

## **POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL**

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments require University of Advancing Technology to adopt and put into effect a program to prevent the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of illegal drugs or alcohol by students and employees on University property or in University facilities, or at University events, and to offer an anti-drug and alcohol abuse program.

University of Advancing Technology is committed to maintaining an environment free of illegal drugs and drug and UAT alcohol abuse. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (effective 9-1-90) require the distribution of the following information to all students and employees.

### **COLLEGE POLICY ON DRUGS**

Sale, use, possession or distribution of prohibited drugs or controlled substances is prohibited in college buildings or grounds, at college sponsored events or in University-sponsored housing. The term "drug" covers all controlled substances as defined in Chapter 34 Arizona Revised Statutes Section 13-3401 to 13-3422 that can be found at <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp?Title=13>.

Offenders are subject to college discipline, up to and including dismissal from the college or termination of employment and referral for prosecution. An employee convicted of any violation of the criminal drug statutes for activities in or on property owned or controlled by the University, at activities sponsored by the University or in University-sponsored housing must notify his or her manager or dean of the conviction, in writing, within five calendar days of conviction.

### **HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLEGAL DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE**

#### **Drugs**

Narcotics such as opium, morphine, and heroin can cause euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. The symptoms of an overdose of narcotics are slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Persons experiencing withdrawal from addiction to narcotics can experience watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills, and sweating.

Depressants such as barbiturates and quaaludes can cause slurred speech, disorientation, and drunken behavior. An overdose of a depressant results in shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death. Withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, and possible death.

Stimulants such as cocaine and crack can cause increased alertness or euphoria, an increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, and loss of appetite. An overdose of stimulants results in agitation, and increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death. Withdrawal symptoms include apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, and/or disorientation.

Hallucinogens such as LSD and amphetamines cause illusions and hallucinations and poor perception of time and distance. The effects of an overdose include psychosis and possible death.

Marijuana and hashish can cause euphoria, increased appetite, relaxed inhibitions, and disoriented behavior. The effects of an overdose include fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal symptoms include insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite.

#### **Alcohol**

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 that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases 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 death. 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 convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal

can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent 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 children of becoming alcoholics.

## **OBLIGATIONS OF THE COLLEGE**

The University must notify the appropriate federal agency (e.g., Department of Education) of the conviction of any employee or student worker paid in whole or in part by agency funds within ten days of receipt of the notice of conviction. The University must also make a good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace, offer drug awareness education, assist students and employees seeking treatment or rehabilitation, notify employees and students of its policy, and implement and enforce the policy.

## **COLLEGE POLICY ON ALCOHOL**

The sale, dispensation or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on campus or in the UAT Residence Life Community unless specifically authorized at an event approved by the President of the University. In all other cases possession, consumption or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

## **STUDENTS**

Compliance with the provisions of the University drug and alcohol policies is a condition of attendance at the University. Violators of these policies are subject to discipline, up to and including expulsion from college, eviction from University- sponsored housing and referral for prosecution.

## **STUDENT WORKERS**

Student workers are subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment, referral for prosecution or corrective action as the college deems appropriate.

## **LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS**

### **Campus Open Container Policy**

Permission to consume alcohol on University property at a specific event must be requested in writing and granted in writing by the President of the University. For the dispenser of alcoholic beverages, the following provision of the Arizona state law pertains:

#### **Minimum Purchase Age**

No person shall sell, deliver, give away, cause, permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverage to someone under, or appearing to be under, the age of 21 years.

The dispenser is obligated to demand proof of legal age whenever in doubt. For the consumer of alcoholic beverages, the following provision of Arizona state law pertains:

#### **False Identification**

In Arizona, anyone under the age of 21 years who presents false or fraudulent written identification in order to secure alcoholic beverages is guilty of a criminal offense.

#### **Possession of Marijuana**

A person who knowingly possesses or uses marijuana in Arizona is guilty of a felony.

#### **Drinking and Driving**

All states prohibit drinking and driving. In Arizona, it is unlawful to operate a motor vehicle if the operator or person in control of the vehicle is impaired in the slightest degree. A person convicted may serve ten days in jail or more and pay a fine of not less than \$250.00.

#### **Arizona State Motor Vehicle Law**

Samaritan Behavioral Health Center-  
Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center 602-839-6690  
925 E. McDowell Rd., 4th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85006

Phoenix Interfaith Counseling 480-317-9868  
3910 S. Rural Rd., Tempe, AZ 85282

Maricopa Medical Center  
Psych. Outpatient Clinic 480-344-2000  
570 W. Brown Rd., Mesa, AZ 85201

La Frontera  
480-784-1514  
Hotline: 480-784-1500  
<http://lafronteraarizona.org/>  
1232 E. Broadway Rd., Suite 120, Tempe, AZ 85282  
Providing 24 hour telephone intervention to people experiencing suicidal crisis.

East Valley Substance Abuse Center 480-833-8122  
1550 E. University Drive, Suite N, Mesa, AZ 85203

Alcoholics Anonymous Salt River Intergroup 602-264-1341

24-Hour Crisis Hotlines:

800-656-HOPE—RAINN Sexual Assault Hotline (National) 800-SUICIDE—HopeLine Suicide Hotline  
(National) 480-784-1500—Suicide/Crisis Hotline (Maricopa County) 866-205-5229—Toll-Free Crisis Hotline  
(Arizona) 480-736-4949—Sexual Assault Hotline (Maricopa County)