

Policy Title:	Alcohol and Drug Policy
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Governing Body:	Southern Oregon University	Policy Number:	SAD.002
Policy Contact:	Dean of Students	Date Revised:	September 2022
Custodial Office:	Dean of Students	Date Approved:	September 1, 2022
Approved By:	President	Next Review:	Annually
Related Policy:			

Revision History

Revision Number:	Change:	Date:
	Initial version	2015
	Updated formatting, definitions, schedules, and links/contacts	September 2022

A. Purpose

Southern Oregon University is committed to promoting an environment that supports the health and well-being of every member of the campus community. Since drug and alcohol abuse can seriously impair an individual’s personal and academic functioning, the University helps campus members make responsible decisions about drugs and alcohol. It is SOU’s obligation, therefore, to provide pertinent drug and alcohol information, educational opportunities, prevention-related activities, individual support and referral services, and enforcement of University rules regarding the use of alcohol and illegal drugs. In keeping with this policy and the intent of Public Law 101-226, Section 22: Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, it is our obligation and responsibility to inform you of the health risks associated with the use of various illicit drugs, nicotine, and the abuse of alcohol. Please note that any substance used through needle-sharing increases the risk of contracting AIDS and hepatitis B.

B. Definitions

1. Cannabis: Marijuana and hashish are deleterious to the health and impair the short-term memory and comprehension of the user. When used, they alter the sense of time and reduce the ability of the user to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. They increase the heart rate and appetite and decrease sex drive. Motivation and thinking can be altered, making learning and retaining new information difficult. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence as well as paranoia and psychosis. When these drugs are inhaled as unfiltered smoke, they damage the lungs and pulmonary system and contain more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.
2. Cocaine and Crack: Cocaine and crack stimulate the central nervous system and are extremely addictive. They can cause psychological and physical dependency which can lead to dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, paranoia, and seizures. They can also cause death by disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration.
3. Stimulants and Amphetamines: stimulants (Adderall, Ritalin) and amphetamines (MDMA (ecstasy), Speed)

use have the same effect as cocaine and cause increased heart rates and blood pressure that can result in a stroke or heart failure. Symptoms include dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of inhibition, and anxiety. Use can also lead to dehydration, psychosis, hallucinations, paranoia, cognitive learning and memory impairment, and possibly a physical collapse.

4. Depressants and Barbiturates: Depressants (phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust)) and barbiturates (tranquilizers and methaqualone (ludes)) can cause physical and psychological dependence that can lead to respiratory depression, coma and death, especially when used in concert with alcohol. Withdrawal can lead to restlessness, insomnia, convulsions, and possibly death.
5. Hallucinogens: LSD, PCP, mescaline, MDA, DMT, STP (designer drugs), psilocybin (mushrooms) and peyote are classified as hallucinogens. Hallucinogens interrupt the brain messages that control the intellect and keep instincts in check. Users may experience panic and flashbacks. Large doses can produce convulsions and coma or heart and lung failure. Chronic users complain of persistent memory problems and speech difficulties for up to a year after their use. Because the drug stops the brain's pain sensors, drug experiences may result in severe self-inflicted injuries. Persistent memory problems and speech difficulties may linger. Can cause possible birth defects in users' children; and long-term psychosis in susceptible persons.
6. Narcotics: Users of narcotics, such as heroin(smack), Fentanyl, codeine, morphine, and opium, develop dependence and increase the likelihood of an overdose that can lead to convulsions, coma, and death. Users may experience lethargy; apathy; loss of judgment and self-control; tolerance; dependence; malnutrition; infection; hepatitis; and decreased sex drive.
7. Alcohol: Alcohol is chemically classified as a mind-altering drug because it contains ethanol and has the chemical power to depress the action of the nervous control system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech, and vision. In great amounts, it can affect respiration and heart rate control. Death can result when the level of blood alcohol exceeds 0.40%. Prolonged abuse of alcohol can lead to alcoholism, malnutrition and cirrhosis. Linked to cancer; heart and liver damage; decreased sex performance and fetal alcohol syndrome.
8. Nicotine: Nicotine is a substance found in all tobacco products and some e-cigarette liquids. It is a highly addictive substance found in the tobacco plant. Laboratories can also produce nicotine synthetically. Frequent use of nicotine creates changes in the way the brain works in relation to self-control, stress, and learning. Long-term changes can lead to addiction and withdrawal symptoms when a person is not using nicotine. Nicotine use has been linked to emphysema; lung cancer; heart disease; and dependence.
9. Deliriants: Aerosol products, lighter fluid, paint thinner, amyl nitrite, other inhalants (room fresheners/deodorizers) are classified as deliriant. Users may experience mental confusion, loss of coordination; hallucinations; convulsions; dependence; damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow; and death.
10. Sedatives and Hypnotics: Sedatives and hypnotics are two classes of prescription drugs that are commonly called "tranquilizers", "sleeping pills", or "sedatives". This includes Xanax, Valium, GHB, and rohypnol ("rophies"). They affect users' central nervous system, brain and spinal cord. They have a relaxing, calming effect. They can impact consciousness of actions and cause memory loss, sleepiness, decreased inhibition, and can have a psychedelic effect.

C. Policy Statement

Illegal drug activities are subject to Southern Oregon University, Oregon state, and federal sanctions. Any student who uses, possesses, or distributes illegal drugs on University property or at official University functions is subject to

disciplinary action up to and including eviction from the residence halls, expulsion from the University, and criminal prosecution by state and federal authorities. Oregon penalties for unlawful use, possession and distribution of illegal drugs are based on the following schedule. Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule.

Schedule/Examples	Manufacture/Distribution	Unlawful Possession
Schedule I: Heroin, LSD, marijuana, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin	Class A Felony Up to 20 years & \$375,000 fine	Class B Felony Up to 10 years & \$258,000 fine
Schedule II: Opium, cocaine, methamphetamine, Fentanyl	Class B Felony Up to 10 years & \$250,000 fine	Class C Felony Up to 5 years & \$125,000 fine
Schedule III: Amphetamines, depressants, PCP	Class C Felony Up to 5 years & \$125,000 fine	Class A Misdemeanor Up to 1 year & \$6,250 fine
Schedule IV: Various prescription drugs	Class B Misdemeanor Up to 6 months & \$2,500 fine	Class C Misdemeanor Up to 30 days & \$1,250 fine
Schedule V: Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of controlled drugs	Class C Misdemeanor Up to 30 days & \$1,250 fine	Violation \$500-\$1,000 fine

Manufacture or delivery of a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors is class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and \$375,000 fine.

All convictions include an additional penalty of twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money. Defendants also pay court costs and forfeit any property used in commission of the crime including vehicles.

Alcohol

Under Oregon law any person under 21 years of age with any amount of alcohol in the blood is considered under the influence of intoxicating liquor under Oregon DUII statutes (class A misdemeanor, penalty of up to 1 year and \$6,250 fine and suspension and/or revocation of driving privileges).

- Minor in possession: any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a violation (up to \$360 fine)
- Providing liquor to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in prison and a fine, plus restitution and community service). Mandatory minimums:
 - First conviction - \$350
 - Second conviction - \$1000
 - Third or subsequent conviction - \$1000 and not less than 30 days in jail

The sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages are governed by Oregon state laws, Ashland city ordinances, and cited University regulations. All members of the University community are obligated to know and obey these laws, ordinances, and regulations. Students at the University are not exempt from state laws or city ordinances. The legal age for purchase and consumption of all alcoholic beverages is twenty-one.

Every Southern Oregon University student has certain rights and responsibilities as a student and citizen. Every student is subject to federal and Oregon State laws as well as the Southern Oregon University Code of Student Conduct. Included in the Code of Student Conduct is Southern Oregon University Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 573, Division 75, Section 0040, which states that any person who engages in the following proscribed conduct shall be subject to sanctions according to University procedures:

- (1) Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs or illegal substances on institutionally owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions.

(2) Possession, consumption, or furnishing of alcoholic beverages on University-owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions, unless authorized by the President.

(3) Appearing in a public place on University premises or at University sponsored or supervised functions under the influence of an intoxicating or illegal substance.

Sanctions for proscribed behavior, disciplinary action taken by Southern Oregon University under OAR 573-075-0050 for violation of proscribed conduct may include any of the following: restrictions or loss of privileges, restitution, warning, discretionary assignments, probation, residence unit suspension, residence unit expulsion, interim suspension, interim suspension of participation, University suspension, University expulsion.

All of the above sanctions may be enhanced with additional conditions deemed appropriate by the disciplinary authority, which may include referral for assessment and counseling, and applicable Oregon state and federal statutes.

This policy may be revised at any time without notice. All revisions supersede prior policy and are effective immediately upon approval.

D. Policy Consultation

Director of Student Health and Wellness Center, Director of Campus Public Safety, Dean of Students/Director of Student Life, Policy Council; and the President's Cabinet. This policy was posted for campus comment on September 22, 2022

E. Other Information – Referrals for Help

Any student who has personal concerns regarding the use or abuse of any drug is urged to contact Counseling Services in the Student Health and Wellness Center for confidential assistance, consultation, and referral.

- Contact the Student Health and Wellness Center (office line: 541-552-6316, email: SHWCfeedback@sou.edu) to make an appointment with a personal counselor.
- Twenty-four-hour crisis service is also available through the Jackson County Mental Health Crisis Line 541-774-8201
- Submit an [SOU Cares Note](#) and a [Care Coordinator](#) will contact you with additional community resources.

For additional information about alcohol and drug policies, please contact the [Dean of Students Office](#) (541-552-6221) Stevenson Union #321 or review the [Student Code of Conduct](#).

The Policy Contact, defined above, will write and maintain the procedures related to this policy and these procedures will be made available within the Custodial Office.