\$100.00/expulsion
Controlled substance delivery or possession with intent to deliver	\$100.00/expulsion

Repeat offenses (*i.e., same violation within 12 months of prior incident*) will result in a doubling of a fine from the previous amount. *Example: A student is found in violation of alcohol possession on 8/29/21 and fined \$ 50.00. A repeat offense on February 3, 2022 would result in a fine of \$100.00.*

Other sanctions may be imposed instead of or in addition to those specified above, including, but not limited to, the following: residential service; educational or research projects; mandated counseling or therapy; relocation to another University living area; trespass from specified University premises; loss of specified University privileges; fines for alcohol or controlled substance policy violations; or loss of institutional financial aid. The imposition of such sanctions must be related to the nature of the violation.

Drug-Free Workplace Policy (Employees)

Grand View University has a strong commitment to provide a safe living/learning/working environment for students, staff, and faculty; and to establish and evaluate programs promoting high standards of health and safety.

Grand View University has an obligation to identify, and to the extent possible, control or advocate control of environmental factors that influence the health and safety of members of the academic community.

Grand View University emphasizes the role of the University in proactive prevention of substance abuse, care and counseling provisions for individuals with substance abuse problems, enforcement of university regulations, and review and evaluation on the effectiveness of programmatic efforts. The guidelines follow the Federal Drug Free Workplace Act (1988) and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (1989).

Grand View University Standards of Conduct

Additional information regarding employee expectations and services may be found in the Grand View Employee Handbook on the Human Resources myGVU page:

<https://mygvu.grandview.edu/groups/233/files?folder=1330>