



**2021-22 DWU Student Handbook
Pages 30-35**

Student Life Policies

4.1 Alcohol and Drug Use

Pursuant to the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the University has a drug and alcohol prevention program for its students and employees. The program includes an annual disclosure to each student and to all employees outlining the standard of conduct expected of students and employees in relationship to the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on campus or as part of any University activity; a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state and federal law which may arise from the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs; a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs; a description of the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program and a clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed upon students and employees for violations of the standard of conduct. The University's program is reviewed on a regular basis by the Student Life Department in collaboration with Human Resources to determine effectiveness and to implement changes (if needed) to ensure that the University's disciplinary sanctions (below) are consistently enforced. The University is subject to the laws of the State of South Dakota, those of Davison County and the City of Mitchell.

4.1.1 Alcohol Policy

The use or possession of alcoholic beverages on campus or at university sponsored events, possession of alcohol paraphernalia including, but not limited to, all alcoholic beverage containers, full or empty, or other containers used in the consumption of alcohol and signs or posters advertising alcohol, is strictly prohibited and will result in disciplinary action.

4.1.2 Consequences for Alcohol Policy Violations

Student Sanctions: DWU understands that students occasionally use alcohol and/or other drugs and are concerned about the overall effects on each student. Every effort is made to assign sanctions which are designed to address the behaviors and to provide an educational component in order to help the student make more informed choices in the future. Successive violations may indicate an immediate concern or potential development of a long-range problem and, therefore, all alcohol/drug violations are viewed cumulatively throughout a student's academic career/enrollment at DWU instead of being confined to single semesters or academic years. If a student should receive a third alcohol/drug violation over the course of his or her career, he or she is subject to probation, removal from the residence halls, and/or suspension; to be assigned at the discretion of the director of residence life and director of student life.

Sanctions for alcohol violations will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Social media websites displaying photos or videos of students consuming alcohol on campus will be considered a violation.

Legal Sanctions: Students and employees found responsible for violating the University Alcohol Policy are subject to the jurisdiction of the city of Mitchell, Davison County and the state of South Dakota.

Possible penalties: Underage purchase of alcohol or misrepresentation of age is subject to a fine of up to \$500 and three days in jail or probation. Purchase of alcohol for those underage is subject to a fine of up to \$500 and up to 10 days in jail. Public intoxication is subject to a fine of up to \$100 and up to 60 days in jail or completion of an alcohol education program or counseling. Driving under the influence of alcohol,

or other drugs (includes DUI), depending on circumstances, is subject to incarceration of from 24 hours to 10 years, a fine of \$100 to \$5,000, and license suspension of from six months to life.

4.1.3 Alcohol: Health Risks

As students and employees make choices concerning the use of alcohol, it is important to consider the health risks associated with consumption. Alcohol is a depressant, although it may initially stimulate emotions. It slows heart rate and respiration and may cause intoxication, sedation, unconsciousness and death. Alcohol is generally metabolized at the rate of one drink per hour. Mixing alcohol with other drugs can be lethal. Food slows down the absorption of alcohol. Long term alcohol misuse can lead to liver disorders, heart disease, brain damage, sterility, and dependency.

Approximately 1 in 10 drinkers becomes an alcoholic; children of alcoholics are 3 to 4 times more likely to become alcoholics themselves. BAC (Blood Alcohol Concentration) is affected by the amount consumed, rate of drinking, size and gender of drinker, and tolerance. Alcohol impairs judgment, performance, memory, and motor skills. An impaired person is usually unable to recognize his/her own impairment. Tolerance, the need to use more of a substance to maintain the effectiveness of that substance, occurs with use over an extended period of time. Tolerance increases the risk of alcohol-related problems, including alcoholism and social problems.

4.1.4 Educational Resources and Treatment Options

There are a number of resources available on and off campus to provide alcohol education or assistance with alcohol concerns:

- The Residence Life Office, including the Resident Directors and Resident Assistants, are a valuable resource and provide much of the alcohol education programming on campus.
- The Campus Counselor is available to address individual concerns, provide information about assessments and referrals for treatment off campus, and provide information and education about alcohol use.
- The Campus Nurse is available to assist individuals with situations involving alcohol that affect the physical well-being of a student.

4.1.5 Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Compliance

In accordance with state and federal laws, it is illegal for students and employees to possess, use or sell illegal drugs, as well as to abuse or distribute prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are only legal if the individual possessing them is the patient to whom the medication is prescribed. Included in these categories are opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, hallucinogens, illegal steroids, date-rape drugs, and other illegal or prescription drugs. Not only is it unlawful, but the presence, use, and abuse of these drugs within the University is contrary to the intellectual and educational purposes of the University. Possession of these substances may well be an indication that the student or employee is not constructively engaged in academic or work-related endeavors, respectively.

Students arrested for selling drugs or found to be in possession of significant quantities shall be subject to immediate suspension pending final disposition of the case in the University judicial process. If the student is subsequently found responsible by the University, she or he will be expelled from the University.

Use or abuse of illegal and controlled substances is a violation of University regulations. Students violating this policy should expect disciplinary action, which may include suspension from the University. Subsequent violations may result in suspension or expulsion.

The possession of paraphernalia, making no distinction between whether it has or has not been used for its intended purpose, is prohibited. Therefore, students should not possess hookahs, water pipes or bongs, pipes designed to smoke tobacco alternatives, or any other paraphernalia suspected or associated with drug use. Any items found will be confiscated and destroyed by the Residence Life Office.

Student Life staff members are available to provide referrals to students with concerns about alcohol or drug use. Referrals to on campus counseling services are available and a list of off campus providers is also available. Students assume full financial responsibility for any off campus services.

4.1.6 Drug Use Consequences

Student Consequences: As a drug free campus, DWU will take all drug offenses seriously. The use of drugs on campus will not be tolerated. Though each case will be heard individually, punitive or criminal action may be taken in any case of drug use, including immediate dismissal from campus.

4.1.7 Criminal Penalties for Psychoactive Drugs

Students and employees found responsible for violating the Dakota Wesleyan University Drug Use and Abuse Policy are also subject to the jurisdiction of the state of South Dakota and U.S. Federal Law Enforcement. Dakota Wesleyan University Student Handbook and Policy Manual: Page - 32

Penalties for the use and possession of illicit drugs, along with illegal use of prescription drugs, vary greatly. Possession of a larger amount of a drug will typically result in charges of distribution, leading to much stiffer penalties.

Under South Dakota state law, conviction for possession of a controlled substance (SDCL 22-42-5) is subject to, depending on the substance classification, up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a \$10,000 fine upon conviction. Sentences can be double for second or subsequent offenses. Manufacture, possession, or delivery with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance (SDCL 22-42-2, 3, 4) is subject to, depending on the substance classification and circumstances of the crime, up to 15 years imprisonment and/or a \$30,000 fine upon conviction. Sentences can be doubled for second or subsequent offenses. Prison terms result for convictions involving distribution of controlled substances to minors (SDCL 22-42-2) or within 1,000 feet of the University or other school (SDCL 22-42-19, 20). Federal sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance vary with the conviction, substance possessed, and the quantity of the substance. Penalties may have changed since the creation of this document.

In situations where drugs and/or drug paraphernalia, weapons, or other dangerous or potentially dangerous items are found in plain view, Residence Life staff may perform a room search within legal limits and/or contact the local police with relevant information.

If the University receives a report of a potential policy violation, particularly a violation of the University's drug, health and safety, and/or weapons and explosive materials policies, the Director of Student Life, Director of Human Resources or Provost or his/her designee may authorize a search in writing. The Director of Student Life and/or Director of Residence Life must be present at any such residence hall room search. Mitchell Police Department officers may be the officers conducting the room search.

4.1.8 Drug Use and Abuse: Health Risks

As students and employees make choices concerning the use and misuse of drugs and controlled substances, it is important to consider the health risks associated with consumption.

Cocaine and Crack are powerful central nervous system stimulants that constrict blood vessels, dilate pupils, increase blood pressure, and elevate heart rate. Cocaine use may induce restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia, seizures, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, and death. Cocaine is extremely addictive, both psychologically and physically. Great risks exist whether cocaine is ingested through inhalation

(snorting), injection, or smoking. Compulsive cocaine use may develop even more rapidly if the substance is smoked, and smoking crack cocaine can produce particularly aggressive paranoid behavior in users.

Date Rape Drugs (Rohypnol, rophies, roofies, GHB, Ketamine, etc.) may incapacitate a person, particularly when used with alcohol. Rohypnol and GHB (gammahydroxybutyrate) are characterized as “date rape” drugs because they incapacitate users, thereby increasing vulnerability to sexual assault and other crime. Sedation, relaxation, and amnesia are associated with Rohypnol use. Rohypnol may be psychologically and physically addictive and can cause death if mixed with alcohol or other depressants. GHB usage may result in coma and seizures and when combined with methamphetamine appears to cause an increased risk of seizure. Combining use with other drugs such as alcohol can result in nausea and difficulty in breathing. GHB may also produce withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and sweating. Ketamine may induce feelings of near-death experiences.

Ecstasy (X, Adam, MDMA, XTC, etc.) has amphetamine-like and hallucinogenic properties. Its chemical structure is similar to other synthetic drugs known to cause brain damage. Ecstasy use may cause psychological difficulties including confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, paranoia, and even psychotic episodes. Similar difficulties may occur weeks after taking MDMA. Physical symptoms such as increases in heart rate and blood pressure may result from use of such substances. Other physical symptoms include muscle tension, blurred vision, nausea, rapid eye movement, and involuntary teeth clenching.

Hallucinogens (acid, PCP, LSD, psilocybin [mushrooms], dextromethorphan [dxin]) are among the most potent mood-changing chemicals and may produce unpredictable effects that may impair coordination, perception, and cognition. Some LSD users experience flashbacks, often without warning, without the user having taken the drug again. Violence, paranoia, delusions, hallucinations, convulsions, coma, cardiac arrest, and respiratory failure may result from hallucinogen use.

Marijuana (pot, grass, hash, cannabis sativa, etc.) may impair memory, attention, coordination, and learning. Short-term effects of smoking marijuana may include problems with memory, learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem solving, loss of coordination, increased heart rate, anxiety, and panic attacks. Persons who smoke marijuana regularly may have many of the same respiratory problems as tobacco smokers, including daily cough and phlegm, chronic bronchitis, and more frequent chest colds. Because users of marijuana deeply inhale and hold marijuana smoke in their lungs, they incur a higher risk of getting lung cancer.

Narcotics (heroin, opium, morphine, codeine, pain medication [Demerol, Percodan, Lortab, etc.]) may produce temporary euphoria followed by depression, drowsiness, cognitive impairment, and vomiting. Narcotic use may cause convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance and dependence tend to develop rapidly. Using contaminated syringes to inject drugs may result in contracting HIV and other infectious diseases such as hepatitis.

Nicotine (tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, nicotine chewing gum and patches) is highly addictive, and, according to the Surgeon General, is a major cause of stroke and is the third leading cause of death in the United States. Over time, higher levels of nicotine must be consumed to achieve the same effect. Nicotine consumption results in central nervous system sedation and after initial activation may cause drowsiness and depression. If women smoke tobacco and also take oral contraceptives, they are more prone to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases than are other smokers. Pregnant women who smoke tobacco run an increased risk of having stillborn or premature infants or infants with low birth weight.

Sedative-hypnotics (depressants, Quaaludes, Valium, Xanax, etc.) depress central nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory functions. Sedative-hypnotic use may lower blood pressure, slow reactions, and distort reality. Convulsions, coma, and death are outcomes associated with sedative-hypnotic use. Consuming sedative-hypnotics with alcohol is especially dangerous.

Steroids (anabolic-androgenic) may permanently damage liver, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems. Possible side effects include liver tumors, cancer, jaundice, fluid retention, and hypertension. In men, steroids may cause shrinking of testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness, breast development,

and increased risk for prostate cancer. In women, steroid use may cause growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual changes, enlarged clitoris, and deepened voice.

Stimulants (amphetamine, methamphetamine, speed, crystal, crank, Ritalin, ephedra, caffeine, various over-the-counter stimulants and diet aids) are powerful central nervous system stimulants that may increase agitation, physical activity, and anxiety. Stimulants may decrease appetite, dilate pupils, and cause sleeplessness. Dizziness, high blood pressure, paranoia, mood disturbance, hallucination, dependence, convulsions, and death due to stroke or heart failure may also result from use.

Synthetic Drugs (spice, K2, bath salts, etc.) are synthetic substances produced in a laboratory. They are chemical cousins of other drugs. They are often found in retail stores and are marketed as “herbal incense,” “plant food” or “bath salts.” They generally come in small tea bag size packets and are labeled “not for human consumption” and are marketed as a “legal high.” These substances have been outlawed in South Dakota. These may cause agitation, extreme nervousness, hallucinations, seizures, paranoia, and violent behaviors which can be extremely dangerous to the person consuming them and to those around them. Suicide attempts are very common among people who consume these substances. Emergency treatment is critical if you suspect that someone has ingested them. The packaging should be taken to the emergency department if available.

Synthetic Opioids (such as Fentanyl) - Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opioid analgesic that is similar to morphine but is 50 to 100 times more potent. It is a schedule II prescription drug, and it is typically used to treat patients with severe pain or to manage pain after surgery. It is also sometimes used to treat patients with chronic pain who are physically tolerant to other opioids. In its prescription form, fentanyl is known by such names as Actiq®, Duragesic®, and Sublimaze®. Street names for fentanyl or for fentanyl-laced heroin include Apache, China Girl, China White, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, TNT, and Tango and Cash.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, www.nida.nih.gov)

4.1.9 Amnesty Policy

As partners with the University in promoting health and safety, all students have a responsibility and obligation to seek immediate assistance for any student known to be experiencing a serious health crisis, including one resulting from high risk drinking or the abuse of other drugs.

As such, students who seek assistance on behalf of a peer and are themselves under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of this Policy will not receive a Code of Conduct sanction for this action. Additionally, the student who is the subject of the report will not receive a Code of Conduct sanction for this action.

Additionally, individuals may be hesitant to report conduct which they have experienced or witnessed, to participate in an Dakota Wesleyan University Student Handbook and Policy Manual: Page - 34 investigation and/or grievance proceeding, or to speak truthfully because they fear University disciplinary action due to their own consumption of alcohol or other drugs at or near the time of the incident. While the University does not condone illegal drinking or drug use, the University may extend limited immunity from University sanctioning in the case of illegal drug and alcohol use to victims, witnesses and those reporting incidents and/or assisting the victims of sexual offenses, provided that they are acting in good faith in such capacity.

The University will provide students with the assistance needed to respond to high risk drinking and other drug abuse. Students may seek such assistance by contacting the Residence Life Office.

After the crisis is resolved, the student who experienced the health crisis, as a result of alcohol intoxication or other drug consumption, will be referred to the substance abuse prevention and treatment specialist. The substance abuse prevention and treatment specialist will provide further assessment,

substance abuse education, counseling, recommendations and/or referral as applicable to the individual student's need.

4.1.10 Educational Resources and Treatment Options

There are a number of resources available on and off campus to provide drug education or assistance with drug use concerns:

- The residence life staff, campus nurse, and campus counselor are valuable resources and provide much of the drug education programming on campus. They are available to assist individuals with situations involving drugs.
- Counseling services are available to address individual concerns, provide assessments and referrals for treatment on and off campus, and provide information and education about drug use.

Alcohol/Drug Resources

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Campus Counselor
Rollins Campus Center, DWU
605-995-2896

Donna Gerlach, R.N.

Campus Nurse
Rollins Campus Center, DWU
605-995-2957

Dakota Counseling Institute

910 W. Havens
Mitchell, SD 57301
605-996-9686

Lutheran Social Services

411 N. Duff
Mitchell, SD 57301
1-800-568-2401

Stepping Stones

901 S. Miller
Mitchell, SD 57301
605-995-8180

AA (Alcoholics Anonymous)

424 E. 9th St
Mitchell, SD 57301
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