

Compliance Manual

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and Drug-Free Workplace Act

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 (U.S. Public Law 101-226) and the Drug-Free Workplace Act require annual distribution of certain information to all students and employees. This booklet is being provided in compliance with these requirements. This booklet includes the following:

1. campus standards prohibiting unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
2. description of laws pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol;
4. description of drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs;
5. description of sanctions; and
6. a policy statement concerning the disciplining of employees who violate laws and policies concerning illicit drugs and alcohol.

Direct inquiries to the office of Health Promotions & Programs at the Keeling Health Center, 814-393-1949.

State System of Higher Education Drug-Free Workplace Policy Statement

As required by the federal “Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988,” the State System of Higher Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby declares as its policy that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited at any workplace under the authority of the Board of Governors. Any employee violating the policy will be referred to the commonwealth’s employee assistance program and/or disciplined, in an appropriate manner, up to and including termination. Discipline, when appropriate, shall be taken under relevant provisions of collective bargaining agreements, Civil Service Policy, or other Personnel Policies adopted by the Board of Governors.

NOTE: The above policy was adopted by the Board of Governors of the State System of Higher Education on April 20, 1989. Clarion University of PA is a member of the State System.

Disciplinary Sanction

Students violating any of the above unlawful acts are subject to disciplinary actions, up to and including expulsion. Discipline procedures are explained in the *Student Rights, Regulations and Procedures Online* handbook. Since Clarion University is a member of the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, the minimum sanction for illegal sale and distribution of drugs would include separation from the institution and referral or prosecution.

Employees and students may also be subject to arrest for violation of federal, state, and local drug and alcohol laws and ordinances.

Employer Notification

The Drug-Free Workplace Act requires the employee to notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction.

Clarion University Alcohol Policy

Two basic factors dictate Clarion University’s policy on alcohol:

1. Studies indicate that a majority of the misconduct incidents involving students are related to alcohol consumption.
2. Clarion University is a state agency, and as such it cannot authorize, condone, sanction, or otherwise support activities in which state law is violated. The consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under 21 years of age is such a violation.

Because of these factors, the university has adopted regulations under which the following acts constitute student misconduct:

1. the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in or around university and university-supervised facilities and property;
2. the possession or use by, and sale or furnishing of, alcoholic beverages to those under 21 years of age; and
3. the serving of alcoholic beverages to a student which contributes to subsequent misconduct by that student.

In addition to its regulations, the university attempts to provide a program of alcohol awareness, education, treatment, counseling, and information to help students understand the university's alcohol policy and its implementation.

Alcohol On Campus

With the exception of special university events in designated locations with presidential approval, the consumption, possession, or transport of alcohol is prohibited on campus. Student possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in or around university supervised facilities and property is considered an act of misconduct without exception. This prohibition is not a matter of law, but university policy. Simply put, the university's position is that the interests of both the students and the university are best served by an alcohol-free campus. Therefore, students who bring or consume alcoholic beverages on campus will be penalized. Students under 21 years of age who become involved with campus Public Safety will also be subject to citation for underage possession and/or consumption.

Alcohol Off-Campus

In *Kusnir v. Leach*, 1982, the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania affirmed that the university could exercise disciplinary jurisdiction over off-campus conduct. With regard to university alcohol regulations, misconduct off campus can be grounds for disciplinary action.

Both experience and common sense indicate the potential for problems related to our two basic alcohol concerns, illegal activity and misconduct, is greatest as a result of "open" type parties.

Many who attend such parties have no acquaintance or association with the party organizers, whose primary motive is to make money. Typically, alcoholic beverage consumption is the primary focus of the activity, but there is little or no mutual sense of responsibility between party attenders and organizers. Thus, the party participants have little concern if unfortunate events occur during or following a party. While there is always the possibility that underage consumption of alcoholic beverages will get the consumer and/or furnisher into difficulty, it should be obvious that neither university nor law enforcement officials have the resources or inclination to monitor all the off-campus activities of university students. It should be equally obvious, however, that the likelihood of reaction by authorities is much greater in situations where alcoholic beverages are present when the situation involves public disturbance, fighting, indecent acts, or the like. Again, such incidents tend to be associated with "open" type parties. Because "open" type parties have such problematic potential, disciplinary violations associated with such activity are considered serious misconduct acts.

In *Fassett v. Delta Kappa Epsilon*, 1986, The U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, affirmed the criminal culpability of those who furnish alcoholic beverages to minors. The court reasoned that it is a violation of the criminal code for minors to consume alcoholic beverages, and under Pennsylvania law those who furnish alcoholic beverages to a minor were accomplices to the minor in violating the code. The court held, further, that this standard could be applied to civil actions as well.

In defining "furnishing," the court rejected the notion that only the actual server was culpable. An accomplice, said the court, was one whose actions promoted or aided a minor's consumption.

It specifically held that:

1. allowing a party to take place on one's premises with the knowledge that minors will be served alcoholic beverages constitutes being an accomplice, and
2. participating in the planning of a party or in the buying of alcoholic beverages to be served at a party with the knowledge that minors will be served constitutes being an accomplice.

In exercising its disciplinary authority in alcohol violations off campus, the university applies these findings.

Alcohol and Other Drug Violations and Penalties (State and Local)

The following is a listing of the most common alcohol and other drug violations, and their penalties, committed under federal and state law. For a more complete description of the offenses, consult the appropriate federal and state criminal and vehicle codes.

Alcohol Offenses

Misrepresentation of age to secure liquor or malt or brewed beverages.

Penalty: first offense—summary violation, up to \$300 fine and 30 days in jail; second offense—misdemeanor, up to \$4,500 fine and jail. Operator's license will be suspended.*

Purchase, consumption, possession, or transportation of liquor or malt or brewed beverages.

Penalty: first offense—up to \$300 fine and 30 days in jail; second offense—up to \$500 fine and jail. Operator's license will be suspended.*

Representing that minor is of age.

Penalty: misdemeanor, fine of not less than \$300.

Inducement of minors to buy liquor or malt or brewed beverages.

Penalty: misdemeanor, fine of not less than \$300.

Selling or furnishing liquor or malt or brewed beverages to minors.

Penalty: misdemeanor, fine of not less than \$1,000 for the first violation and \$2,500 for each subsequent violation.

***Operator's License Suspensions:**

First offense—90 days

Second offense—1 year

Third offense—2 years

Subsequent offenses—2 years

Manufacture or sale of false identification card.

Penalty: misdemeanor, fine of not less than \$1,000 for first violation and not less than \$2,500 for each subsequent violation.

Carrying a false identification card.

Penalty: summary offenses first violation, fine up to \$300 and up to 30 days in jail; misdemeanor for subsequent violations, fine up to \$500 and jail. Operator's license will be suspended.*

Restrictions on alcoholic beverages.

The driver of any vehicle may not consume any alcoholic beverage or illegal drug.

Penalty: summary, fine up to \$300 and up to 30 days in jail.

Driving under influence of alcohol or controlled substance.

Penalty: misdemeanor, fine of not less than \$300, jail for not less than 48 hours; not less than 30 days in jail for second violation; not less than 90 days in jail for third violation; not less than one year for fourth offense.

Homicide by vehicle while driving under influence.

Penalty: Felony, not less than three years imprisonment, fine, revocation of operating privileges.

Other violations include bringing alcoholic beverages into the state without paying Pennsylvania taxes and selling or offering for sale alcoholic beverages without a liquor license. Violations of these laws can result in fines, imprisonment, and confiscation of vehicles.

Under legislation enacted by the Pennsylvania General Assembly, the following is now law:

Any individual under 21 years of age convicted of attempting to purchase, purchasing, consuming, possessing, or transporting alcoholic beverages, or possessing an identification card falsely identifying the individual as 21 years of age, shall be subject to a fine up to \$300, plus court costs, and 90 days suspension of driver's license. Subsequent violations may result in fines of \$500 and suspension of driver's license for two years.

Illicit Drugs

Possession of controlled or counterfeit substance.

Penalty: misdemeanor, up to one year in jail, fine of up to \$5,000.

Purchase of controlled substance.

Penalty: misdemeanor, up to three years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Manufacture, delivery, or possession by an unauthorized person.

Penalty: narcotic drugs—felony, up to 15 years imprisonment and fine of up to \$250,000.

***Methamphetamine**—cocoa leaves, marijuana (in excess of 1,000 pounds)—felony, imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine of up to \$100,000.

***Opiates**—hallucinogenic substances, marijuana—felony, up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$15,000.

***Barbiturates**—felony, up to three years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$10,000.

***Codeine, morphine, atropine**—misdemeanor, up to one year imprisonment and a fine up to \$5,000.

**Possession of a small amount of marijuana for personal use
(30 grams of marijuana or 8 grams of hashish).**

Penalty: Misdemeanor, up to 30 days imprisonment and a fine of up to \$500.

Use or delivery of drug paraphernalia.

Penalty: misdemeanor, up to one year imprisonment and a fine of up to \$2,500.

Possession or distribution of “look alike drugs” having a depressing or stimulating effect.

Penalty: felony, up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$10,000.

Manufacture, sale or delivery, holding, offering for sale, or possession of any controlled substance that is altered or misbranded.

Penalty: misdemeanor, up to one year imprisonment and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Trafficking drugs to minors.

Penalty: at least one year confinement, two years imprisonment if within 1,000 feet of a school, college, or university.

Controlled Substances—Uses and Effects

| Drugs/ CSA Schedules | Trade or other names | Medical uses | Dependence | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----|-----|------------------------------|--|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | | | |
| NARCOTICS | | | | | | | | | |
| Opium | II, III, V | Dover's Powder, Paregoric | Analgesic, antidiarrheal | High | High | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, smoked | |
| Morphine | II, III | Morphine, MS-Contin, Roxanol, Roxanol-SR | Analgesic, antitussive | High | High | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, smoked injected | |
| Codeine | II, III, V | Tylenol w/Codeine, Empirin Robitussin A-C, Fiorinal w/Codeine | Analgesic, antitussive | Moderate | Moderate | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, injected | |
| Heroin | I | Diacetylmorphine, Horse, Smack | None | High | High | Yes | 3-6 | Injected, sniffed, smoked | |
| Hydromorphone | II | Dilaudid | Analgesic | High | High | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, injected | |
| Meperidine (Pethidine) | II | Demerol, Mepergan | Analgesic | High | High | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, injected | |
| Methadone | II | Dolophine, Methadone, Methadose | Analgesic | High | High-low | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, injected | |
| Other narcotics | I, II, III, IV, V | Numorphan, Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Lomotil, Tahwin | Analgesic, antidiarrheal, antitussive | High-low | High-low | Yes | 3-6 | Oral, injected | |

Possible effects: Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea

Effects of overdose: Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death.

Withdrawal syndrome: Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills, and sweating.



| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|---|----------|----------|-----|------|------|--|
| DEPRESSANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloral Hydrate | IV | Noctec | Hypnotic | Moderate | Moderate | Yes | 5-8 | Oral | |
| Barbiturates | II, III, IV | Amytal, Butisol, Fiorinal, Lotusale, Nembutal, Seconal, Tuinal, Phenobarbital | Anesthetic, Anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic, veterinary euthanasia agent | High-Mod | High-Mod | Yes | 1-16 | Oral | |
| Benzodiazepines | IV | Alivan, Dalmane, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Serax, Valium, Versed, Halcion, Paxipam, Restoril | Antianxiety, anticonvulsant, Sedative, hypnotic | Low | Low | Yes | 4-8 | Oral | |
| Methaqualone | I | Quaalude | Sedative, hypnotic | High | High | Yes | 4-8 | Oral | |
| Gluthimide | III | Doriden | Sedative, hypnotic | High | Moderate | Yes | 4-8 | Oral | |
| Other Depressants | III, IV | Equanil, Militown, Noludar, Placidyl, Vlamid | Antianxiety, sedative, hypnotic | Moderate | Moderate | Yes | 4-8 | Oral | |

Possible effects: Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior, behavior without odor of alcohol.

Effects of overdose: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death.

Withdrawal syndrome: Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death.

| Drugs/ CSA Schedules | Trade or other names | Medical uses | Dependence | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | | |
| STIMULANTS | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine II | Coke, Flake, Snow, Crack | Local anesthetic | Possible | High | Yes | 1-2 | Sniffed, smoked injected | |
| Amphetamines II | Biphedamine, Delcobese, Desoxyn, Dexedrine, Obetrol | Attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy, weight control | Possible | High | Yes | 2-4 | Oral, injected | |
| Phenmetrazine II | Preludin | Weight control | Possible | High | Yes | 2.4 | Oral, injected | |
| Methylphenidate II | Ritalin | Attention deficit disorders, narcolepsy, weight control | Possible | Moderate | Yes | 2.4 | Oral, injected | |
| Other Stimulants III, IV | Adipex, Cylert, Didrex, Ionamin, Melfiat, Plegine, Sanorex, Tenuate, Teparil, Prelu-2 | Weight control | Possible | High | Yes | 2.4 | Oral, injected | |

Possible effects: Increased alertness, excitation, increased pulse rate & blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite.

Effects of overdose: Agitation, increases in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death.

Withdrawal syndrome: Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------------------------|--|
| HALLUCINOGENS | | | | | | | | |
| LSD I | Acid, Microdot | None | None | Unknown | Yes | 8-12 | Oral | |
| Mescaline & Peyote I | Mexc, Buttons, Cactus | None | None | Unknown | Yes | 8-12 | Oral | |
| Amphetamine Variants I | 2,5-DMA, PMA, STP, MDA, MDMA, TMA, DOM, DOB | None | Unknown | Unknown | Yes | Variable | Oral, injected | |
| Phencyclidine II | PCP, Angel Dust, Hog | None | Unknown | High | Yes | Days | Oral, smoked, injected | |
| Phencyclidine Analogues | PCE, PCPy, TCP | None | Unknown | High | Yes | Days | Oral, smoked, injected | |
| Other Hallucinogens I | Bufotenine, Ibogaine, DMT, Psilocybin, Psilocyn | None | None | Unknown | Possible | Variable | Oral, smoked, injected | |

Possible effects: Illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance.

Effects of overdose: Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death.

Withdrawal syndrome: Withdrawal syndrome not reported.

| Drugs/ CSA Schedules | Trade or other names | Medical uses | Dependence | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------|---------------|-----|-----|--------------|--|
| | | | Physical | Psychological | | | | |
| CANNABIS | | | | | | | | |
| Marijuana I | Pot, Acapulco, Gold, Grass | None | Unknown | Moderate | Yes | 2-4 | Smoked, oral | |
| Tetrahydrocannabinol III | THC, Marinol | Cancer chemotherapy antinauseant | Unknown | Moderate | Yes | 2-4 | Smoked, oral | |
| Hashish I | Hash | None | Unknown | Moderate | Yes | 2-4 | Smoked, oral | |
| Hashish Oil I | Hash Oil | None | Unknown | Moderate | Yes | 2-4 | Smoked, oral | |

*Designated a narcotic under the CSA. ** Not designated a narcotic under the CSA

Possible effects: Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disoriented behavior.

Effects of overdose: Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis.

Withdrawal syndrome: Insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite occasionally reported.

Alcohol Effects

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and deaths, if combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Federal Trafficking Penalties

The Controlled Substance Act provides for unlawful manufacturing, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances. The penalties are basically determined by the schedule of the drug or other substance, and sometimes are specified by drug name, as in the case of marijuana. As the statute has been amended since its initial passage in 1970, the penalties have been altered by Congress. The following charts are an overview of the penalties for trafficking or unlawful distribution of controlled substances. This is not inclusive of the penalties provided under the CSA.

| Federal Trafficking Penalties—Marijuana | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CSA | Penalty | | Quantity | Drug | Quantity | Penalty* | |
| | 1st offense | 2nd Offense | | | | 1st Offense | 2nd Offense |
| I and II | Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years | Not less than 10 years. Not more than life. | 5-99 gm pure or 50-499 gm mixture | METHAMPHETAMINE | 50 gm or more pure or 500 gm or more mixture | Not less than 10 years. Not more than life. | Not less than 20 years. Not more than life. |
| | | | 100-999 gm mixture | HEROIN | 1 kg or more mixture | | |
| | | | 500-4,999 gm mixture | COCAINE | 5 kg or more mixture | | |
| | If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. | If death or serious injury, not less than life. | 5-49 gm mixture | COCAINE BASE | 50 gm or more mixture | If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. | If death or serious injury, not less than life. |
| | | | 10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture | PCP | 100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture | | |
| | | | 1-9 gm mixture | LSD | 10 gm or more mixture | | |
| | Fine of not more than \$2 million individual; \$5 million other than individual. | Fine of not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual. | 40-399 gm mixture | FENTANYL | 400 gm or more mixture | Fine of not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual. | Fine of not more than \$8 million individual; \$20 million other than individual. |
| 10-99 gm mixture | | | FENTANYL ANALOGUE | 100 gm or more mixture | | | |
| *Two or more prior offenses: Life imprisonment | | | | | | | |
| VII III IV V | Drug | Quantity | First Offense | | Second Offense | | |
| | Others ² | Any | Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1million individual; \$5 million not individual. | | Not more than 30 years If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual; \$10 million not individual. | | |
| | Flunitrazepam (schedule IV) | 1 gm or more | | | | | |
| | All | Any | Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual; \$1 million not individual. | | Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual. | | |
| | All | Any | Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual; \$1 million not individual. | | Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual | | |
| All | Less than 30 mg | | | | | | |
| All | Any | Not more than 1 year Fine not more than \$100,000 individual; \$250,000 not individual. | | Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 individual, \$500,000 not individual. | | | |

¹ Law as originally enacted states 100 gm. Congress requested to make technical correction to 1 kg.

² Schedule I & II and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid Does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil. (See separate chart.)

| Federal Trafficking Penalties–Marijuana | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Quantity | Description | First Offense | Second Offense |
| 1,000 kg or more, or 1,000 or more plants | Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity* | Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual. | Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual |
| 100 kg to 999 kg; or 100-999 plants | Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity* | Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual; \$5 million other than individual | Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual. |
| 50 to 99 kg | Marijuana | Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual; \$5 million other than individual | Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine \$2 million individual; \$10 million other than individual. |
| More than 10 kg | Hashish | | |
| More than 1 kg | Hashish Oil | | |
| 50-99 plants | Marijuana | | |
| Less than 50 kg | Marijuana | Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual; \$1 million other than individual | Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 individual; \$2 million other individual. |
| 1-49 plants | | | |
| Less than 10 kg | | | |
| Less than 1 kg | Hashish Oil | | |

*Includes Hashish and Hashish Oil

(Marijuana is a Schedule I Controlled Substance)

Services Provided

Clarion University provides alcohol and other drug prevention and intervention services to its students and employees through the Office of Health Promotions and Programs located in the Keeling Health Center. Some of the services provided include alcohol education/intervention classes. The Office of Health Promotions and Programs supports a Clarion University-Clarion Community Coalition on the prevention of alcohol abuse and violence task force. The staff offers presentations to university groups, classes, treatment referral services, student field experiences, and literature distribution. Students and employees are welcome to visit the offices in Keeling Health Center or call 814-393-1949.

Employees of the state and their immediate families are also provided services by the State Employee Assistance Program (SEAP). This service is voluntary and confidential. The SEAP was established to help employees cope with personal problems which affect their lives at home or on the job. SEAP helps the employee focus on the primary problem and determine the kind of professional assistance needed. Services focus on the following areas: alcohol and drug abuse, emotional problems, family/marital, legal, and financial. SEAP will assess your needs and provide a referral to an appropriate community service. SEAP offices may be contacted by calling 800-692-7459. Supervisors are encouraged to make employees aware of SEAP as an aid in the early intervention and treatment of employee problems which affect job performance.

Assistance is also available from Clarion County Counseling Center Inc., 214 South Seventh Ave., Clarion, PA, 16214, telephone 814-226-6252. The Clarion University Counseling Center is available to students. It is located in 148 Egbert Hall, telephone 814-393-2255.