

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

Purdue Fort Wayne Regulations on Alcohol and Other Drugs

Purdue Fort Wayne regulations prohibit the possession, consumption, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages, as defined by state law, on campus, including campus housing, except as expressly permitted by the Internal Operating Procedures for the Possession, Consumption, Distribution, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages on the Fort Wayne campus. The use, possession, manufacture, processing, distribution, or sale of any drug or controlled substance except as expressly permitted by law is also prohibited.

Violations of University Regulations and Local, State, or Federal Law Regarding the Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Any student suspected of being in violation of these regulations may be subject to disciplinary proceedings conducted by the Office of the Dean of Students and/or campus housing. Students who are found in violation may be subject to the disciplinary sanctions as outlined in the *Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct*.

Note: When appropriate, referral for prosecution under local, state, and federal laws may occur. Indiana state law allows the university to investigate and act on any suspension of violation of local, state, or federal law. The university may also investigate and take action in incidents occurring in states other than Indiana.

Indiana State Laws Concerning Drinking

All Purdue Fort Wayne students are responsible for complying with local, state, and federal laws regarding alcohol. The following information regarding Indiana law is current as of publication and is not intended to substitute for legal advice. For further information on current alcoholic-beverage laws, contact University Police.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Alcohol Violations and Penalties

Class C Infraction (up to \$500 fine and loss of minor's driver's license):

- Misrepresentation of age for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages
- A person 21 or older who encourages, aids, or induces a minor to possess or use an alcoholic beverage

Class C Misdemeanors (imprisonment for up to 60 days and fine of up to \$500):

- Illegal possession of alcohol by a person younger than 21 years of age who knowingly (1) possesses an alcoholic beverage, (2) consumes it, or (3) transports it on a public highway when not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian
- Selling, bartering, exchanging, providing, or furnishing an alcoholic beverage to a minor
- A person younger than 21 years of age present in a tavern, bar, or other public place where alcoholic beverages are available (in addition to the misdemeanor, minor's license may be revoked for up to one year even if ID was not used).

Fake IDs

Under certain circumstances, local prosecutors have used the criminal code rather than the alcoholic beverage code to prosecute users of fake IDs. Misdemeanor charges of deception and felony charges of forgery have been filed. Also under federal law, possession or use of fake or altered driver's licenses or state or federal ID cards can be punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 and/or a five-year jail term.

Alcohol- or Drug-Impaired Driving

It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while impaired—even at blood-alcohol levels below 0.08%. Indiana law states that anyone operating a motor vehicle within the state gives implied consent to submit to a chemical test of intoxication (breath, blood, or urine). Failure to submit to the test may be used as evidence in court and will result in a longer driver's license suspension than if the test were administered and failed. Criminal sanctions for alcohol- and other drug-impaired driving include fines and imprisonment and license suspensions, and can include mandatory education or treatment programs.

Open Container While Operating a Motor Vehicle

The operator of a motor vehicle who has at least four-hundredths percent (0.04%) by weight of alcohol in the blood and who, while the motor vehicle is in operation, knowingly allows a container (1) that has been opened, (2) that has a broken seal, or (3) from which some of the contents have been removed to be in the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle commits a Class B infraction. If a person is found to have a previous unrelated judgment under this section or a previous unrelated conviction or judgement under IC 9-30-5 within 12 months before a violation that results in a judgment under this chapter, the court may recommend the person's driving privileges be suspended for not more than one year.

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverage While Operating a Motor Vehicle

The operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly consumes an alcoholic beverage while the motor vehicle is being operated upon a public highway commits a Class B infraction.

Indiana State and Federal Laws That Address Other Drugs

Drugs other than alcohol can also create legal risks for college students. The Controlled Substance Act regulates drugs that have been declared by the attorney general to have abuse potential. Such drugs include marijuana, hashish or hash oil, cocaine, LSD and other hallucinogens, barbiturates, and other prescription stimulants, MDMA (ecstasy), and PCP and similar drugs. It is illegal under both state and federal law [the Controlled Substances Act] to

- deal (sell), manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use an illegal drug or controlled substance and
- encourage, aid, or induce another person to deal, manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use an illegal drug or controlled substance.

Penalties for the violations cited above vary depending upon the substance (drug), the quantity of the substance, the number of violations related to the offense, and the schedule of the controlled substance.

A Conviction from an Alcohol-Related Offense May Affect Future Employment Opportunities

In the past several years, convictions for alcohol-related offenses, especially driving offenses, have had a serious, negative impact on the ability to recent graduates to get the jobs they want. Many students convicted of driving while intoxicated have been forced to settle for lower salaries at less prestigious companies. Conviction records for misdemeanors and infractions also may influence one's ability to be bonded or to enter a licensed profession. Admission to graduate or professional school may also be affected. It is common for credit and other reporting agencies to record such information in their files. In addition, once convicted of driving while intoxicated (or with a 0.08% or higher blood-alcohol concentration), a person must file proof of financial responsibility (usually insurance) with the state for three years. This means that the insurance company must be notified of a conviction before the driver's license is returned. It is not unusual for insurance rates to triple after a DWI conviction. (Alcohol-Drug Information Center, Indiana University, 1990.)

HEALTH RISKS

Possible Health Consequences of Alcohol and Other Drug Uses

Ethyl alcohol is the active drug found in alcoholic beverages. Alcohol has a depressant effect on the body. In addition, at intoxicating doses, alcohol can decrease heart rate, lower blood pressure and respiration rate, and result in decreased reflex responses and slower reaction time.

Alcohol Is Really a Drug

Alcohol is the most commonly used intoxicating substance in America. Generally, adults who drink alcoholic beverages do so without experiencing significant problems. However, alcohol abuse is a major problem for 10 to 15 percent of those who drink. Reduced levels of health and life expectancy are common among alcohol abusers. In addition, an issue of growing concern on college campuses is the relationship of alcohol to violence, especially sexual violence.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS

What Purdue Fort Wayne Is Doing about Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol and other drug use is fundamentally an issue of individual student choice. Confidential services to assist students are available through the Campus Health Clinic (pfw.edu/clinic), Student Assistance Program (pfw.edu/get-support), and at the following community agencies:

Alcoholics Anonymous	260-471-6262	Narcotics Anonymous	260-460-4626
Alcohol Abuse Deterrent Program	260-458-2211	Park Center Inc.	260-481-2700
Alcohol/Drug Help Line (24-hour)	800-662-4357	Parkview Behavioral Health	260-373-7500
Catholic Charities	260-422-5625	Saint Joseph Behavioral Health	260-425-3606
Mental Health Association Allen Co.	260-422-6441	The Thirteen Step House	260-424-2341
Narcotics Abuse Helpline/Treatment	800-662-4357		

SANCTIONS

Any student suspected of being in violation of these regulations may be subject to disciplinary proceedings conducted by the Office of the Dean of Students and/or campus housing. Students who are found in violation may be subject to the disciplinary sanctions as outlined in the *Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct*.

Controlled Substances—Uses and Effects

Category of Drug	Addictive Potential	Possible Effects	Withdrawal Syndrome
Narcotics*	h,m,l	A,B,C,D,E,F,R,S,T,U,V	yes
Depressants*	h,m,l	F,G,H,R,S,W,X,U,V	yes
Cannabis*	m,u	A,P,Q,G,BB,CC,DD	yes
Hallucinogens*	h,u	N,O,AA,DD,V	unknown
Stimulants*	h,m	I,J,A,K,L,M,Y,Z,N,T,V	yes

*A variety of drugs are represented within each category of controlled substances.

Key Addictive Potential: h = high; m = moderate; l = low; u = unknown

Possible Effects: A = euphoria; B = drowsiness; C = respiratory depression; D = constricted pupils; E = nausea; F = slurred speech; G = disorientation; H = drunken behavior without odor of alcohol; I = increased alertness; J = excitation; K = increased pulse rate and blood pressure; L = insomnia; M = loss of appetite; N = illusions and hallucinations; O = poor perception of time and distance; P = relaxed inhibitions; Q = increased appetite; R = slow and shallow breathing; S = clammy skin; T = convulsions; U = coma; V = possible death; W = dilated pupils; X = weak and rapid pulse; Y = agitation; Z = increase in body temperature; AA = longer, more intense "trip" episodes; BB = fatigue; CC = paranoia; DD = possible psychosis

(Source: *Drugs of Abuse*, 1989 Edition, US Department of Justice)

The information in this handbook is subject to change without notice. These changes may take effect before the next handbook is published. Actions by federal and state governments, the board of trustees, administration, and faculty of the university may produce such changes.

MEDICAL AMNESTY PRACTICE

Mastodon HERDS (Helping to Educate and Respond to Drinking Situations)

Alcohol and other drug misuse is a concern in higher education. There are situations that arise where an individual may have consumed an unsafe quantity of alcohol or ingested some type of drug that is harmful. Being active participants in a caring community means that we need to encourage the seeking of medical assistance in emergency situations. It is with this philosophy in mind that Purdue Fort Wayne wants to reduce barriers in help-seeking behavior by its community of learners. To induce this behavior, the university will, as a practice, waive charging a student with a violation of the Code of Student Right, Responsibilities, and Conduct if the reporting student calls for emergency assistance (911), stays with the student who is having a potential emergency situation, and complies with emergency officials by being forthright in providing information. It is our hope that this bystander behavior will reduce the likelihood of critical injuries and deaths due to overconsumption of alcohol.

ACADEMIC REGULATIONS AND UNIVERSITY POLICIES

The Regulations, Policies, Rights, and Responsibilities section of the undergraduate bulletin is the go-to guide for a wide array of Purdue Fort Wayne. Go here to learn about many topics, including academic honesty, attendance, final examinations, grade appeals, release of student information, and smoking. Go to catalog.pfw.edu for more information.

COMMUNICATE, ASSESS, REFER, AND EDUCATE (CARE) TEAM

Purdue Fort Wayne is committed to helping students succeed academically, professionally, and socially. Because of this, the university provides guidance and resources to those who may be having challenges. These vary from class performance to self-destructive behavior. If you are concerned about a student, please complete a CARE Team Referral Form at pfw.edu/care.

If you believe that a student may be in immediate danger—or a threat to themselves or others—call **911 immediately**. The student can then receive assistance from trained emergency personnel.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBER: 911

ACTIVE SHOOTER

Outdoors: take cover. Indoors: leave building if possible; call 911 if possible; find shelter immediately if you can't leave. Shelter in place: take shelter in a room, closet, or other space; barricade the door if possible and turn off the lights; stay away from the door; spread out and avoid groups; call 911 if possible; silence cell phones and similar devices; remain quiet and wait for emergency personnel; show your hands to the police.

ALARMS

Continuous alarm and strobe lights: get out of the building immediately and call 911.

Warning Siren: (Indicates severe weather is in the area)
Move to a lower-level shelter or corridor and stay away from windows.

BOMB THREAT/SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE

Leave it alone; evacuate the area immediately; call 911.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, OR RADIOLOGICAL AGENT SPILL OR RELEASE

Call 911; evacuate if necessary; secure the area; assist the injured.

EXPLOSION

Evacuate the building and leave the area; take cover under a table or desk if you can't evacuate; call 911; *if trained*, administer first aid or basic life support.

FIRE/SMOKE

Activate fire alarm as you leave the building. When you are at a safe distance, call 911.

LOSS OF BUILDING UTILITIES

Water or gas leak, flood, or major utility failure: Call University Police at 16827 only if it is an emergency. Don't call 911 unless you require immediate emergency assistance.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Call 911; don't move the person unless safety dictates; *if trained*, administer first aid or basic life support.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

Call 911 if the situation appears violent or life threatening.