
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) Notification

October 2023

The Drug Free Schools and Campus Regulations of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) to certify that it has implemented a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program (DAAPP). At minimum, an IHE must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of its activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, and Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitative or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

These matters will be discussed in more detail in the upcoming sections.

UTI/MIAT/MMI/NASCAR Tech (collectively "UTI" or the "Institute") is committed to compliance with state, federal, and local laws regarding drugs and alcohol, including enforcement of state underage drinking laws and federal laws regarding marijuana and other cannabis products containing tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") (collectively, "marijuana").

Employee Standards of Conduct and Sanctions

UTI seeks to provide a safe and healthy workplace for all employees. Accordingly, UTI has adopted a policy that attempts to provide drug-free work sites and prohibits working while under the influence of alcohol or any drug that could adversely affect an employee's job performance or create a safety issue.

UTI strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, exchange, sale, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol on UTI premises (excluding moderate alcohol use at certain approved company-sponsored functions). In addition, having metabolites of controlled substances in one's body, or being intoxicated by, or under the influence of, alcohol or illegal drugs or the misuse of legal drugs on Company premises or when conducting Company business is also forbidden. A violation of the policy may result in disciplinary action. Possible sanctions may include mandatory referral



for counseling, warning, suspension, and possible termination of employment.

In support of a drug and alcohol-free environment, UTI will follow specific testing procedures outlined in the Drug Free Workplace Policy and Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy. Adherence to testing requirements is a condition of employment.

The UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy provides detailed information on unauthorized substances, testing methods, testing criteria, and consequences of positive drug/alcohol tests. Drug and alcohol testing may be conducted under various circumstances which include, but are not limited to, pre-employment, post-accident, safety, reasonable suspicion, random, return-to-work, mandatory follow-up, general, and periodic. Drugs tested for may include, but are not limited to, alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, marijuana, methadone, methaqualone, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), and propoxyphene.

The site for performance of work done in connection with the drug/alcohol-free workplace consists of any campus or Company location, including parking lots, company leased space (including storage facilities and company owned/leased vehicles), and customer facilities.

Refusal to participate in required drug and alcohol testing or refusal to accept the terms and conditions of testing as specified is a violation of Company policy and may result in termination of employment. UTI will respect the specific laws and regulations of each of the states in which it conducts business.

The intent of the UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy is to support a productive and safe working environment for all employees. UTI encourages existing employees who recognize that they have a drug or alcohol problem to seek treatment immediately.

Copies of the UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy are available through the Human Resources department. Information is also available on UTI's Inside Track.

Student Standards of Conduct and Sanctions

UTI supports a drug-free environment and does not allow the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on or off campus. As a condition of acceptance, students agree to random and for-cause drug testing throughout their attendance as set forth in the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. A violation will result in UTI taking appropriate action up to and including termination of enrollment. UTI has developed a strict and rigidly enforced policy regarding drug and alcohol abuse. UTI cannot and does not condone drug or alcohol abuse by its students. UTI will not allow the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or staff on its property or as part of any of its officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students, faculty, or staff on UTI property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes field trips and student-sponsored activities if they are considered sponsored by the school.

Marijuana: Although UTI has campuses in some states that have passed laws allowing the use of medical and/or recreational marijuana in certain circumstances (i.e., possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana card, being over 21),

federal laws classify marijuana as a controlled substance and prohibit marijuana use, possession, and distribution at institutions of higher education. As such, the use of marijuana is prohibited on all UTI campuses and as any part of their activities. In addition, UTI cannot accommodate off campus use of marijuana. This means students who fail a drug test due to marijuana usage cannot avoid responsibility under UTI policies by claiming that they are legally using marijuana. All forms of synthetic marijuana are prohibited, regardless of the legality of the substance.

UTI will take appropriate disciplinary action whenever a student violates or is suspected of violating the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. Reporting to campus under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any substance that impairs a student's mental or physical capacity will not be tolerated. This includes all forms of synthetic marijuana. Any student using physician-prescribed medication or other medication that may impair performance in either the classroom or the lab should immediately inform his or her instructor of such medication. Additionally, any physician-prescribed drug that might result in a positive drug test must be reported to the Student Services Department as soon as the student begins using the medication. Failure to provide such notification in a timely manner may subject the student to all the actions, requirements and conditions described in the Drug Testing Procedures of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. Possession of illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia or alcohol is prohibited.

When UTI becomes aware of reasonable grounds (as listed below) to believe a student has violated the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy, UTI will immediately investigate. Such investigation may include appropriate drug and/or alcohol testing. As a result of such investigation and at UTI's sole discretion, one or more of the following actions may occur, depending upon factors that include the nature and severity of the offense:

- Verbal warning/advisement
- Written warning/advisement
- Immediate screening test
- Referral to an approved rehabilitation/counseling agency
- Removal from the student's current course that may result in an attendance failure and/or professionalism downgrades
- Suspension
- Termination
- Referral for prosecution

Students should be aware that UTI may bring matters of illegal drug use to the attention of local law enforcement. Students should fully understand that UTI supports the criminal prosecution of policy violators, when appropriate. Reasonable grounds for suspecting substance abuse include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following:

- Slurred speech
- Red eyes
- Erratic behavior
- Inability to perform job/task
- Smell of alcohol or marijuana emanating from a student's body

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- Inability to carry on a rational conversation
 - Other unexplained behavioral changes
 - Dilated pupils
 - Incoherence
 - Unsteadiness on feet
 - Increased carelessness
 - Receipt of information by UTI indicating a violation of this policy has occurred

To ensure clear communication of the required standards of conduct and the sanctions imposed for violation of those standards, UTI provides students with a copy of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy via the course catalog during the enrollment process. In addition, the catalog can be accessed at www.uti.edu/catalogs at any time. Students are notified that compliance with standards of conduct required by the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy is mandatory. In order to ensure compliance, UTI may engage in drug and/or alcohol screening tests under the following circumstances:

- After an accident at UTI.
- If UTI believes an individual has been observed possessing or using a prohibited substance on campus.
- When UTI believes an individual may be affected by the use of drugs or alcohol, and the use may adversely affect the individual's effectiveness in the classroom environment, or his or her safety or the safety of others.
- When UTI believes a student is impaired during school hours or while engaged in UTI business or sponsored activities.
- When UTI receives a written report from another individual with a relationship to the student (e.g., roommate, parent, landlord) alleging, with documented reasonable grounds, the student has abused drugs or alcohol.
- Upon notification by proper authorities of alleged violations of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy.
- In addition, periodic random drug screening tests may be administered, and any individual who has had a positive drug or alcohol impairment test may be subjected to further testing for the duration of his or her program.

Legal Sanctions

UTI will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student who is found in possession of, using or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking.

Possible federal penalties and sanctions for illegal trafficking and possession of a controlled substance are described below. Convictions for federal drug offenses can also result in a student's loss of eligibility for federal financial aid.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.01.2023)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including

loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at [www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal Trafficking Penalties Chart 6-23-22.pdf](http://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf).

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>The possession, consumption, or purchase of marijuana for personal use, under certain circumstances by an individual of at least 21 years of age, is lawful. <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 36-2852. Possession of more than one ounce (but less than 2.5 ounces) or more than five grams (but less than 12.5 grams) of marijuana concentrate is a petty offense and, for a first violation, results in a fine of up to \$300; <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 36-2853; § 13-802. The possession, consumption, transportation or transport of marijuana by individuals under the age of 21 is illegal and can result in civil penalty of \$100 and drug education or counseling for a first or second offense; a third offense is a class 1 misdemeanor. A.R.S. § 36-2853. As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i> Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed if the person possesses 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana. <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 36-2801.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>Arizona statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. <i>See</i> A.R.S. §§ 13-3401 – 13-3423. Penalties vary widely based on the type and amount of substance(s) confiscated, and if multiple controlled substances are found, sentencing is tied to either the unlawful substance of the greatest proportionate amount or the unlawful substance constituting the highest class of offense. <i>See</i> A.R.S. §§ 13-3420 and 13-3401.</p> <p>Felony sentences can carry fines of up to \$150,000, and the court may order a person convicted of a drug offense to pay an additional fine of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and at least \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. <i>See</i> A.R.S. §§ 13-801 and 13-821. The terms of imprisonment for a presumptive, minimum, maximum, mitigated, or aggravated sentence for first offense felonies and are prescribed under A.R.S. § 13-702 and range from .33 years to 12.5 years.</p> <p>“Serious drug offenses,” patterns of violation/repeat offenses, and involvement in enterprises yielding a “significant source of income” each result in more severe penalties, including a prison sentence of no less than 25 years. <i>See</i> A.R.S. §§ 13-3410 and 13-803. Involving minors in drug offenses or selling to underage persons also enhances applicable penalties. <i>See</i> A.R.S. §§ 13-3409.</p>

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for a person under age 21 to buy, receive, have in their possession, or consume any "spirituous liquor." <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 4-244. It is also a violation to sell, furnish, or give a person under age 21 alcohol. <i>Id.</i> A person under 21 who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 4-241.</p> <p>Any underage person who misrepresents their age by means of a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or the identification of another person in an effort to induce someone to sell or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> If another person knowingly influences another to sell or serve alcohol to an underage person by misrepresenting the age of the minor, they are also guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> Class 1 misdemeanors are punishable by up to six months in prison and fines up to \$2,500; class 3 misdemeanors are punishable by up to thirty days in prison and fines up to \$500. A.R.S. §§ 13-707; 13-802.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person is guilty of a DUI if the person drives under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance or any combination of liquor, drugs, or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree, has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed either before or while driving, or while there is any drug (as defined by statute) or its metabolite in the person's body. <i>See</i> A.R.S. § 28-1381. A person convicted of a DUI is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor (see sentences and fines above). <i>See id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to smoke or ingest cannabis or cannabis products. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.1. It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away to persons 21 years of age or older without any compensation whatsoever, not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis not in the form of concentrated cannabis or not more than eight grams of cannabis in the form of concentrated cannabis, including as contained in cannabis products. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Persons under 18 years of age who are found guilty of a first offense of possession of not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or not more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, will be required to complete four hours of drug education or counseling and up to 10 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 60 days. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11357. For a second offense or subsequent offense, persons under 18 years of age will be required to complete six hours of drug education or counseling and up to 20 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days. <i>Id.</i> If the offender is at least 18 years of age but less than 21, a fine of not more than \$100 will be imposed. <i>Id.</i> If the offender is over 18 years of age and possesses more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, an imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months and/or a fine of not more than \$500 will be imposed. <i>Id.</i> As the quantity of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Controlled Substances	<p>California statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to delivering, selling, furnishing, transferring, possessing, or manufacturing controlled substances formerly classified as “narcotics” and “restricted dangerous drugs.” See Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11350 – 11392.</p> <p>Penalties include prison sentences and monetary fines. See Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11350 and 11377. These penalties vary widely by the type and amount of controlled substance confiscated, the number and type of prior convictions, and the intent of the individual to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Involving a minor in any capacity—whether using or employing a minor, inducing a minor to violate provisions, selling or furnishing to a minor, or acting in locations where minors are present—is a distinct offense and will result in heightened penalties. See Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 11353 – 11354 and 11380.</p> <p>For example, a first-time drug offender found in possession of opiates (Schedule I substances) without a valid prescription may be punished by up to 1 year in jail, a fine of at least \$1,000, or community service. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11350. Possession of gamma hydroxybutyric acid (“date rape drug”) with intent to commit sexual assault is punishable by up to 3 years imprisonment. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11350.5; Cal. Penal Code § 1170.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>Any person under 21 years of age who purchases any alcoholic beverage or consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$250 and/or between 24 and 32 hours of community service. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658. Second or subsequent offenses are punishable by up to \$500 and/or between 36 and 48 hours of community service. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>A person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor, as is a minor who purchases or consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises. <i>Id.</i> Furnishing an alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and at least 24 hours of community service. <i>Id.</i> If the person under 21 years of age subsequently consumes the alcohol and causes great bodily injury or death to himself or any other person, the person who furnished the alcohol will be imprisoned for a term between 6 months and 1 year and/or fined \$1,000. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is illegal to operate a vehicle with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or more. Cal. Veh. Code § 23152. It is also illegal to operate a vehicle when addicted to the use of any drug unless the person is participating in an approved narcotic treatment program. <i>Id.</i> Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. See Cal. Veh. Code § 40000.15. Punishment for a first offense is between 96 hours to 6 months imprisonment, with at least 48 continuous hours, as well as a fine of \$390 to \$1,000. See Cal. Veh. Code § 23536.

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	If a person is in possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13. This is punishable by a definite term not exceeding 1 year in prison. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082. As the amount of the marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i> A person may receive marijuana or a marijuana delivery device if the person has been diagnosed with a certain medical condition by a qualified physician, provided that the person possesses no more than a 70-day supply of marijuana, or the greater of 4 ounces of marijuana in a form for smoking or an amount of marijuana in a form for smoking approved by the state. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 381.986.

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Controlled Substances	<p>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13 covers a wide range of offenses related to sale, manufacture, and delivery of the controlled substances enumerated in Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.03, including fentanyl, heroin, and many others. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs vary but generally include prison sentences up to 15 years, monetary fines up to \$15,000, and public service. See Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.082, 775.083, and 775.091.</p> <p>Trafficking controlled substances, or engaging in a conspiracy to do so, can result in other penalties such as disqualification from employment by any agency of the state and disqualification from applying for occupational licenses, permits, or certificates if certain criteria are not met. See Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.16.</p> <p>For example, selling, manufacturing, or delivering certain controlled substances within 1,000 feet of an educational institution is a felony in the first or second degree, but penalties associated with other controlled substances will carry a \$500 fine and a sentence of 100 hours of community service on top of other applicable penalties. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to have alcoholic beverages in his or her possession. See Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11, a person may not sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age or permit a person under 21 years of age to consume such beverages on the licensed premises. <i>Id.</i> It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing someone to sell, give, serve, or deliver alcohol to a person under 21 years of age, or for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i> Any person who is convicted of violating the above provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and may be sentenced by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and/or a fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i>; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.083.</p>

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle is guilty of driving under the influence if he or she has a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193. A person is also under the influence of a controlled substance when the person is affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired. <i>Id.</i> The penalty for a DUI is a fine of \$500 to \$1000 and/or imprisonment of up to 6 months for the first conviction. <i>Id.</i> These penalties become more severe upon subsequent convictions. <i>See Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193.</i></p>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Illinois residents 21 years of age and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower and no more than 500 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product and five grams of cannabis concentrate. The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower, 1.5 grams of cannabis concentrate, and 250 milligrams of THC contained in a cannabis-infused product for non-Illinois residents. 410 ILCS 705/10-10. It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 ILCS 705/10-15.</p> <p>Beyond the permissible use and possession of marijuana provided for in 705/10-5 et seq., it is otherwise unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. 720 ILCS 550/4. Possessing up to 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Possession of less than 2.5 grams of any substance containing cannabis with intent to deliver on school grounds with persons under the age of 18 present or reasonably expected to be present is a Class A misdemeanor, with penalties and classification increasing with amount possessed. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 550/5.2; 720 ILCS 550/5.</p>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Controlled Substances	<p>Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 570/401 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. <i>See, e.g.,</i> 720 ILCS 570/402. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. 720 ILCS 570/401.1.</p> <p>There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 ILCS 570/407.</p> <p>As an example, possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison. 720 ILCS 570/402.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>With very limited exceptions, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 ILCS 5/6-20. A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. <i>Id.</i> 730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-55. Courts have discretion to also impose other penalties like probation, community service, driver’s license suspension, and alcohol education or treatment when a minor violates the state’s alcohol laws. <i>See</i> 235 ILCS 5/6-16.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. <i>See</i> 235 ILCS 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. See 625 ILCS 5/11-501. A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. <i>Id.</i> A violation may also occur when driving is impaired due to the driver being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). <i>Id.</i> A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. <i>Id.</i> 730 ILCS 5/5-4.5-55. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16). 625 ILCS 5/11-501.</p>

Category	Summary (Michigan Compiled Laws)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Recreational use of 2.5 ounces or less, or up to 10 ounces in the home, of marijuana is legal in Michigan for individuals 21 years of age or older. Possession of more than 2.5 ounces and up to 5 ounces (first offense) is a civil infraction with a fine of up to \$500. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.27965. Medical use of marijuana is also permitted for qualifying, registered patients who may possess up to 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana and equivalents. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.26424.</p> <p>If a person is less than 18 years of age, a first violation of possession of marijuana is considered a civil infraction and subject to a fine of not more than \$100 or community service, forfeiture of the marijuana, and completion of 4 hours of drug education or counseling. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.27965. If the person is at least 18 years of age, the fine is not more than \$100 or community service, along with forfeiture. <i>Id.</i> Subsequent violations result in increasing fines. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (Michigan Compiled Laws)
Controlled Substances	<p>Michigan statutes set forth a range of penalties for possessing, manufacturing, or distributing a controlled substance. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. §§ 333.7401-333.7413.</p> <p>Depending on the amount and type of the controlled substances, the penalties can range from two years in prison to life, and from \$2,000 to \$1,000,000. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.7401. Distribution to a minor may be punished by a fine of up to \$25,000 and up to 40 years imprisonment. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. §§ 333.7410; 333.7401.</p> <p>As an example, a person who possesses nonprescription drugs (e.g., codeine) faces a prison term of up to two years and a fine of not more than \$2,000.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol, consume or attempt to consume alcohol, possess or attempt to possess alcohol, or have any bodily alcohol content. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 436.1703. First infractions result in a fine of up to \$100 and may also result in participation in substance use disorder services. <i>Id.</i> A second offense is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days and/or a fine of not more than \$200. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>It is illegal for anyone to sell or furnish alcohol to a minor. MICH. COMPL. LAWS ANN. § 436.1701. An individual other than a retail licensee is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for up to 60 days, with greater penalties for additional offenses. <i>Id.</i> Furnishing a fake ID to a minor results in a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100 or both. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 436.1703.</p>

Category	Summary (Michigan Compiled Laws)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person shall not operate a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, any other intoxicating substance, or any combination thereof. MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 257.625. The legal limit is 0.08 grams per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine until 5 years after the state treasurer publishes a certification that the state no longer received annual federal highway construction funding conditioned on compliance with a national blood alcohol limit, at which point the limit increases to 0.10 grams. <i>Id.</i> Doing so (if there are no injuries) results in community service, imprisonment for up to 93 days, a fine between \$100 and \$700 (depending on the alcohol level in the blood). <i>Id.</i> Penalties increase for second offenses. <i>Id.</i>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>It is not unlawful for persons 21 years of age or older to possess, display, purchase, or transport one ounce or less of cannabis, provided that it was first obtained directly from a licensed cannabis retailer or delivered by a licensed cannabis delivery service. N.J.S.A. § 2C:35-10a. Possession of six ounces or less of marijuana, including any adulterants or dilutants, or 17 grams or less of hashish, is legal. § 2C:35-10. A person in possession of more than six ounces of marijuana, including any adulterants or dilutants, or more than 17 grams of hashish is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree, and a fine of up to \$25,000 may be imposed. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>It is illegal for a cannabis establishment licensee, cannabis distributor, or cannabis delivery service licensee to sell, offer for sale, distribute for commercial purpose at no cost or minimal cost, or give or furnish for consumption, any cannabis items to a person under 21 years of age. §2C:35-10d.</p> <p>A person under 21 years of age shall not purchase, acquire, or attempt to purchase or acquire a cannabis item. <i>Id.</i> Any person under legal age to purchase cannabis items who knowingly possesses or consumes any cannabis item, marijuana, or hashish in any school, public place, or motor vehicle will receive a warning for a first violation and second violation, with the second violation also requiring the person to be provided with informational materials about how to access community services. N.J.S.A. § 2C:33-15.</p> <p>In New Jersey, the medical use of marijuana is permitted for registered, qualifying patients. Approved patients may not possess more than three ounces of usable marijuana for medical purposes for a 30 day period. §§24:6I-4; 24:6I-10.</p>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Controlled Substances	<p>It is unlawful for any person, knowingly, or purposely, to obtain, or to possess, actually or constructively, a controlled dangerous substance, unless the substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order form from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his professional practice. N.J.S.A. §2C:35-10.</p> <p>N.J.S.A. §§ 2C:35-1 – 2C:35-31 cover a wide range of offenses from the first through fourth degree related to controlled substances. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. See N.J.S.A. § 2C:43-6 for mandatory terms of imprisonment, N.J.S.A. § 2C:43-3 for fines and restitution, and N.J.S.A. § 2C:43-3.5 for additional penalties. Penalties vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, and whether the individual intended to obtain/posses, distribute/dispense, or manufacture the drug.</p> <p>Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. § 2C:35-3. Distribution to persons under age 18, within 1,000 feet of school property or bus, or distributing within 500 feet of a public housing facility or park can also result in heightened penalties. §§ 2C:35-8, 2C:35-7, and 2C:35-7.1.</p> <p>As an example, manufacture, distribution, or possession of more than one ounce of certain chemical substances commonly referred to as bath salts is a crime in the second degree punishable by between 5 and 10 years of imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$150,000. § 2C:35-5.3a; § 2C:43-6; § 2C:43-3.</p>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>Any person under the legal age to purchase alcohol who knowingly possesses without legal authority or who knowingly consumes alcohol in any school, public place, or motor vehicle shall receive a written warning for a first offense, with additional penalties for additional offenses. N.J.S.A. § 2C:33-15. Under certain circumstances, underage persons are immune from prosecution related to incidents involving calling 9-1-1. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Anyone who purposely or knowingly offers, serves, or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages or entices or encourages that person to drink an alcoholic beverage is a “disorderly person” (unless the alcohol was furnished by a parent or guardian). § 2C:33-17. A disorderly persons offense is punishable by up to six months’ imprisonment and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,000. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>A person who sustains personal injury or property damage as a result of negligent service of alcoholic beverages, including serving a minor under circumstances where the server knew, or reasonably should have known, that the person served was a minor, may recover damages from a licensed alcoholic beverage server. § 2A:22A-5.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug, or operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more, or permits another person to do the same, is considered to be driving while intoxicated. N.J.S.A. § 39:4-50. If the concentration is higher than 0.08 but less than 0.10 percent, the offender will be sentenced to a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$400, a period of detainment of not less than 12 hours nor more than 48 hours and, in the discretion of the court, a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 days. <i>Id.</i> In addition, the person must forfeit the right to operate a motor vehicle until the person installs an ignition interlock device in the motor vehicle the person most often operates. <i>See id.</i> A higher concentration results in greater penalties. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (North Carolina General Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Marijuana is a Schedule VI controlled substance. See N.C.G.S.A. §§ 90-94. A person in possession of one-half of an ounce or less of marijuana or one-twentieth of an ounce of hashish is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. If possession exceeds one-half of an ounce of marijuana or one-twentieth of an ounce of hashish, but does not exceed one and one-half ounces of marijuana or three-twentieths of an ounce of hashish, it shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. § 90-95. If the quantity of marijuana possessed exceeds one and one-half ounces or three-twentieths of an ounce of hashish, the violation is punishable as a Class I felony. <i>Id.</i> A Class 3 misdemeanor carries a fine up to \$200. § 15A-1340.23. A Class 1 misdemeanor carries a sentence of up to 45 days of imprisonment for the first offense. <i>Id.</i></p>
Controlled Substances	<p>North Carolina statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to possession, manufacture, sale, and delivery of controlled substances. §§ 90-86 – 90-113.8. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. § 90-95. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> Involving a minor in any capacity will result in more severe penalties. §§ 90-95.4 – 90-95.7. As an example, sale of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II (i.e., opiates, opium derivatives, hallucinogenic substances, etc.) is a Class G felony, which shall carry a sentence of 35 to 51 months in the state’s prison and result in a fine of not less than \$25,000. § 90-95.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person to sell or give alcoholic beverages to minors or for any person less than 21 years old to purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume any alcoholic beverage. § 18B-302. It is also unlawful for any person to attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages using a fraudulent or altered identification card/document or driver’s license issued to another person, or for any adult to permit an underage person to use their identification for purposes of obtaining alcohol. <i>Id.</i> A person who violates these provisions will have their driver’s license revoked for one year. § 20-17-3.</p>

Category	Summary (North Carolina General Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person commits the offense of impaired driving if they drive any vehicle upon any highway, any street, or any public vehicular area while under the influence of an impairing substance; after having consumed sufficient alcohol that they have, at any relevant time after the driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more; or with any amount of a Schedule I controlled substance or its metabolites in their blood or urine. § 20-138.1. An initial offense is a misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> Sentencing is determined by being placed in one of six punishment categories, each of which has minimums for fines, license suspensions, and incarceration periods. § 20-179.

Category	Summary (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Marijuana is a Schedule I drug. 35 P.S. § 780-104. Any person who possesses a small amount of marijuana (30 grams or less) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, will be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days and/or a fine not exceeding \$500. 35 P.S. § 780-113. As the amount of the marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.</p> <p>In Pennsylvania, adults with serious medical conditions may purchase and use up to a 90-day supply of medical marijuana, and possess of an additional 90-day supply. Patients must obtain a medical marijuana identification card to lawfully participate. 35 P.S. §§ 10231.301, 10231.303, 10231.405.</p>

Category	Summary (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)
Controlled Substances	<p>The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act of Pennsylvania covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. 35 P.S. §§ 780-101 – 780-144. Specific prohibited acts and associated penalties, which include prison sentences and monetary fines, are enumerated in 35 P.S. § 780-113. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug.</p> <p>Distribution to persons under age 18 may result in a term of imprisonment up to twice that otherwise authorized by other related statutes. 35 P.S. § 780-114. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offense (or of a similar offense) may be imprisoned for a term up to twice the term otherwise authorized, fined an amount up to twice that otherwise authorized, or both. 35 P.S. § 780-115.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A minor who attempts to purchase, or purchases, consumes, possesses, or transports alcohol may be sentenced to pay a fine of up to \$500 for the first violation and up to \$1,000 for each subsequent violation. 18 P.S. § 6308.</p> <p>Selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor is a misdemeanor in the third degree punishable by at least \$1,000 for the first violation and \$2,500 for each subsequent violation. 18 P.S. § 6310.1.</p> <p>Possession or use of an identification card falsely identifying a minor as being 21 years of age or older is not punishable for an initial offense but carries a minimum penalty of \$500 for the second and subsequent offense. 18 P.S. § 6307.</p> <p>A minor possessing a false identification card and/or attempting to obtain alcoholic beverages by using the false identification card is guilty of a summary offense for a first violation and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent violation. P.S. § 6310.3. Second and subsequent violations carry a maximum fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	Driving Under the Influence requires having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more while driving or within 2 hours of having driven. 75 P.S. § 3802. A person may also not drive while under the influence of a Schedule I controlled substance (i.e., marijuana), or a unprescribed Schedule II or III controlled substance. <i>Id.</i> This is a misdemeanor for which an individual may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 6 months. 75 P.S. § 3803. Other penalties can include a fine of \$300 and educational programs, with fines increasing for subsequent offenses. 75 P.S. § 3804.

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>A Class B misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is 2 ounces or less. A Class A misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is between 2 ounces and 4 ounces. <i>See</i> Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 481.121(b). An individual adjudged guilty of a Class B misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$2,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, or both. An individual adjudged guilty of a Class A misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both. <i>See</i> Tex. Penal Code Ann. §§12.21-12.22. As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase.</p> <p>Qualified medical professionals are authorized to prescribe low-THC cannabis (no more than .05%) to qualifying Texas residents with certain medical conditions. Tex. Occupations Code Ann. §§169.002-169.003.</p>

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Controlled Substances	<p>Texas Health & Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.101 – 481.141 cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines and vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, and whether the individual possessed or manufactured/delivered the controlled substance. Trafficking controlled substances will result in more severe penalties.</p> <p>As an example, a person who possesses less than 28 grams of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 3 (i.e., anabolic steroids) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to 1 year, or both. Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 481.117; Tex. Penal Code Ann. §12.21. A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses less than 1 gram of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 1 (i.e., opiates) or 1-B (i.e., fentanyl) is guilty of a state jail felony. A person found guilty will be subject to confinement in a state jail for any term of 180 days up to two years, and may be fined up to \$10,000. Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 481.115 and Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.35.</p> <p>It is a defense to prosecution under certain, defined circumstances if the actor was the first person to request emergency medical assistance in response to the possible overdose of another person or was the victim of a possible overdose for which emergency medical assistance was requested during an ongoing medical emergency. Tex. Health & Safety Code Ann. § 481.117.</p>

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A minor who consumes alcohol outside the visible presence of the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000 and imprisonment for up to 180 days. The court may also impose penalties like community service, driver's license suspension, and education or treatment. See Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.04. A minor may possess an alcoholic beverage while in the course and scope of the minor's employment. See Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.05.</p> <p>An adult 21 years of age or older who is not a minor's parent/guardian or spouse is liable for damages proximately caused by the intoxication of a minor under the age of 18 if the adult served the minor or allowed the minor to be served alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication on the premises owned or leased by the adult. See Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 2.02.</p> <p>A person may purchase an alcoholic beverage for or give an alcoholic beverage to a minor if the person is the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse and is visibly present when the minor possesses or consumes the alcoholic beverage. See Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.06(b).</p> <p>A minor commits an offense if the minor falsely states that he/she is 21 years of age or older or presents any document that indicates he/she is 21 years of age or older to a person engaged in selling or serving alcoholic beverages. See Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.07.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>One is guilty of driving while intoxicated if he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more. This is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours. An offender can also be subject to fines, revocation/suspension of license, a vehicle interlock system, and educational programs. See Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 49 <i>et seq.</i> and Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 524.022.</p>

Health Risks of Drugs and Alcohol Use

Serious health and personal risks are associated with the use of illegal drugs, prescription drugs and abuse of alcohol. Most people take prescription medication responsibly. When misused or abused, prescriptions drugs can be as dangerous as illegal drugs. They may include temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment, injury, or death. Use and abuse of such substances may also give rise to conduct which causes injury, death or damage to the user/abuser or to the person or property of others, resulting in criminal or civil prosecution and liability. Use and abuse of such substances may also lead to unsafe and/or non-consensual sex, unwanted pregnancy, and may cause defects, injury, or death in unborn children. Consequences may also include temporary or permanent loss of educational or employment opportunities.

1. Drugs and the Body—Narcotics (ex. Heroin, OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet)

There are legal and illegal narcotics. Narcotics are effective in pain control and for other medical purposes when prescribed by a physician and used as directed. Use is often diverted, which can produce multiple problems as narcotics are highly addictive and often associated in drug dependency and overdoses.

Effects—The user may experience initial euphoria, followed by drowsiness and nausea. Someone under the influence may have constricted pupils, watery eyes and a “dazed” look.

Risks—There is a risk of overdose with narcotics and users may develop slow, shallow breathing, clammy skin, loss of appetite and weight. Overdose can lead to possible death without intervention. Narcotics are highly addictive and may require inpatient treatment to safely detoxify the body.

2. Depressants (Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines)

Depressants can also be legal and illegal. The most popular legal depressant is alcohol (see below). Depressants slow the central nervous system and may be prescribed by a physician to induce sleep, reduce stress, or help control anxiety. There is a danger of overdosing with depressants.

Effects—The user may experience some relaxation, calmness, drowsiness and even euphoria. In high levels the user may experience confusion, disorientation and impaired motor coordination, including slurred speech and loss of balance.

Risks—Overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death. Risk of overdose is increased when the person combines depressant drugs (intentionally or accidentally).

3. Stimulants (Cocaine; Methamphetamine e.g., Ritalin; Amphetamines e.g., Adderall)

Stimulants speed up the mental and physical processes of the body. Historically, they have been used both in their legal

(nicotine and caffeine and in the treatment of ADD/ADHD) and illegal forms. These substances help keep people awake, provide more energy, and suppress appetite. They have also been prescribed by physicians to increase enhance focus and concentration in individuals with ADD/ADHD. These drugs can be addictive and can produce withdrawal symptoms if stopped.

Effects—The user may experience an increased heart rate, increased energy, and increased alertness. Users may also find they have an increased blood pressure, excessive talkativeness, and increased anxiety. In large doses, users find loss of coordination, dizziness, anxiety, cardiac and respiratory distress, and seizures, among other concerns.

Risks—Increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions and possible death.

4. Hallucinogens (Mushrooms, LSD, PCP)

These are drugs that alter a person’s state of mind and mood. Some types produce hallucinations, causing the person to hear, see, and smell things that are not real. Dissociative drugs do not cause hallucinations, but can cause the person to feel disassociated with their body, or feel detached from his/her surroundings.

Effects—Users may experience illusions or hallucinations. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, and poor perception of time and distance.

Risks—Users may experience respiratory failure or death due to careless or accidental behaviors.

5. Dissociative Drugs (Ketamine, PCP)

Dissociative drugs can cause a person to feel disassociated from their body, or feel detached from their surroundings.

Effects—Users may experience feelings of detachment and distortions of space, time and body. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, feelings of invulnerability or exaggerated strength.

Risks—Users can exhibit violent behavior, loss of coordination, severe muscle contractions, kidney damage, convulsions and possible death.

6. Predatory Drugs (Rohypnol, GHB)

These drugs are considered predatory because of their sedative affects. They can leave an individual with no recollection of what happened. They are colorless and odorless and when mixed with soda, alcohol and other beverage become virtually undetectable. They metabolize quickly and can become difficult to detect in as little as 12 hours.

Effects—Causes distortion in perception, delirium and amnesia.

Risks—Incapacitates user and can cause coma and seizures and amnesia. These drugs are often linked with sexual assault.

7. Club Drugs (Ecstasy)

Ecstasy comes in a tablet or capsule form. It is a synthetic drug that has stimulating and psychoactive properties similar to methamphetamine.

Effects—Can cause increased euphoria, energy and emotional warmth as well as distortion in time perception and tactile experiences. It can also cause nausea, chills, sweating and muscle cramps.

Risks—Users can experience impaired memory and learning, paranoia, psychotic behavior, hyperthermia, cardiac and liver toxicity, along with renal failure and death.

8. Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)

These drugs are illegal (Federal Law) though conversations and legislation for state legalization or decriminalization occur throughout the country regularly.

Effects—Users may experience euphoria, relaxation and/or drowsiness and an increased appetite. Short-term effects may include impaired short-term memory, impaired concentration, and attention. Long-term effects may include addiction (both psychological and physical), anxiety and memory loss. Users also report lack of motivation or difficulty setting and reaching goals.

Risks—There is little risk of overdose however there is a risk of an increasing tolerance which can lead to increased use. There are also medical complications, such as increased risk of respiratory infections, emphysema, certain cancers, and fertility issues.

9. Steroids (Anabolic)

Anabolic steroids are synthetic substances similar to the male sex hormone testosterone. They are generally taken orally or injected. Steroids are often abused to build muscle or enhance performance.

Effects—Using steroids can cause liver damage, water retention, and high blood pressure for both men and women. Side effects for men include shrinking testicles, baldness, breast development and infertility. For women, side effects include facial hair, male patterned baldness, menstrual changes and deepened voice.

Risks—Abuse by adolescents can prematurely end their growth spurt causing them to remain shorter in height than they would have been. There is also the potential for fatal liver cysts, liver cancer, blood clotting problems, cholesterol changes and hypertension which can lead to heart attack or stroke. It has also been suggested that high dose use can

increase aggression.

10. Alcohol

The Food and Drug Administration defines low-risk drinking as:

- No more than 1 drink per day for women (if daily)
- No more than 2 drinks per day for men (if daily)
- No more than 3 drinks for women, 4 drinks for men on any given day

Alcohol is a depressant drug that is legal in the United States for those over the age of 21 years. Small quantities of alcohol (low-risk) have, for a legal-aged user, not been linked to any increased health risks, and in some cases, have been credited with some health benefits.

However, higher quantities (high-risk use) have been associated with increased risk for breast and colon cancer and in heart disease, as well as with a variety of unintentional consequences.

Effects—The users may experience a general relaxation, mild reduction in inhibitions and some impairment in judgment in low-risk amounts. Higher risk quantities may result in the user having greater impairment in judgment, alertness and coordination.

Risks—High-risk amounts can increase risk for:

- Risk taking behaviors (example: sexual, driving)
- Alcohol poisoning which can include passing out (coma or becoming unconscious) nausea/vomiting and memory loss (black outs)
- Hostility or other behavior changes
- Dependence and/or addiction
- Uncharacteristic family, school, work and/or legal problems
- Health problems such as cancers, health disease and cirrhosis of the liver
- Unintentional injuries and death
- Birth and developmental defects if exposed during pregnancy

Additionally, alcohol taken with other drugs can intensify the effects of the drug, alter the desired effect of the drug and can cause nausea, sweating, severe headaches, convulsions and death by overdose.

Further information on drug penalties as well as the health risks of alcohol abuse and illicit drug use can be found here: https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf.

Drug and Alcohol Assistance Services

Staff/Faculty

UTI sponsors an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP has a 24-hour Crisis Line where a clinician can evaluate needs and make referrals, the EAP provides up to five free sessions of confidential counseling and support services; additional services are available for a fee. Pamphlets and general information regarding drug dependency and alcohol abuse are also available thru the EAP.

Contact a local Humans Resources representative for more information by calling 1-800-859-7249 (extensions provided in chart below) or reach out directly to: Employee Assistance Program 24-Hour confidential counseling and referral service: 888-731-3327 or www.eap.healthjoy.com.

<p>Leigh Ann Palone East Regional Human Resources Director Ext. 21125 lpalone@uti.edu</p> <p>East: Bloomfield, Canton, Exton, Lisle, Miramar, NASCAR Tech, Orlando, Military Admissions, East Field Regions</p>	<p>Susan Davis West Regional Human Resources Director Ext. 10320 sudavis@uti.edu</p> <p>West: Austin, Avondale/MMI, CTG, Dallas, Houston, Long Beach, Rancho Cucamonga, Sacramento, West Field Regions</p>	<p>Angel Inzauro Corporate Human Resources Director Ext. 10828 ainzauro@uti.edu</p> <p>Corporate Office</p>
<p>Jennifer Semetko East Human Resources Business Partner Ext. 21054 jsemetko@uti.edu</p>	<p>Greg Sebble West Human Resources Business Partner Ext. 12157 gsebble@uticorp.com</p>	<p>Michelle Goettl Corporate Human Resources Business Partner Ext. 10861 mgoettl@uti.edu</p>
<p>Kandice Debnar East Human Resources Business Partner Ext. 13003 kdebnar@uti.edu</p>		

Students

Student seeking support for drug and alcohol related issues should visit the Student Services Department at their campus. Student Services will refer students to local drug and alcohol treatment centers or work with students individually to find a service provider. Pamphlets and general information regarding illegal drugs and alcohol abuse are also available in the Student Services Department.

Students may also contact SAMHSA’s (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) National Helpline. SAMHSA’s National Helpline is a free, confidential, 24/7, 365-day-a-year treatment referral and information service (in English and Spanish) for individuals and families facing mental health and/or substance use disorders. This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations.

SAMHSA’s National Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357) or <https://www.samhsa.gov/>.

All

UTI regularly refers campus community members to the following drug and alcohol abuse education programs:

Campus	Resource
All campuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: 800-662-HELP National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 800-NCA-CALL Start Your Recovery: www.startyourrecovery.org FindHelp.org – 24/7 Get Answers
Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bluebonnet Trails Community Services: 844-309-6385, https://bbtrails.org/ Austin Drug & Alcohol Abuse Program: 512-454-8180, http://www.adaap.com/
Avondale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499 Terros: 602-685-6000 Community Bridges: 623-907-6520 Copper Springs; 480-565-3036
Bloomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NJ Addictions Hotline: Dial 211 or 1-844-276-2777 Cope Center: 973-783-6655 Turning Point: 973-239-9400 The Bridge: 973-228-3000 Cura, Inc: 973-622-3570 Damon House, Inc: 973-279-5563
Dallas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dallas Challenge: 214-942-5166 Imagine Programs: 214-385-4264 LifePath Systems: 972-562-0190 Nexus Recovery Center: 214-321-0156 Phoenix House: 844-748-3927
Exton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creative Health Services: 610-327-1503 Pathway Counseling: 610-269-8396 Rehab After Work: 610-889-9939
Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Recovery: 346-704-1973 ADAPT Programs: 855-862-3278

Lisle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care Clinics Inc: 630-357-2012; https://www.careclinicsofnaperville.com Al Anon: 630-627-4441 Alcoholics Anonymous: 312-346-1475 Narcotic Anonymous: 708-848-4884 Center of Attention Counseling Services, LLC: (630) 687-0693; https://centerofattentioncounseling.com/
Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 211 County Infoline: Dial 211 or www.211la.org Safe Refuge: 562-987-5722 or 888-476-2743, http://www.asaferefuge.org/ HOPICS: 323-948-0444 or 424-403-5800, http://www.hopics.org/ Homeless Health Care LA: 213-744-0724, http://www.hhcla.org/
MIAT Canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oakdale Recovery Center: 734-397-3088 Growth Works: 734-495-1722 Detroit Recovery Project: 313-365-3100 The Doorway to Recovery: 248-987-2696
MIAT Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Recovery: 346-704-1973 Sober Houston: 346-704-1973
Miramar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health America of Southeast Florida: (954) 746-2055 NAMI Broward County: (954) 316-9907 Broward Addiction Recovery Center: (954) 357-4880 Broward House: (954) 568-7373 ext 7373
MMI Phoenix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499 Terros: 602-685-6000 Community Bridges: 623-907-6520 Copper Springs; 480-565-3036
NASCAR Tech Mooresville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Loving Hand Counseling Service: 704-662-6118 BK Professional Counseling Center, LLC: 704-662-3923 Behavioral Health Services of Lake Norman: 704-660-8321 Iredell County Social Services Mooresville https://iredellcountync.gov/ 704-873-5631
UTI/MMI Orlando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspire Health Partners: 407-245-0045 Sojourners Recovery & Wellness Center: 1-407-952-8444
Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inland Valley Recovery Services: 909-949-4667 Inland Behavioral Health Services: 909-881-6146 Matrix Institute on Addictions: 909-689-4155 Cucamonga Counseling: 909-962-7323 Chino Hills Counseling/Stay Designated: 909-590-2260
Sacramento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 916-922-5121 Sutter Outpatient Drug & Alcohol Program: 916-386-3077 Sobriety Brings a Change: 916-454-4242 Community Connection Resource Center: 916-552-5980

This information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.