

Campus Policies for Alcohol and Other Drugs



SUNY
Cortland

A Message from the College President

SUNY Cortland strives to create an academic and social environment that promotes the intellectual and personal development of all students in a safe and supportive community environment. Unlawful drugs and alcohol abuse can undermine a healthy community and threaten the welfare of its members.

The College is committed to helping everyone understand the dangers of substance abuse and to fight its harmful influence. You can do your part by studying the following information. You can also help by sharing this information with a friend.



Erik J. Bitterbaum, President

Campus Policies for Employees

SUNY Cortland is committed to the development and maintenance of a drug- and alcohol-free work environment and, in accordance with the Federal Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the State Policy on Alcohol and Controlled Substances in the Workplace, will not tolerate the unlawful possession or use of controlled substances or on-the-job use or impairment from alcohol in the workplace.

Compliance with the provisions of this policy is a condition of employment with SUNY Cortland.

SUNY Cortland employees are subject to the following:

1. The term “controlled substance” means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Federal Controlled Substance Act (21 USC 812).
2. The unlawful manufacture, distribution dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance by an employee in all College work locations is prohibited. An employee may possess and use a controlled substance that is properly prescribed for him or her by a medical practitioner.
3. On-the-job use of or impairment from alcohol by an employee in all College work locations is prohibited.
4. An employee who uses alcohol on the job or is impaired from the use of alcohol in the performance of the job will be subject to disciplinary procedures consistent with applicable laws, rules, regulations and collective bargaining agreements.

5. An employee convicted of a drug- or alcohol- related criminal statute violation occurring in or on property owned or controlled by the College is required to give a signed written notice of the conviction to the chief of the University Police Department within five (5) calendar days following the conviction.
6. An employee who unlawfully manufactures, distributes, dispenses, possesses or uses controlled substances in the workplace will be subject to disciplinary procedures consistent with applicable laws, rules, regulations and collective bargaining agreements.
7. SUNY Cortland will notify the appropriate federal agencies, if applicable, within ten (10) days of receipt of a notice of an employee drug conviction.
8. SUNY Cortland will make every effort to maintain a drug- and alcohol-free workplace. This effort will include drug and alcohol awareness education, an employee assistance program and the implementation and strict enforcement of this policy.

Campus Policies for Students

New York's drinking law is to prevent individuals under 21 from acquiring and consuming alcohol. SUNY Cortland's policies and guidelines support this legislation. Alcohol may be consumed in residence hall rooms by those who are at least 21 if the residents responsible for the room are at least 21. Campus events involving alcohol must be properly registered/approved.

Alcohol and drug policies can be found in Section Four of the *Code of Student Conduct*. Conduct that violates federal, state or local laws, rules and/or regulations is a violation of College policy.

The College's student conduct process is separate from and in addition to state and federal judicial processes (§ V, Code). The College will not protect members of the College community from prosecution under the law nor will it provide legal counsel.

Students can be charged for alleged involvement in incidents that occur both **on and off campus**. The involvement of alcohol and/or other drugs in an incident is considered as an aggravating factor and can result in additional and possibly more severe sanctions.

SUNY Cortland is concerned with alcohol and other drug use, and looks to address patterns of behavior associated with alcohol and other drugs. Sanctions are assigned when students are found responsible for violations. Continued and severe violations may lead to more serious sanctions.

Examples of Sanctions for Alcohol and other Drug Violations

Example 1: One-year provisional probation, completion of an alcohol/drug education module and two-page reflection paper.

Example 2: One-year disciplinary probation, substance education program, 30 hours of community service, possible counseling assessment or room reassignment.

Example 3: Suspension from all residence halls or suspension from the College for a minimum of one semester. Deferred suspension for four months followed by two years of disciplinary probation, counseling assessment, and a five-page research paper on alcohol. If the student is suspended, he/she will complete probation upon his/her return.

For more information regarding due process rights, contact the Student Conduct Office at 607-753-4725.

Federal and New York State Penalties for Drug Possession and Sale

Federal

The Federal Controlled Substances Act provides penalties up to 15 years imprisonment and fines of up to \$25,000 for unlawful distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotics.

For unlawful possession of a controlled substance, a person is subject to one year of imprisonment and fines up to \$5,000.

Any person who unlawfully distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age may be punished by up to twice the term of imprisonment and fine otherwise authorized by law.

Federal trafficking penalties for Schedule I and II drugs range from a minimum of five years to a maximum of life in prison.

Penalties for trafficking Schedule III and IV drugs range from three to five years in prison and a fine of \$250,000.

Federal penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five to 10 years of imprisonment and up to a \$5 million fine.

Penalties for importing or selling Ecstasy increased May 1, 2001. The prison term for the sale of 200 grams (about 800 pills) increased from 15 months to five years; 8,000 pills increased from 41 months to 10 years.

No one is eligible to receive federal financial aid, including loans, grants or Work-Study, if they have been convicted for the possession or sale of illegal drugs for an offense that occurred while they were receiving federal student aid.

New York State

The State of New York has established severe sanctions for the possession, use and sale of controlled substances that are consistent with Federal penalties established for such. The specific criminal sanctions are delineated in the New York State Penal Law.

The severity of the offense depends on the type and quantity of the illegal substance, as well as the holder's intent (personal use, distribution or sale). For example, in New York state, the criminal possession of four or more ounces of cocaine is a class A-1 minimum of 15-25 years and a maximum of life in prison.

Unlawful possession of marijuana (§ 221.05 NYS Penal Law) is a violation resulting in a fine of not more than \$200 for the first offense. Additional violations result in larger fines and the imposition of misdemeanor criminal charges, which include the establishment of a permanent criminal record.

Type of Drugs

Schedule I Ecstasy, Hashish, Hash Oil, Heroin, LSD, Marijuana (includes synthetic marijuana), MDA, Mescaline, other hallucinogens, Psilocybin, PCP, Quaaludes, Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), Molly (see details later in this document).

Schedule II Amphetamines, Cocaine, Codeine, Demerol, Diaudid, Fentanyl, Morphine, Narcotics, Nembutal, Opium and opium extracts, Percodan, Seconal.

Schedule III Certain barbiturates such as Amobarbital and Codeine containing medicines such as Fiorinal #3, Doriden, and Codeine-based cough suppressants and all anabolic steroids.

Schedule IV Barbiturates, Narcotics and stimulants including Ambien (Zolpidem), Valium, Talwin, Librium, Equanil, Darvon, Darvocet, Placidyl, Tranzone, Serax, Lonamin (yellow jackets).

Schedule V Compounds that contain very limited amounts of Codeine, Dihydro-Codeine, Ethylmorphine, Opium, and Atromine (Robitussin AC).

Alcohol Violations (Not Inclusive)

Driving While Ability Impaired: \$300-\$500 fine, up to 15 days in jail and 90-day license revocation. Traffic Infraction.

Driving While Intoxicated: \$500-\$1,000 fine, up to one year in jail, minimum of six-month license revocation. Misdemeanor.

Felony Driving While Intoxicated (second DWI conviction in 10 years):

\$1,000-\$5,000 fine, up to four years in prison, minimum one-year license revocation. Class E Felony.

Furnishing alcohol to persons under 21: \$500-\$1,000 fine and up to one year in jail. Possession by persons under 21: \$25-\$100 fine per offense.

Use of false ID for alcohol purchase: \$25-\$100 fine, revocation of driver's license.

Take Responsibility

You are responsible for your actions. You are responsible for what occurs in your residence hall room. You risk losing your financial aid for drug-related federal or state offenses. The College must report any known drug-related offenses by students. You are liable if you provide alcoholic beverages to anyone under 21 or acquire alcoholic beverages through fraudulent means.

Protect Yourself and Your Friends

- Don't drink what you didn't open yourself
- Don't share drinks
- Bring your own drink
- Accompany someone who offers to get you a drink
- Don't leave your drink unattended
- Don't drink anything that has an unusual taste or appearance (eg., salty taste, excessive foam, unexplained residue)
- Don't mix alcohol with other drugs
- Watch out for your friends

Alcohol remains the primary drug of choice among college students. Binge drinking is a specific form of alcohol abuse and is defined as five drinks in one setting for males and four drinks in one setting for females.

“ Rape and sexual assault is more common on college campuses with higher rates of binge drinking . . . and alcohol use is a central factor in most college rapes.”

—Harvard School of Public Health

Rapists are frequently not strangers. When someone you know — a date, a boyfriend or girlfriend or casual friend — forces you to have sex, it's still rape.

Be Aware of Drugs Added to Liquids

A variety of colorless, odorless and tasteless drugs that dissolve easily in all liquids are prevalent on college campuses. They leave you with no memory of what happened and remain in your system for up to 72 hours. These types of drugs are:

Special K (street name for ketamine hydrochloride)

An animal tranquilizer authorized in New York state for use only by veterinarians.

Rohypnol (roofies, roopies, circles, the forget pills)

This works like a tranquilizer. It causes muscle weakness, fatigue, slurred speech, loss of motor coordination and judgement, and amnesia that lasts up to 24 hours. It looks like an aspirin — small, white, round. The manufacturers have changed the chemistry of the pill so that it now changes the color of clear drinks to bright blue and makes dark drinks get cloudy. Rohypnol is not approved for any use in the U.S.

GHB (Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Liquid E, Liquid Ecstasy, Easy Lay, G, Vita-G, G-juice, Georgia Home boy, Great Hormones, Somatomax, Bedtime Scoop, Soap, Gook, Gamma 10, and Energy Drink). Most commonly made in clear liquid form or white crystalline powder and can have a salty taste. GHB is not approved for any use in the U.S.

Ambien (Zolpidem)

A sedative hypnotic found in a pink football shape and is used to treat insomnia, helping patients to sleep faster and longer. Alcohol or other drugs that slow the nervous system could decrease one's breathing rate to the point of unconsciousness or coma.

Learn About the Health Risks

The use of illegal drugs, tobacco and the abuse of alcohol may have serious health consequences, including damage to the heart, lungs and other organs. Alcohol-related accidents are the number one cause of death for persons aged 15-24.

The other most significant risk is addiction. Chemical dependency is a disease that can be fatal.

Ecstasy (Adam, X-TC, Clarity, Essence, Stacy, Lovers Speed, E, Eve) users are at particular risk of heat exhaustion and dehydration with physical exertion. Because of this, a number of deaths have occurred in dance-party settings.

Ecstasy can significantly damage brain cells. It is reported that 12-18 months after using this drug, some nerve fibers have regrown abnormally in some brain regions and failed to regrow at all in others. Scientists believe Parkinsonian symptoms may eventually emerge in some individuals such as lack of coordination, tremors or even paralysis. Ecstasy is illegal to produce or sell in the U.S.

Molly is slang for “molecular,” and refers to the pure cruySTALLINE powder form of MDMA, also known as Ecstasy. The purity of Moly is always in question as it is man-made, and dealers often mix it with a variety of fillers. It can destroy serotonin-producing neurons in the brain which regulate aggression, mood, sexual activity, sleep, and sensitivity to pain. Molly is a Schedule 1 controlled substance meaning it has the highest abuse potential.

On-Campus Resources

Counseling Center
Van Hoesen Hall, Room B-44
607-753-4728

Employee Assistance Program
Van Hoesen Hall, Room B119
607-753-5777

Student Conduct Office
Corey Union, Room 409-B
607-753-4725

Student Health Service
Van Hoesen Hall, Room B-26
607-753-4811

Substance Abuse Prevention and Education
Van Hoesen Hall, Room B-1
607-753-2066

Off-Campus Resources

Al-Anon Family Groups
Recovery from another's drinking
888-425-2666

Alcohol Services Specializing in
Adolescents and Families
607-756-4167

Alcoholics Anonymous
607-753-1344

Family Counseling Services
607-753-0234

Narcotics Anonymous
800-559-9503

Cortland Prevention Resources
607-756-8970