



# ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY

## **UNIVERSITY STATEMENT ON ALCOHOL AND DRUGS**

The University is committed to the maintenance of a drug and alcohol free workplace and the encouragement of a standard of conduct for employees and students that discourages the unlawful possession, use or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol on its property or as a part of any of its activities. Therefore, the unauthorized or unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances or alcohol on university property or as a part of any of the university's activities is expressly prohibited, unless designated otherwise by the President. Off-campus activities sponsored by recognized student organizations must abide by all local and state laws.

## **LEGAL SANCTIONS**

**Underage DUI law** - The State of Arkansas has an "Underage DUI Law" (Act 863 of 1993) in which it is an offense for a person under the age of 21 with a blood alcohol content of .02 or greater (approximately one (1) or two (2) beers or hard drinks of liquor) to operate a motorized vehicle. Penalties for a first offense can result in (1) suspension of driver's license for not less than 90 days or more than 120 days; (2) a fine of no less than \$100 or more than \$500; (3) assignment to public service work; and/or (4) attendance at a state sponsored alcohol and driving education program.

**Driving while intoxicated** - A person who drives a motorized vehicle while influenced or affected by the ingestion of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any intoxicant, commits the offense of driving while intoxicated. Penalties for such offense may include: (1) suspension of license for 90 to 120 days for the first offense (and additional days for subsequent offenses); (2) placement on probation for first offenders who plead guilty or nolo contendere prior to the adjudication of guilt; (3) imprisonment for no less than 24 hours and no more than one year for the first offense (with additional imprisonment for subsequent offenses); (4) fines of no less than \$150 and no more than \$1,000 for the first offense (with stiffer fines for subsequent offenses); (5) payment of an additional \$250 in court costs, or as an alternative to payment, public service work as deemed appropriate by the courts; and (6) a requirement to complete an alcohol education program as prescribed and approved by the Arkansas Highway Safety Program, or an alcoholism treatment program as approved by the Office on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. A blood alcohol level of .04 may be considered with other competent evidence in determining guilt or innocence. A blood alcohol level of .08 or more shall give rise to a presumption of intoxication.

**Public intoxication** - A person commits the offense of "Public Intoxication" if (1) he appears in a public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the degree that he is likely to endanger himself, other persons or property, or that he unreasonably annoys persons in his vicinity; or (2) he consumes an alcoholic beverage in a public place. Public intoxication is a Class C misdemeanor, and can result in (1) a fine of up to \$100, and/or; (2) imprisonment in the county jail (or other authorized institution) for up to 30 days.

**Minor in possession of alcohol** (mandatory suspension of driving privilege)- Under a new provision of Arkansas law, any person under 21 years of age who has purchased or is in possession of intoxicating liquor, wine, or beer, in violation of the "Minor in possession of alcohol" statute will be subject to a mandatory driver's license suspension for 60 days. It is illegal for a person under the age of 21 to possess alcohol. Penalties include (1) a fine of up to \$500; (2) probation under the direction of the court; and (3) driver's license suspension.

**Contributing to delinquency of a minor** - A person commits this offense if, being an adult, he or she willfully causes, aids, or encourages a minor to do any act prohibited by law including knowingly purchasing for or providing alcoholic beverage to a minor. Such an offense is a Class C misdemeanor and can result in (1) a fine up to \$1,000 and/or; (2) imprisonment in the county jail (or other authorized institution) for up to one full year.

**Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance** - It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance. Penalties for the manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance can range from three (3) years to life in prison, and fines up to \$250,000, depending on the quantity and type of drug. In addition, real and personal property used in the manufacture, delivery, or importing of controlled substances may be forfeited to the government.

**Manufacture or delivery of a counterfeit substance** - It is unlawful for any person to create, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, a counterfeit substance purporting to be a controlled substance. Penalties for creating and/or delivering a counterfeit substance can range from one (1) to twenty (20) years in prison, and fines up to \$15,000 depending on the type of drug being counterfeited.

**Possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance** - It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance or counterfeit substance. Penalties for possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance can range from one (1) to ten (10) years in prison, and fines up to \$10,000 depending on the type of drug (or counterfeit) possessed.

**Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance** - First conviction: up to one (1) year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After first prior drug convictions: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two (2) years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than

\$250,000, or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three (3) years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS**

**ALCOHOL** - Alcohol consumption causes a number of changes in behavior and physiology. Even low doses significantly impair judgment, coordination, and abstract mental functioning. Statistics show that alcohol use is involved in a majority of violent behaviors on college campuses, including acquaintance rape, vandalism, fights, and incidents of drinking and driving. Continued abuse may lead to dependency, which often causes permanent damage to vital organs and deterioration of a healthy lifestyle. Extremely heavy consumption of alcohol, in a short period of time, may result in alcohol poisoning and death.

**CANNABIS** - The use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce coordination and energy level. Users can have a lowered immune system and an increased risk of lung cancer. The active ingredient in marijuana, THC, is stored in the fatty tissues of the brain and reproductive system for a minimum of 28 to 30 days. Types of drugs include: Hashish, oil, wax, and edibles.

**STIMULANTS** - These drugs speed up the body's nervous system and create a feeling of energy. When the effects of a stimulant wear off the user is typically left with feelings of sickness and a loss of energy. Users may also experience feelings of paranoia and illusions or hallucinations. These substances increase the risk of heart failure, malnutrition and a weakness of the body's immune system. Types of drugs include: Cocaine, Crack, Methamphetamines (meth/crank), Amphetamines, Ritalin, and Dexedrine.

**DEPRESSANTS** - Depressants slow the bodily functions, causing sleepiness or grogginess, impaired motor skills, poor memory, and faulty judgment. Larger doses may cause unconsciousness or death. Taken over a period of time, these substances result in a physical and psychological dependency. Abruptly stopping the drug can cause delirium and convulsions. Types of drugs include: Barbiturates (Nembutal), Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Prozac, and Thorazine), Antidepressants (Zoloft and Paxil), Rohypnol, GHB, and Alcohol.

**DESIGNER DRUGS** - Bath salts and spice cause cocaine- or marijuana-like effects and have been associated with heart problems, paranoia, hallucinations, panic attacks, and death. Types of drugs include: Synthetic cathinones and cannabinoids.

**OPIOIDS AND MORPHINE DERIVATIVES** - Opioids and morphine derivatives can cause drowsiness, confusion, nausea, feelings of euphoria, and respiratory complications and death. Long-term use often leads to physical dependence and addiction. Types of drugs include: Codeine, Heroin, Morphine, Opium, Oxycontin (oxycodone), Vicodin (hydrocodone), and Demerol (meperidine).

**HALLUCINOGENS** - The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Other negative side effects include heart failure, increased heart rate, higher blood pressure and changes in the body's hormones. Types of drugs include: LSD (Lysergic acid), Mescaline, and Psilocybin.

**ANABOLIC STEROIDS** - Steroids are taken to improve physical performance as well as to enlarge muscles and increase strength. Negative effects of steroids include baldness, cysts, oily hair and skin, acne, heart attack, stroke and change in voice. Types of drugs include: Anadrol, Oxandrin, and Durabolin.

**INHALANTS** - Inhalants are sniffed or huffed and give the user immediate results. These immediate results can also result in sudden mental damage. When inhalants are taken, the body becomes deprived of oxygen causing a rapid heartbeat. Other effects include liver, lung, and kidney problems, walking difficulty and confusion. Types of drugs include: Glues, Paint and paint thinner, Gasoline, Aerosol sprays, and Plastic cement.

**PRESCRIPTION DRUGS** - Prescription drugs can be very helpful when used properly and when under the guidance of a qualified physician. Misuse and abuse of prescription drugs can be very dangerous. Most commonly abused: Opioids - Morphine, Codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, and Demerol; Depressants - Nembutal, Valium, and Xanax; and Stimulants - Adderall, Ritalin, and Dexedrine.

### **DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS**

The University provides a number of prevention programs annually to reduce harm and negative effects associated with overuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Drug and alcohol programming includes, but is not limited to: Alcohol and drug education courses, speakers, awareness campaigns, presentations, residence hall programs, alcohol-free social events, and educational activities.

#### **Local Treatment Facilities**

Conway Behavioral Health, (844) 296-7032

Natural State Recovery Centers, (501) 319-7074

Oasis Renewal Center, (501) 376-2747

Recovery Centers of Arkansas, (501) 372-0590

The BridgeWay Hospital, (800) 245-0011

The UCA Counseling Center (Student Health Center – 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, 450-3138) can provide referrals to drug rehabilitation and treatment facilities.

### **STATEMENT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

Students violating the University policy on alcohol or drugs are subject to sanctions up to and including expulsion from the university and referral for prosecution. Students who use or possess hard drugs or large quantities of marijuana are typically suspended from the University. Any student allowed to remain in the University will, at a minimum, be required to successfully complete a university sponsored alcohol and drug education program. Employees violating any criminal drug statute while in the workplace will be subject to discipline up to and including termination.