

Drug Free Campus Policy

1. Minot State University recognizes the serious problems created by the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. In response to this awareness Minot State University is committed to:
 - establish and enforce clear campus policies regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs
 - educate members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol and other drug abuse
 - create a campus environment that promotes the individual's responsibility to himself/herself and to the campus community
 - provide resources through counseling and referral services for students who experience alcohol and/or drug problems.
2. Students concerned about their own alcohol and drug use or about that of others are encouraged to contact the MSU Student Affairs Office or the University Student Health Center.

I. Standards of Conduct

The university prohibits the use, possession and/or sale of alcoholic beverages in classrooms, laboratories, bathrooms, offices, residence halls, university housing units, athletic facilities, university vehicles, other campus building areas, public campus areas or in outdoor campus areas.

1. An alcoholic beverage is any fluid or solid capable of being converted into a fluid, suitable for human consumption, and having an alcoholic content of more than 1/2 of 1% by volume, including alcohol, beer, lager beer, ale, porter, naturally fermented wine, treated wine, blended wine, fortified wine, sparkling wine, distilled liquors, blended distilled liquors, and any brewed fermented, or distilled liquor fit for use for beverage purposes or any mixture of the same, and fruit juices.
2. University groups and recognized organizations may not use their funds for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.
3. On-campus parties at which alcoholic beverages are consumed are prohibited.
4. Sale of alcoholic beverages by university groups or recognized student organizations is strictly forbidden. (This is to include any action that can be remotely construed as alcohol sale such as charging admission to parties, passing the hat, selling empty cups, selling tickets, etc.)
5. Alcoholic beverages (such as kegs or cases of beer) may not be used as awards or prizes in connection with events or activities sponsored by university groups or organizations.
6. Alcohol/drugs are not to be represented in any academic or instructional setting or in any campus publication in a manner which would:
 - a. encourage any form of alcohol abuse or place emphasis on quantity and frequency of use.
 - b. portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems of students or as necessary to social, sexual, or academic success.
 - c. associate consumption of alcoholic beverages with the performance of tasks that require skilled reactions such as the operation of specialized equipment, motor vehicles, or athletic performance.

7. The use of alcoholic beverages during all public events held on the MSU campus is strictly forbidden except as provided by this subsection.
 - a. This policy does not apply to homes furnished to institution officials, family housing, married student housing, faculty housing or off-campus guest housing.
 - b. Alcoholic beverages may be permitted, subject to applicable state and local laws and ordinances, at events in facilities or upon land owned by the institution pursuant to a permit signed by the institution's chief executive or designee. The permit must describe the nature of the event and the date(s), time(s) and place where consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted. The permit may be for a single event or for events occurring periodically at the designated place during a period of not more than one year.

The use, consumption, and possessing of any narcotic, dangerous drug, and/or controlled substance by any student or employee of the university for which said student or employee does not have a legal license or valid prescription is strictly prohibited. The unlicensed distribution or sale of any narcotic, dangerous drug, or controlled substance by any student or employee of the university is strictly prohibited.

When such activity occurs on campus, the university shall initiate appropriate measures, which may include disciplinary action. When such activity occurs off the premises of the campus, the university nevertheless may consider initiating disciplinary action if the university determines that the activity has a substantial adverse effect upon the university or upon individuals of the university community. Violators will be subject to penalties, which may include separation from the university.

II. The Law

State and Federal law will be regarded as the principal bodies of rules governing the use of alcohol/drugs for MSU students. Each person will be held responsible for his/her own behavior. While laws vary from town to town and state to state, some regulations govern all American citizens. You should be aware of all federal, and local laws, as well as MSU alcohol policy. Ignorance does not eliminate your liability.

ALCOHOL

1. The state of North Dakota requires that individuals be at least 21 years of age to buy, possess, and consume alcoholic beverages.
2. It is illegal to give or sell alcohol to an individual under the age of 21.
3. It is illegal to have an open container of alcohol in any vehicle.
4. It is illegal to serve alcohol to an intoxicated person.
5. It is illegal to sell alcohol of any kind without a license or permit.
6. Organizations are not immune from prosecution for a legal violation. The officers of that group are usually the parties cited, but every group member is liable.
7. Driving while intoxicated (.08 blood alcohol content) is a criminal offense.
8. Being intoxicated is not a legal defense for any charge, including assault, rape, vandalism, slander, manslaughter or accident.
9. If an underage person is involved in a drinking/driving crash after leaving a party, the victim(s) of the crash may sue both the person at fault and those who provided the alcohol.

DUI

1. What Happens To Your Operator's License If You're Stopped?

Under the current law, if you're stopped for DUI, the arresting officer can take your operator's license ON THE SPOT!

If your BAC is .08 percent or more, your license will be suspended under the following guidelines:

- a. First DUI: 91 days suspension.
- b. Second DUI in five years: 364 days
- c. Third DUI in five years: two years

If you refuse to take a BAC test or a preliminary breath test (PBT), your license will be revoked for one to four years, depending on your record of past DUI offenses.

A work driving permit can only be issued to first offenders who have served at least 30 days of the 91 days suspension. Work permits cannot be issued to repeat offenders or to those who have refused to take a BAC or PBT test.

If you drive while your license is suspended, you will serve four consecutive days in jail and be fined up to \$500.

The cost of reinstating your license after a DUI suspension is \$50.

2. What Happens If You're Convicted?

In addition to losing your drivers license, you also face mandatory fines and/or jail sentences:

- a. First conviction: \$250 fine.
- b. Second conviction within five years: \$500 fine and four days in jail or 10 days community service.
- c. Third conviction within five years: \$1,000 fine and 180 days in jail.
- d. Fourth conviction within seven years: \$1,000 fine and 180 days in jail.

All convicted offenders are also required to undergo an alcohol addiction evaluation, and whose proof of evaluation and of completion of recommended treatment before his or her driver's license can be reinstated.

DUI convictions, refusals to take DUI tests, and driving with a BAC of .08 percent or more in another state apply in North Dakota.

3. What Happens If You Cause Death or Serious Injury?

If you cause serious injury to another while you are driving under the influence, you will spend 1 year in jail in addition to your sentence if you are 18 and over. If you are under 18 years old then you will spend 90 days imprisonment.

4. What Happens To Your Insurance?

If you are convicted of DUI, if you refuse to take a BAC or PBT test, or if you are driving with a BAC of .08 percent or more, your annual car insurance rates could double or even triple.

5. Driving while under the influence of alcohol while being accompanied by a minor will push the offense to a Class A misdemeanor.

DRUGS

1. **Schedule I:** Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin (Shrooms), Other Hallucinogens, Methualone (Quaaludes), Pencyclidine (PCP), and MDA.

To possess:

Maximum penalty: Class C Felony, for which a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

To manufacture, sell, deliver (or have intent):

Maximum penalty: Class A felony, for which a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed for narcotics. Class B felony, for which a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed for other Schedule I drugs.

2. **Schedule II:** Morphine, Demerol, Codeine, Percodan, Percocet, Fentanyl, Dilaudid, Seconal, Nembutal, Cocaine, Amphetamines, and other opium and opium extracts and narcotics.

To Possess:

Maximum penalty: Class C Felony, for which a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

To manufacture, sell, or deliver (or have intent):

Maximum penalty: Class A felony, for which a maximum penalty of twenty years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed for Schedule II narcotics. Class B felony, for which a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed for other Schedule II drugs.

3. **Schedule III:** Certain barbiturates such as amobarbitol and codeine containing medicine such as Fiorinal #3, Doriden, Tylenol #3, Empirim #3, and codeine-based cough suppressants such as Tussionex and Hycomine.

To possess:

Maximum penalty: Class C felony, for which a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

To manufacture, sell, deliver (or have intent):

Maximum penalty: Class B felony, for which a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

4. **Schedule IV:** Barbiturates, narcotics and stimulants including Valium, Talwin, Librium Equantil, Darvon, Darvocet, Pacidyl, Tranzene, Serax, Ionamin (yellow jackets).

To possess:

Maximum penalty: Class C felony, for which a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

5. **Schedule V:** Compounds that contain very limited amounts of codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, opium and atropine, such as terpine Hydrate with codeine, Robitussin AC.

To possess:

Maximum penalty: Class C felony, for which a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment, a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

To manufacture, sell, deliver (or have intent):

Maximum penalty: Class A misdemeanor, for which a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment, a fine of one thousand dollars, or both may be imposed.

6. **Schedule VI:** Marijuana, THC, Hashish, Hash Dil, Tetrahydrocannabinol.

To possess:

Maximum penalty: Class A felony, (100 lbs. or more), for which a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

Except for: Possession of more than one ounce is a Class B felony, for which a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed. Possession of ½ to one ounce is a Class A misdemeanor for which a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment, a fine of two thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed. Possession of less than ½ ounce is a Class B misdemeanor for which a maximum penalty of 30 days imprisonment, a fine of one thousand dollars, or both may be imposed. This increases to a Class A misdemeanor if in possession while operating a motor vehicle is automatically a Class A misdemeanor.

To manufacture, sell, deliver (or have intent):

Maximum penalty: Class B felony, for which a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, a fine of ten thousand dollars, or both, may be imposed.

III. Health Risks

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE:

1. Physical Effects
 - a. Increased heart rate and skin temperature
 - b. Loss of simple muscle control leading to slurred speech, poor coordination, etc.
 - c. Hangover miseries, fatigue, nausea, headache, etc.
2. Mental Effects
 - a. Impaired judgment of space, time, consequences.
 - b. Impaired thinking and reasoning process, poor concentration.
 - c. Loss of inhibitions: exaggerated feelings of anger, fear, anxiety, etc.

Heavy drinking or frequent drinking to intoxication over an extended period can have serious consequences such as:

1. Alcoholism
2. Damage to brain cells
3. Malnutrition
4. Increased risk of cirrhosis, ulcers, heart disease, heart attack and cancers of the liver, mouth, throat and stomach.
5. Degeneration of muscle and bone
6. Blackouts, memory loss
7. Hallucinations
8. Poor concentration
9. Personality disorders and increased tension, anger, isolation
10. DTs or delirium tremens, shaking and hallucinations due to withdrawal from alcohol

EFFECTS OF DRUGS

CLUB DRUGS

Brief Description: Typically used by teenagers and young adults at bars, clubs, concerts, and parties. The most common club drugs include Ecstasy (MDMA), GHB, Rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and acid (LSD).

Street Names: XTC, X (MDMA); Special K, Vitamin K (ketamine); liquid ecstasy, soap (GHB); roofies (Rohypnol).

Effects: Chronic use of MDMA may lead to changes in brain function. GHB abuse can cause coma and seizures. High doses of ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, and other problems. Mixed with alcohol, Rohypnol can incapacitate users and cause amnesia.

Statistics and Trends: The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 0.7% of 8th graders, 0.7% of 10th graders, and 1.0% of 12th graders had abused Rohypnol; 0.7% of 8th graders, 0.6% of 10th graders, and 0.9% of 12th graders had abused GHB; and 1.0% of 8th graders, 0.8% of 10th graders, and 1.3% of 12th graders had abused ketamine at least once in the year prior to their being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

COCAINE

Brief Description: A powerfully addictive drug that is snorted, sniffed, injected, or smoked. Crack is cocaine that has been processed from cocaine hydrochloride to a free base for smoking.

Street Names: Coke, snow, flake, blow, and many others.

Effects: A powerfully addictive drug, cocaine usually makes the user feel euphoric and energetic. Common health effects include heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, and seizures. Large amounts can cause bizarre and violent behavior. In rare cases, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 6 million Americans age 12 and older had abused cocaine in any form and 1.5 million had abused crack at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 2.0% of 8th graders, 3.4% of 10th graders, and 5.2% of 12th graders had abused cocaine in any form and 1.3% of 8th graders, 1.3% of 10th graders, and 1.9% of 12th graders had abused crack at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

HEROIN

Brief Description: An addictive drug that is processed from morphine and usually appears as a white or brown powder.

Street Names: Smack, H, ska, junk, and many others.

Effects: Short-term effects include a surge of euphoria followed by alternately wakeful and drowsy states and cloudy mental functioning. Associated with fatal overdose and—particularly in users who inject the drug—infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 560,000 Americans age 12 and older had abused heroin at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>.

The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 0.8% of 8th graders, 0.8% of 10th graders, and 0.9% of 12th graders had abused heroin at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

INHALANTS

Brief Description: Breathable chemical vapors that users intentionally inhale because of the chemicals' mind-altering effects. The substances inhaled are often common household products that contain volatile solvents or aerosols.

Street Names: Whippets, poppers, snappers.

Effects: Most inhalants produce a rapid high that resembles alcohol intoxication. If sufficient amounts are inhaled, nearly all solvents and gases produce a loss of sensation, and even unconsciousness.

Statistics and Trends: The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 8.3% of 8th graders, 6.6% of 10th graders, and 3.7% of 12th graders had abused inhalants at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

LSD (ACID)

Brief Description: One of the strongest mood-changing drugs. It is sold as tablets, capsules, liquid, or on absorbent paper.

Street Names: Acid, blotter, and many others.

Effects: Unpredictable psychological effects. With large enough doses, users experience delusions and visual hallucinations. Physical effects include increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; sleeplessness; and loss of appetite.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 666,000 Americans age 12 and older had abused LSD at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 1.1% of 8th graders, 1.9% of 10th graders, and 2.1% of 12th graders had abused LSD at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

MARIJUANA

Brief Description: The most commonly used illegal drug in the U.S. The main active chemical is THC.

Street Names: Pot, ganga, weed, grass, and many others.

Effects: Short-term effects include memory and learning problems, distorted perception, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 25 million Americans age 12 and

older had abused marijuana at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 10.3% of 8th graders, 24.6% of 10th graders, and 31.7% of 12th graders had abused marijuana at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

MDMA (ECSTASY)

Brief Description: A drug that has stimulant and psychedelic properties. It is taken orally as a capsule or tablet.

Street Names: XTC, X, Adam, hug, beans, love drug.

Effects: Short-term effects include feelings of mental stimulation, emotional warmth, enhanced sensory perception, and increased physical energy. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 2.1 million Americans age 12 and older had abused MDMA at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 1.5% of 8th graders, 3.5% of 10th graders, and 4.5% of 12th graders had abused MDMA at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

METHAMPHETAMINE

Brief Description: An addictive stimulant that is closely related to amphetamine, but has longer lasting and more toxic effects on the central nervous system. It has a high potential for abuse and addiction.

Street Names: Speed, meth, chalk, ice, crystal, glass.

Effects: Increases wakefulness and physical activity and decreases appetite. Chronic, long-term use can lead to psychotic behavior, hallucinations, and stroke.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 1.9 million Americans age 12 and older had abused methamphetamine at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 1.1% of 8th graders, 1.6% of 10th graders, and 1.7% of 12th graders had abused methamphetamine at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

TOBACCO/NICOTINE

Brief Description: One of the most heavily used addictive drugs in the U.S.

Effects: Nicotine is highly addictive. The tar in cigarettes increases a smoker's risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, nearly 73 million Americans age 12 and older had used a tobacco product at least once in the month prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 7.1% of 8th graders, 14.0% of 10th graders, and 21.6%

of 12th graders had used cigarettes and 3.2% of 8th graders, 6.1% of 10th graders, and 6.6% of 12th graders had used smokeless tobacco at least once in the month prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

PCP/PHENCYCLIDINE

Brief Description: Illegally manufactured in labs and sold as tablets, capsules, or colored powder. It can be snorted, smoked, or eaten. Developed in the 1950s as an IV anesthetic, PCP was never approved for human use because of problems during clinical studies, including intensely negative psychological effects.

Street Names: Angel dust, ozone, wack, rocket fuel, and many others.

Effects: Many PCP users are brought to emergency rooms because of overdose or because of the drug's unpleasant psychological effects. In a hospital or detention setting, people high on PCP often become violent or suicidal.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 187,000 Americans age 12 and older had abused PCP at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study does not measure PCP use among 8th and 10th graders but showed that 0.9% of 12th graders had abused PCP at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

Brief Description: Prescription drugs that are abused or used for nonmedical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed to treat pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity).

Street Names: Commonly used opioids include oxycodone (OxyContin), propoxyphene (Darvon), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), and diphenoxylate (Lomotil). Common central nervous system depressants include barbiturates such as pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal), and benzodiazepines such as diazepam (Valium) and alprazolam (Xanax). Stimulants include dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine) and methylphenidate (Ritalin).

Effects: Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures, and irregular heartbeat.

Statistics and Trends: In 2006, 16.2 million Americans age 12 and older had taken a prescription pain reliever, tranquilizer, stimulant, or sedative for nonmedical purposes at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health; <http://www.samhsa.gov/>. The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 2.7% of 8th graders, 7.2% of 10th graders, and 9.6% of 12th graders had abused Vicodin and 1.8% of 8th graders, 3.9% of 10th graders, and 5.2% of 12th graders had abused OxyContin for nonmedical purposes at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

STEROIDS (ANABOLIC)

Brief Description: Mostly synthetic substances similar to the male sex hormone testosterone. Some people, especially athletes, abuse anabolic steroids to enhance performance and appearance. Abuse of anabolic steroids can lead to serious health problems, some of which are irreversible.

Effects: Major effects of steroid abuse can occur due to hormone imbalances in the body. In males, adverse effects may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, adverse effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and deepened voice. In teenagers, growth may be halted prematurely and permanently. Other adverse effects can include severe acne, high blood pressure and jaundice. In some rare cases liver and kidney tumors or even cancer may develop.

Statistics and Trends: The NIDA-funded 2007 Monitoring the Future Study showed that 0.8% of 8th graders, 1.1% of 10th graders, and 1.4% of 12th graders had abused anabolic steroids at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.

Source: Monitoring the Future <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>.

IV. Where To Turn For Help

Minot State University offers counseling services which can be used for referrals to appropriate support agencies for individuals seeking assistance in drug and alcohol evaluation, intervention, treatment, and aftercare. Students may initiate help for themselves or others by contacting the Student Development and Health Center.

Other agencies in addition to those listed below may be found in the yellow pages of the telephone book under "Alcoholism Treatment" and "Drug Abuse Information and Treatment."

AL-ANON
839-6091 or 838-2737
700 16th Ave SW
515 5th Ave NW
Minot, ND 58701

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS—515 CLUB
838-2740
515 5th Ave NW
Minot, ND 58701

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS—700 CLUB
839-6091
700 16th Ave SW
Minot, ND 58701

ALCOHOL EDUCATION/ALCOHOLIC COUNSELING
857-8500
North Central Human Service Center
1015 S. Broadway, Suite 18
Minot, ND 58701

EATON AND ASSOCIATES
839-0474
1705 4th Ave NW
Minot, ND 58703

GATEWAY COUNSELING CENTER
838-4606
Jane A. Hull
1809 S. Broadway, Suite R
Minot, ND 58701

MAFB MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC
723-5527
10 Missile Ave.
Minot Air Force Base, ND 58705-5000

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
852-9113
13 1st Ave. SW
Minot, ND 58701

TRINITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
857-5998
1900 8th Ave SE
Minot, ND 58701

VILLAGE FAMILY SERVICES
852-3328
20 1st St. SW
Minot, ND 58701

V. Violation Sanctions for Students

Disciplinary action will be adjudicated as outlined in the Student Conduct Policy in the Student Handbook for violation of drugs and alcohol policies. Individual students or organizations found in violation of MSU policy may be subject to one or more of the following disciplinary actions as well as subject to prosecution by the appropriate civil authorities.

1. **EVICTION**—is the formal removal of a student from University housing.
2. **WITHHOLDING TRANSCRIPTS & GRADES**—is a refusal by the University to provide transcripts and grades to the student, to other institutions, to employers and to other agencies.
3. A **FINE**—is the imposition of a monetary penalty. Besides its use as a disciplinary sanction, it may also be used to compensate the University for a monetary loss.
4. A **WARNING**—is a discussion of misconduct which becomes a matter of at least temporary record.
5. **PROBATION**—indicates that continued enrollment is conditional upon good behavior during a specified period. It is a matter of temporary record and may include specific restriction of activity.
6. **SUSPENSION**—is a temporary withdrawal of the privilege of enrolling in the University for a specific period. Suspensions may be deferred to allow completion of an academic term, after which it is automatically invoked. During a period of deferment, the suspension may be enacted immediately by the university administration, if additional misconduct occurs.

7. **EXPULSION**—is the withdrawal of enrollment privileges with no promise of reinstatement at any time and no opportunity for review for at least one year.