



PROVIDENCE
COLLEGE

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 Report

September 27, 2018

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Introduction

The U.S. Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (amending the Higher Education Act and as amended by the Higher Education Opportunities Act of 2008). In compliance with these regulations, Providence College has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by its students and employees, which includes enforcement of policies and standards of conduct with respect to behavior on College property and behavior at any College-sponsored events both in the United States and overseas. The following information is included in this publication: (1) College standards of conduct and policies regarding alcohol and drugs, and possible sanctions for violating these community standards and policies; (2) criminal sanctions for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol; (3) health risks associated with drugs and alcohol; and (4) resources for students dealing with issues regarding the illicit use and abuse of alcohol and drugs. On a biennial basis, the College's alcohol and other drugs policies, and its education and prevention programs, are reviewed, updated, amended, and enhanced as necessary and appropriate.

Standards of Conduct

Providence College prohibits the unlawful and unauthorized possession, use, abuse, sale, or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances on campus. Any violation of College policies and/or local, state or federal laws will result in disciplinary action and the involvement of law enforcement agencies when deemed appropriate. The term "campus" means (1) any building or property owned or controlled by the College within the College's reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the College in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) property within the College's reasonably contiguous geographic area that is owned by the College but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Alcohol Policy

Alcohol abuse and underage alcohol use at Providence College have been recognized as serious challenges that jeopardize the safety, well-being, and success of students and the College community. The College is actively working to address alcohol and other drug-related problems at PC and in the surrounding community by:

- providing education
- promoting a change in the campus culture regarding alcohol
- promoting alcohol-free social options
- reducing alcohol availability
- developing alcohol policies and increasing the consistency of enforcement
- reducing the marketing of alcohol
- conducting early intervention
- providing treatment and referrals

Alcohol Regulations – Limits and Restrictions

The College is committed to a clear, meaningful and well-publicized set of limitations and consequences that hold students accountable for alcohol-related behaviors (*BOTH on and off campus*) and provide necessary educational, monitoring and support elements.

Providence College students are expected to comply with local, state, and federal laws relating to the use of alcohol. The College will not tolerate conduct that disrupts the campus or the academic or residential environment, or jeopardizes the safety of another person. Rhode Island law, applicable to all PC students regardless of home state or country, makes it illegal for anyone under age 21 to purchase, arrange to have purchased, transport, possess, consume, or carry alcoholic beverages.

Regardless of age, the unlawful use of alcohol, drunk and disorderly conduct (including assault and battery and property damage), and violation of any regulations listed below are considered serious offenses and will result in disciplinary action and possible sanctions through the Office of Community Standards and/or the Office of Residence Life.

Moreover, the College reserves the right to confiscate alcohol, alcohol paraphernalia, and false identifications pursuant to a violation and as circumstances require. Confiscated items will be disposed of, and will not be returned under any circumstances. Confiscated false identifications will be submitted to the Office of Public Safety.

All members of the Providence College community are responsible for abiding by the regulations that prohibit the unlawful and unauthorized possession, use, abuse, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and paraphernalia. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a) Underage possession or consumption of alcohol anywhere on College property, at College-sponsored events, student organization/club/team events, or off-campus establishments.
- b) The use, sale, possession, or distribution of alcohol by or to underage persons anywhere on College property or at College-sponsored events, or off-campus establishments.
- c) The possession or consumption of alcohol in restricted areas or on city property, streets, and sidewalks. Regardless of age, no one may drink from or possess an open container of alcohol in restricted areas, city property (streets and sidewalks), or common areas on campus. Open containers of alcohol are prohibited on the streets of Providence and could result in arrests and legal action.
- d) The sale, distribution or dispensing of alcohol without a permit in any premises, building, apartment, or other place used by any club, association, social, or organization to the members thereof, their guests, or other persons.
- e) On-campus possession of hard liquor by any student of any age, with the limited exception of purchase and consumption of such beverages at McPhail's by those 21 years or older.
- f) Intoxication, regardless of age, whether in public or in private. Symptoms of intoxication include slurred speech, impaired motor coordination and balance, or nausea. Severe intoxication may involve the inability to walk or stand, loss of consciousness, or vomiting.
- g) Encouraging or contributing to the intoxication of another person.
- h) Operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.
- i) Excessive alcohol consumption requiring medical transport, and/or the consumption of alcohol while using prescription or over-the-counter medication where such alcohol-drug combinations are inadvisable such that medical transport is necessary.
- j) The on-campus use or possession of paraphernalia specifically associated with the consumption of alcohol (e.g. funnels, beer-pong tables, shot glasses, any item associated with drinking games, etc.).
- k) The possession by a student, students, or student groups of central alcohol sources (including kegs, beer balls, punch bowls, etc.) on campus or at student organization events that occur either on campus or off campus. However, this policy *does not prohibit* a student over the age of 21 from possessing a common source container off campus as long as that student(s) is not in violation of other College policies or any law, regulation, or ordinance.
- l) The possession or storage of excessive amounts of alcohol on campus by students. An excessive amount of alcohol is defined as any amount in excess of six (6) standard drinks per person at any given time. One standard drink is equivalent to a 12 ounce beer or a 5 ounce glass of wine. Providence College reserves the right to

limit and/or dispose of any excessive or unsafe amounts of alcohol at the discretion of College officials. This regulation is a limitation on possession and storage and in no way is meant to suggest that the consumption of 6 standard drinks or fewer during a single episode is safe, healthy, or appropriate.

m) The possession of alcoholic beverages in the following residence halls: McDermott, Raymond, McVinney and Guzman as students living in these halls are all, or are nearly all, under the age of 21.

n) The possession, consumption, or storage of alcohol in common areas of individual suites and apartments by students age 21 years or older if any resident of the suite/apartment is under age 21.

o) The possession or consumption by students 21 or older of open containers of alcohol in the common areas of individual suites or apartments whenever guests/visitors under the age of 21 are present. Otherwise, students 21 years or older may possess, consume, and store alcohol in the privacy of their individual residence hall rooms except as prohibited by law or other policies in the Student Handbook.

p) Violation(s) of the regulations for Student Organization Events (*refer to the Student Activities section of the Student Handbook*).

q) The possession, distribution, use or consumption of powdered alcohol in any form at any location on or off campus.

Please refer to the General Policies section of the Student Handbook for more detailed information.

Responsibility for Room and Guests

All resident students are responsible for the behavior of their guests whether or not those guests are students of the College, and all regulations applicable to resident students shall apply to their guests. Students will be held responsible for behavior that takes place in their residence hall room, including but not limited to the possession or storage of alcohol by roommates or guests.

Medical Amnesty

A student who calls for medical amnesty on behalf of another person, or for oneself, due to use or abuse of alcohol or drugs will not be subject to disciplinary action for the following conduct violation(s) only: use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs. There is no limit to the number of times a student can call on behalf of someone else who needs medical attention and be immune from this specific Code violation. The College will not notify Providence Police of the incident as a result of a call for medical attention unless Providence Police assistance is needed to address other criminal activity; including the sale of illegal drugs and/or the possession of a large quantity of illegal drugs. In that event, the College's caller amnesty policy does not preclude law enforcement authorities from making alcohol and drug related arrests or filing criminal charges.

If a student, or student group, calls on behalf of another student, that student/group is required to remain with the student experiencing the emergency until medical attention arrives. The Medical Amnesty Policy will not be granted to students who are confronted by College personnel prior to the request for medical assistance.

The student needing medical assistance will be required to meet with the dean of students, or designee, and may be expected to participate in an alcohol/drug education program and/or referral for assessment. The policy also does not preclude the College from contacting the student's parent(s) or guardian(s). The student will also be responsible for the costs associated with a hospital transport, treatment, assessment, or property damages.

In cases where extreme or repeat violations of the Code of Conduct occur, the dean of students will determine if interim measures and/or disciplinary action are required out of concern for the safety and welfare of the student and the College community.

Hospital Transports

In the event a College official in his/her official capacity and at his/her sole discretion believes a student requires medical assessment and/or transportation to a hospital due to alcohol consumption, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) or other medical professional(s) will be summoned to evaluate the student. Students determined to need medical attention for intoxication by an EMT or other medical professional will be transported to an area hospital with or without that student's consent.

Any student transported to a hospital due to alcohol consumption from the College campus or a College-sponsored activity/event is required to:

- Meet with an on-call administrator upon return to campus from the hospital,
- Pay for the cost of the ambulance transport and other related costs,
- Participate in an appropriate alcohol education program as determined by the Office of Community Standards, and
- Meet with a representative from the Personal Counseling Center, and
- Go home with a parent or guardian the following weekend.

In addition, any student transported to a hospital for intoxication will:

- Participate in an Office of Community Standards Hearing and receive additional sanctions as appropriate.
- Have his/her parent/guardian notified.

Providence College Conduct Hearings and Sanctions for Alcohol Violations

Students accused of a violation of the Code of Conduct and Community Standards pertaining to alcohol or drugs are required to participate in the disciplinary hearing process. The hearing officer(s) will determine whether or not a student is responsible for the violation(s) and sanctioned appropriately if found responsible. Sanctions, ranging from warnings and alcohol education programs to separation of the student from the College (through suspension or dismissal) especially in cases of major and/or multiple offenses, are applied consistently, fairly and with an appreciation for the particular circumstances of the matter. The sanctioning process is educational in nature and designed in part to demonstrate to students that they will be held accountable for their actions in both the College setting and beyond. In some instances, including cases of a serious nature or in instance of recidivism, the College will impose sanctions beyond the educational realm to protect community standards and community safety.

The Office of Community Standards (OCS) and the Office of Residence Life may employ whatever sanctions deemed appropriate by the hearing officer(s) as pertains to a particular alcohol or drug conduct violation. At a minimum, every student found responsible for an alcohol or drug conduct violation will be required to participate in an appropriate educational sanction and will receive a disciplinary warning. In addition, a student found responsible for an alcohol or drug violation, will automatically has his/her housing assignment and privileges (including on- or off-campus eligibility and the ability to participate in housing selection) reviewed. The OCS has enunciated general and graduated guidelines for alcohol or drug conduct violations below; however, these guidelines are not absolute or exhaustive. Sanctions are applied as appropriate given all circumstances.

The following sanctions may be imposed for violation of the alcohol policy:

- First Offense: Disciplinary warning, mandatory participation in an alcohol educational offering, civic engagement experience, reflection component, \$60 fine, review of housing privileges. Referral to the Personal Counseling Center for assessment as appropriate. Students transported to the hospital due to alcohol use face additional requirements (see above).

- Second Offense: Disciplinary probation (for an offense that occurs within one calendar year of the first offense), mandatory participation in an alcohol educational offering, civic engagement experience, reflection component, parental notification, \$100 fine, review of housing privileges, and referral to Personal Counseling Center for assessment as appropriate.
- Third Offense: Possible deferred suspension, suspension, or dismissal, \$150 fine, mandatory participation in an appropriate alcohol intervention offering, civic engagement experience, parental notification, community mentor assignment, referral to the Personal Counseling Center for assessment and review of housing privileges.

It should be noted that fines are used in part to support alcohol educational opportunities and alcohol-and drug-free social/recreational opportunities for students.

Drug Policy

The possession, use, distribution and/or sale of any illegal drug, and the misuse of prescription drugs, are violations of federal and state law and College policy. The College cooperates with federal, state and local law enforcement investigations and efforts aimed at controlling the possession, use, distribution and sale of illegal drugs, including the non-medical use, sale, or distribution of prescription drugs. By law, use of prescription drugs is limited to those for whom the prescription has been issued.

Any student using, dealing, selling, or distributing illegal drugs on campus or off campus may be dismissed from the College pursuant to the College's disciplinary procedures. The possession, use, or distribution of drug paraphernalia (e.g., pipes, glassware, and other items) is strictly forbidden. For purposes of any disciplinary hearing, the College will conclude that a student is dealing in drugs if the student is found to have possessed a large quantity of illegal drugs. For example, more than two ounces of marijuana and more than four grams of cocaine would constitute a large quantity of these illegal drugs. Judgments with respect to quantity will be made concerning any other illegal drugs. The College may be obligated to notify law enforcement authorities for drug violations on campus.

Providence College prohibits the unauthorized possession, use, sale, or distribution of drug paraphernalia. In addition, students are prohibited from knowingly being present in a room or space where an illegal drug is being used, whether or not they are using or observed using the illegal drugs.

The following sanctions may be imposed for violation of the drug policy regarding use or possession of marijuana and derivative(s):

- First Offense: Disciplinary probation, mandatory participation in a drug educational offering, parental notification, civic engagement experience, reflection component, \$100 fine, review of housing privileges. Referral to the Personal Counseling Center for assessment as appropriate.
- Second Offense: Disciplinary probation and possible deferred suspension or suspension, mandatory participation in a drug educational offering, civic engagement experience, reflection component, parental notification, \$500 fine, review of housing privileges, and referral to the Personal Counseling Center for assessment.
- Third Offense: Suspension.

The following sanctions may be imposed for violation of the drug policy regarding distribution or sale of marijuana and derivative(s), or drug paraphernalia:

- Providing marijuana to others, compensation not involved: \$200 fine, disciplinary probation or possible suspension or dismissal, notification to parents/guardian, participation in drug educational offering.
- Providing marijuana, compensation involved: Suspension or possible dismissal.

- Possession of drug paraphernalia: \$100 fine, disciplinary probation, notification to parents/guardian, confiscation of paraphernalia.

Legal Sanctions

Drugs

Legal sanctions are provided by state and federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of controlled substances and illicit drugs. These sanctions vary, depending upon the character of the drug—e.g., heroin, cocaine, marijuana; upon the quantity, by volume, of the drugs possessed or distributed; upon the circumstances surrounding the sale or distribution on or near school premises or distribution to persons under the age of 18; and upon whether the offense is a first offense or a subsequent one. Under state law, the legal sanctions include imprisonment, fine, parole, community service, counseling and rehabilitation referral, and the forfeiture of real and personal property connected with the offense. The imprisonment may be up to imprisonment for life and a fine up to \$1 million. For certain offenses involving the sale and distribution of drugs, mandatory minimum sanctions are imposed under state law. These minimum mandatory sentences may be as much as 20 years imprisonment. Similar sanctions are imposed under federal law. Refer to the State of Rhode Island General Laws Title 21, Chapter 21-28 and Title 31, Chapter 31-27-2 for further information pertaining to state drug violations.

Alcohol

Sanctions are provided by state law for the unlawful possession and distribution of alcohol.

- Possession and/or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of 21 or the carrying of an open container for alcoholic beverages may result in sanctions or fines of up to \$950, with minimum fines ranging from \$150 for the first offense to \$450 for the third offense. Additional sanctions may include thirty (30) hours of community service, minimum sixty (60) day suspension of his/her driver's license, and a substance abuse assessment by a licensed substance abuse professional.
- Sanctions are imposed upon an adult who furnishes alcoholic beverages to a person under the age of 21 and these sanctions may be up to a fine of \$1,000 and six (6) months imprisonment.
- The use by a minor of a false identification card for the purposes of unlawfully obtaining alcoholic beverages is an offense which carries a minimum sanction of \$100.
- Consumption of an alcoholic beverage while operating a motor vehicle may result in a fine of \$300, sixty (60) hours of community service, driver's license suspension, and/or imprisonment for up to one year. Sanctions involving motor vehicle offenses are determined by blood alcohol concentration and number of violations.

Details on legal sanctions under federal and state law can be found under the State of Rhode Island General Laws Title 3, Chapter 3-8 (Alcohol – Regulation of Sales) and Title 31, Chapter 31-27 (Motor Vehicle Offenses).

Office of Community Standards

Providence College will impose appropriate sanctions for violation of the above standards. These sanctions may include dismissal from the College, suspension, deferred suspension, referral for legal prosecution, civic engagement, fines, referral for participation in a substance abuse, counseling and/or education program, or disciplinary probation and such other penalties as may be determined in accordance with the College's disciplinary procedures.

Health Risks

Progression from one drug to another can be a pattern. Cigarettes and alcohol are considered gateway drugs to other drugs. Gateway drugs are drugs that serve as the “gate” or path that almost always precedes the use of illicit drugs such as marijuana, heroin, and LSD.

These gateway drugs serve as almost essential precursors to the use of other drugs and often lead to adoption of the drug-using lifestyle. Gateway drugs, or drugs-of-entry, serve to imitate a novice user to the drug-using world.

The gateway drugs serve as social and psychological precursors to the use of other drugs. The decisions to use tobacco or other gateway drugs set up patterns of behavior that make it easier for a user to go on to the other drugs.

Amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, hallucinogens, marijuana, opiates, PCP, and tranquilizers are packaged under the category of drugs. Abuse of these also causes a wide variety of physical changes throughout the entire body, some severe enough to be irreversible or severe enough to cause sudden death. Depending on the route of entry to its final destination (inhaling, ingesting, snorting), drugs destroy tissue and many organs with their primary effect on the brain. Some drugs are central nervous system stimulants, some depressants. Some date rape drugs such as Rohypnol (roofies) and GHB (liquid x) cause irreversible and permanent memory loss.

The dangers of alcohol and other substance abuse are serious. The ramifications of abuse encompass the physical, psychological, social, economic, and spiritual well-being of the individual. The propensity for addiction is absolute. With onset during development and maturation years, there is greater possibility of progressing through addictive stages more quickly. Because of body chemistry or a genetic predisposition, some individuals, it is believed, tend to become addicted more readily.

To be more specific, some health risks associated with each drug are the following:

Alcohol

- Changes in mood, behavior, coordination, and thought process.
- Increased risk of cancer, cardiovascular disorders, liver and kidney damage, and hypertension.
- It affects immune, endocrine, and reproductive functions.
- It is a central nervous system depressant which, in an acute phase, can cause individuals to lapse into a coma, respiratory arrest, and other health problems.
- Its abuse can predispose infants to abnormalities, more specifically, fetal alcohol syndrome.
- Untreated, chronic alcohol abuse can be fatal. Each year, 100,000 Americans die because of its abuse.

Marijuana

(Pot, Grass, Weed)

- Has a direct effect on the nervous, digestive, and respiratory systems.
- Negatively affects male and female sexuality.
- Impacts cell function, division, and immunity; and pregnancy.
- Possible effect to genetic structure.
- Slows your physical reflexes.
- Makes you forgetful.
- Temporarily impairs short-term memory.
- Alters sense of time.

- Decreases motivation.
- Reduces ability to perform tasks that require concentration, coordination, and swift reactions.
- It can contribute to flat affect/feelings of depression

Cocaine

(Coke, Snow, Freebase, Crack)

- One of the most powerfully addictive drugs.
- A central nervous system stimulant, probably the most potent brain stimulant in nature, causing physiological and psychological changes.
- Damage to the respiratory and immune systems, malnutrition, and seizures.
- Lower-cost forms such as “crack” are especially addictive, making all other effects worse.
- Can cause sleeplessness, increases blood pressure, heart rate, and temperature.
- Can induce muscle spasm, stroke, high fever, and convulsions.
- Strong potential to create psychological dependence and craving because of the intense but brief pleasure it provides.

Heroin

(Junk, H., Horse, mud, brown sugar, smack, black tar, big H, dope)

- Dangers range from damage to personal productivity to death from overdose.
- Heroin is ALWAYS addictive, even in small amounts.
- Withdrawal is very difficult and painful.
- Vomiting (at first use, and later at high doses)
- Sedation preceding coma
- Respiratory depression
- Can impair immune system
- Slow, irregular heart rate
- Irregular blood pressure

Designer Drugs

Designer drugs are a class often associated with “raves,” all-night underground dance parties frequented by teens and college students. Designer drugs are modifications of restricted drugs, made by underground chemists in order to create street drugs that are not specifically listed as controlled (i.e. restricted) by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Ecstasy is an example of a designer drug. In many cases, the designer drugs are more dangerous and more potent than the original drug.

Health risks include:

- Psychiatric disturbances, including panic, anxiety, depression, and paranoia
- Muscle tension
- Nausea
- Blurred vision
- Fainting
- Chills
- Sweating
- Tremor

- Hallucinations
- Sleep problems
- Increased blood pressure and heart rate

Ecstasy

(Ecstasy, XTC, Adam, Clarity, Lover's Speed)

- Chronic use can produce long-lasting, perhaps permanent, brain damage and memory impairment
- May lead to heart attack, strokes, and seizures
- May lead to dehydration, hyperextension, and heart or kidney failure
- High doses can be extremely dangerous, even fatal

Rorohypnol

(Roofies, Rophies, Roche, Forget-me Pill)

Health risks include:

- Amnesia
- Decreased blood pressure
- Drowsiness
- Visual disturbances
- Dizziness
- Confusion
- Gastrointestinal disturbances
- Urine retention

Gamm-hydroxybutyrate (GHB)

(G, liquid ecstasy, grievous bodily harm, Georgia home boy)

Health risks include:

- Central nervous system depressant
- Deep sleep (date rape drugs)
- Drowsiness
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Loss of consciousness
- Loss of reflexes
- Impaired breathing
- Larger doses result in dangerously slowed breathing and heart rates, as well as coma and/or death
- Overdose can occur quickly
- Blurred vision

Hallucinogens

LSD is the most common hallucinogen and is one of the most potent mood-changing chemicals. LSD is classified under Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act and is sold on the street in tablets, capsules, or occasionally in liquid form.

Acute adverse reactions may cause pain, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Flashbacks can occur even when use has ceased.

Health risks include:

- Permanent loss of mental function after frequent use
- Sudden, bizarre changes in behavior that can include attacks on others
- Vastly distorting what is seen and heard so that dangerous situations are caused or overlooked
- Potentially devastating psychiatric effects
- Elevated blood pressure
- Suppressed appetite
- Sleeplessness
- Tremors
- Chronic recurring hallucinations (flashbacks)

In summary, all aspects of alcohol and drug abuse are devastating, but the greatest devastation remaining is the destruction of the human individual and those around you. Misuse, abuse, or addiction to drugs or alcohol can occur at any age. For additional consequences, including information on emerging drugs such as K2/Spice, Salvia, and Bath Salts, review the latest research findings from the National Institute of Health:

- National Institute on Drug Abuse (www.drugabuse.gov)
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (www.niaaa.gov)

Substance Abuse Assistance and Education

Providence College has implemented numerous initiatives to mitigate student alcohol and drug abuse. Below is a description of drug and alcohol counseling options and support services which are available to students through the Personal Counseling Center. The center is primarily responsible for providing services to undergraduate students. However, when appropriate, counselors will assist full-time graduate and continuing education students in obtaining referrals to off-campus programs and agencies.

1. Substance Abuse Counselor

The substance abuse counselor provides assistance in identification, assessment, intervention, treatment, and referral of students who are at a high risk for substance abuse. Students may initiate contact with the substance abuse counselor through the Personal Counseling Center and can also be referred to the substance abuse counselor by a variety of campus offices such as the Office of Residence Life, Office of Community Standards, Office of Student Affairs, and by any concerned parent, friend, or faculty member. Treatment recommendations will vary depending on such factors as drug use history, psychological and physiological effects of usage, and the impact of usage on the student's functioning. Treatment options may include alcohol/drug education classes, individual on-campus counseling, or off-campus referral for further treatment in an outpatient or inpatient setting.

2. Individual Counseling

In addition to counseling provided by the substance abuse counselor, individual counseling is available with Person Counseling Center staff for students with substance abuse issues and those who are dealing with alcohol/drug problems within their families or with friends. Students seeking individual counseling to address their alcohol/drug use may be experiencing a wide range of difficulties within their lives. The initial stages of counseling assist the student in identifying and acknowledging the emotional, behavioral, interpersonal, and physiological impact of their substance abuse as well as determining the most appropriate treatment options.

3. Brief Motivational Interventions

The College employs several brief motivational interventions to support students in their efforts to reduce the harms associated particularly with the abuse of alcohol. Students are generally referred through the Office of Community Standards to participate in the

following program offering: (a) CHOICES, an interactive journaling experience with feedback provided by a Residence life staff, (b) Behavioral Consultation, a brief interview, assessment and feedback session conducted by a Residence Life staff person, and (c) BASICS, a two session alcohol assessment and feedback program designed to assist students in exploring their alcohol use. Students may also self-refer or be referred by other in the Providence College community to participate in these interventions.

4. Referral

The Personal Counseling Center provides referrals for students to off-campus treatment providers as well as outpatient and inpatient treatment programs and community support groups.

5. Ongoing Campus Outreach

The Personal Counseling Center cosponsors with other offices of the College activities and educational workshops throughout the year which address substance use. These include:

- Resource information table at Security Fair/Health Fair/Freshman Orientation Programming and training with residence hall staff
- Programming and training with residence hall staff
- Freshman Orientation programming
- Distribution of information brochures addressing issues of problem identification, how to seek help, available resources, and assisting others in need of services

6. Anonymous Meetings

Inquiries about the availability of Anonymous meetings on and off campus for students, staff, and faculty can be made by contacting the substance abuse counselor. All calls are confidential and can be anonymous.

List of all local AA and NA meetings, including which attract more college-age students, may be obtained at the Personal Counseling Center.

Campus Resource Directory

Student Affairs

Vice President for Student Affairs

Kristine C. Goodwin

Slavin Center 201

865-2143

Assistant Vice President for Student Development & Compliance

Dr. James F. Campbell

Slavin 203

865-2676

Associate Vice President for Student Affairs/Dean of Students

Dr. Steven A. Sears

Slavin Center 102

865-1782

Title IX Deputy Coordinator for Students

Tiffany D. Gaffney

Slavin Center 104

865-2191

Campus Ministry

St. Dominic Chapel (lower level)

Chaplain & Director of Campus Ministry Rev. Peter Martyr J. Yungwirth, O.P.

865-2147

Community Standards

Director for Community Standards

Mark I. Pierce

Slavin Center 206 865-2813

Student Health Center

Lower Bedford Hall

865-2422; EMT, 865-2888 (during academic year when classes are in session)

Director of Health Services

Catherine M. Kelleher, R.N.

Lower Bedford Hall

865-2423

Personal Counseling Center

Director of Personal Counseling

Dr. Rosemary Mugan

Lower Bedford Hall

865-2343

Residence Life

Director of Residence Life

Jana L. Valentine

Slavin Center 105

865-1151

Student Activities & Cultural Programming Office

Director of Student Activities & Cultural Programming

Sharon L. Hay

Slavin Center 106

865-2750