



Uintah Basin Technical College

2019 Drug and Alcohol Notification

(Edgar Part 86)

Uintah Basin Technical College
Roosevelt Campus
1100 E Lagoon Street
Roosevelt, Utah 84066
www.ubtech.edu

Vernal Campus
450 North 2000 West
Vernal, Utah 84078

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Introduction

You are receiving this document in accordance with the Federal Government requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989. In order for Uintah Basin Technical College to receive federal funding of any kind, including financial aid resources, all students, faculty, and staff must receive a copy of this policy annually. This process is formally conducted by the Financial Aid Office, in partnership with the Human Resources Office. Notifications are disseminated to all College students, faculty and staff.

The notification is also available online at:

<https://www.ubtech.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2019-Drug-Free-School-Notification2.pdf>

Below you will find information about the College's student and employee alcohol and drug policy, college and legal sanctions, as well as basic information on the health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol and drugs. In addition, there is also information about relevant campus and community resources.

If you have questions or concerns about this notification, please contact:

Karen Secrest
Financial Aid Officer
Uintah Basin Technical College
karen@ubtech.edu

Shawn Metcalf
Associate V.P. of Human Resources
Uintah Basin Technical College
shawn@ubtech.edu

Uintah Basin Technical College Drug and Alcohol Policies

Uintah Basin Technical College has a stringent policy governing the use of alcohol and other drugs. The purchase, possession, use, consumption, sale, distribution or storage of any alcoholic beverage, controlled substance or illegal drug is prohibited on any campus or training site, and at all College activities. In accordance with the Indoor Clean Air Act, all buildings on all campuses and centers are smoke-free. E-cigarettes and nicotine vapor producing devices are also prohibited on UBTech property. Violators may be subject to disciplinary action and to prosecution by local law enforcement authorities.

In compliance with state and federal law, UBTech policy prohibits the use, possession, or cultivation of marijuana for medical purposes on any campus property, nor is it allowed at any college sponsored event or activity off campus.

Counseling and Treatment

Short-term alcohol and other drug counseling services are available to students through Uintah Basin Technical College Student Success Officers. Students may be referred to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment. Employees may contact the Technical College's Human Resources Department.

As a primarily commuter campus, we recognize that these resources may not meet the individual needs of our students, faculty and staff. A full list of state-licensed treatment facilities throughout the state of Utah can be found through the Utah Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health at <https://dsamh.utah.gov/> or by calling 801-538-4171.

Treatment resources within the Tri-County area include, but are not limited to:

Northeastern Counseling Center
 285 West 800 South #3707
 Roosevelt, UT 84066
 435-725-6300
www.ncutah.org

Northeastern Counseling Center
 1140 West 500 South #9
 Vernal, UT 84078
 435-789-6300

Allegiance Addiction Recovery Center
 4430 Little Valley Road
 Vernal, UT 84078
 435-790-4673
www.allegianceaddictionrecovery.com/

Lighthouse Youth and Family Therapy
 365 West 50 North
 Vernal, UT 84078
 435-790-2757
www.lighthouseyouthandfamily.com/

These agencies provide a variety of services which may include screenings/assessments, individualized treatment, ongoing clinical supervision, medical assisted recovery and recovery support services. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact the agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs. Additional private and public treatment options may be found through the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at <https://www.samhsa.gov/>.

Prevention and Education

As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, this policy is distributed to all students, staff and faculty each year. A biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program are conducted on odd years to encompass the two preceding years.

For more information concerning current programs, interventions, policies, and ATOD prevention programs, contact:

Karen Secrest
 Financial Aid Officer
 Uintah Basin Technical College
karen@ubtech.edu

For more information regarding campus safety, please contact:

UBTech Crisis Intervention Team

Dean Wilson 435-722-6916
 Shawn Metcalf..... 435-722-6932
 Keith Sprouse..... 435-722-6903

Other Resources/Information

On-Campus Resources/Information

Student Success Officer - Roosevelt	435-722-6914
Student Success Officer - Vernal	435-725-7103
Campus Emergency (Daytime)	Dial “0” from any campus phone
Human Resource Department.....	435-722-6932

Off-Campus Resources/Information

Alliance Addiction Recovery Center	435-790-4673
Lighthouse Youth and Family Therapy	435-790-2757
Northeastern Counseling Center - Roosevelt	435-725-6300
Northeastern Counseling Center - Vernal	435-789-6300
Emergency Services	911
Roosevelt Police (Non-emergency)	435-722-4558
Uintah County Sheriff (Non-emergency)	435-789-4222

Crisis Services

Crisis/Suicide Prevention - Roosevelt	435-634-5600
Crisis/Suicide Prevention - Vernal	435-789-6300
Domestic Violence Information Line	800-897-5465
DCFS Child Abuse Reporting Line.....	855-323-3237
APS Elder Abuse Reporting Line	800-371-7897
Utah Coalition against Sexual Assault	801-746-0404
Utah Office for Victims of Crime	800-621-7444
Alcohol Addiction.....	800-ALCOHOL
Tobacco Quit Line	888-567-TRUTH
Cocaine Addiction	800-COCAINE
National AIDS Hotline	800-342-AIDS

Listed services are only some of the service providers available, additional resources can be found at www.211utah.gov or by calling 2-1-1.

Student Alcohol and Drug Policy

The Drug-Free School and Community Act prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities. The Uintah Basin Technical College prohibits:

- Unlawful use, possession, distribution, sale, manufacture, or possession for purposes of distribution or sale of any controlled substance or illegal drug;
- Sale, possession, manufacture, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages on College premises;
- Unauthorized sale, possession, manufacture, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages at any official off-campus College-sponsored function or event;
- Smoking in unauthorized locations on College premises in violation of state law, College, or public health regulations;

The information regarding the Student Alcohol and Drug Policy and the Student Code of Conduct, as well as the Drug-Free School and Communities Act can be found at:

<https://www.ubtech.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/STUDENT-CODE-OF-CONDUCT.pdf>

Alcoholic Beverage Policy (All Employees)

The College strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances or being under the influence thereof on the Uintah Basin Technical College campus or at any Uintah Basin Technical College worksite.

All employees of the College are subject to the terms of this policy.

As a condition of employment, all employees of the College must notify the Human Resources Department no later than five (5) days after a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring at an Uintah Basin Technical College worksite.

Any employee who is convicted of a worksite drug abuse violation will be required to participate satisfactorily at his/her own expense in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program and/or will have disciplinary sanctions imposed up to and/or including termination of employment.

The entire text of the Drug-Free Workplace/Drug and Alcohol Testing policy which pertains to all employees of Uintah Basin Technical College may be found online on iSolved.

Help is available both on campus and within the community for students and staff members who are dependent on, or who abuse the use of alcohol or other drugs.

Students, faculty and staff may contact Uintah Basin Technical College Student Success Officers and Human Resources Department. Those whose needs cannot be accommodated will be referred to community resources for care.

College Sanctions

The Uintah Basin Technical College reserves the right to take appropriate action against any individual or group which is found to pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the health, safety, or welfare of the College community. These individuals or groups will answer to the College Crisis Intervention Team as well as their direct supervisor and Human Resources. In addition to any federal, state, and local sanctions, The Uintah Basin Technical College shall follow the Drug-Free Workplace/Drug and Alcohol Testing policy.

Utah Legal Sanctions

Intoxication Statute of Utah:

A person is guilty of intoxication if the person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors, to a degree that the person may endanger the person or another, in a public place or in a private place where the person unreasonably disturbs other persons. An offense under this section is a class C misdemeanor.

Possession of Alcoholic Beverage in Motor Vehicle:

It is a Class C misdemeanor to knowingly possess an open container in a passenger area of a motor vehicle that is located on a public highway, regardless of whether the vehicle is being operated or is stopped or parked. A person may not keep, carry, possess, transport, or allow another to keep, carry, possess, or transport in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, when the vehicle is on any highway or waters of the state, any container which contains any alcoholic beverage if the container has been opened, its seal broken, or the contents of the container partially consumed.

Utah Legal Sanctions: Driving, Flying or Boating While Intoxicated (DUI)

It is a Class B misdemeanor to operate a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft in a public place while intoxicated.

- (1) A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state if the person:
 - a. has sufficient alcohol in the person's body that a subsequent chemical test shows that the person has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of the test;
 - b. is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a vehicle; or
 - c. has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 grams or greater at the time of operation or actual physical control.

If a person convicted of "DUI" was under the age of 21 when the violation occurred, the court shall order the installation of the ignition interlock system as a condition of probation.

Automobile Homicide:

It is a Second-degree felony to cause death to another by accident or mistake while operating any vehicle (motor, aircraft, and watercraft) in a public place while intoxicated.

Administrative License Revocation; Implied Consent:

After being arrested for Driving While Intoxicated, failing or refusing the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) test can result in license revocation. Revocation may NOT be probated and there is a \$170 reinstatement fee. An appeal process is available. The following penalties apply:

Terms of Offense

Adults

- If this is your first DUI and you are 21 or older on the date of arrest, the suspension period changed from 90 days to 120 days
- If this is your second or subsequent DUI and you are 21 or older on the date of arrest, the revocation period changed from one (1) year to two (2) years
- If you are 21 or older and refused to submit to a chemical test and have had a previous sanction for certain alcohol related offenses, the revocation period changed from 24 months to 36 months
- If you are 21 or older on the date of arrest and are convicted of a DUI violation you will be interlock restricted for a period of 18 months

Minors

- If you are under 21 on the date of arrest and this is your first DUI, the suspension period is changed from 90 days to 120 days or until you are 21, whichever is longer
- If you are under 21 on the date of arrest and this is your second or subsequent DUI, the revocation period is changed from one (1) year to two (2) years or until you are 21, whichever is longer
- If you are under 21 and refused to submit to a chemical test, the revocation period is for 18 months or until you are 21, whichever is longer
- If you are under 21 and refused to submit to a chemical test and have had a previous sanction for certain alcohol related offenses, the revocation period is 36 months or until you are 21, whichever is longer
- If you are under 21 on the date of arrest and are convicted of a DUI violation you will be interlock restricted for a period of 3 years

Utah Legal Sanctions Pertaining to Minors

Sale or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors:

It is a Class B misdemeanor to sell or furnish an alcoholic beverage to an individual under 21 years of age through an act of criminal negligence. If it is known that the minor is under 21 years of age the penalty is increased to a Class A misdemeanor.

Purchase of Alcohol for a Minor; Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor:

It is a Class B misdemeanor to purchase or make available an alcoholic beverage to an individual under 21 years of age through an act of criminal negligence. If it is known that the minor is under 21 year of age the penalty is increased to a Class A misdemeanor. This offense is punishable by a fine of \$2,500 and/or confinement in jail for up to one year.

Civil Liability for Provision of Alcohol to a Minor:

An adult 21 years of age or older is liable for damages proximately caused by the intoxication of a minor under the age of 21, if the adult is not the minor's parent, guardian, or spouse; or an adult in whose custody the minor has been committed by a court; and the adult knowingly served or provided the minor any of the alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication; or allowed the minor to be served or provided any of the alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication on the premises owned or leased by the adult.

Alcohol and a Minor: Consumption/Possession of Alcohol by a Minor:

It is a misdemeanor for minors to consume or possess alcoholic beverages except in the visible presence of the minor's adult parent, guardian, or spouse.

Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor; Attempt to Purchase Alcohol:

It is a misdemeanor for individuals under 21 years of age to attempt purchasing alcoholic beverages. "Attempt" implies acting beyond mere preparation.

Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor:

It is a misdemeanor to falsely state or to present false documents indicating an individual is 21 years of age or older to a person selling or serving alcoholic beverages.

Punishment for the above Alcohol-Related Offense by a Minor:

The courts can require that a minor's driver license be suspended for one (1) year if a minor has violated certain alcohol-related offenses for the first time and the violation was on or after July 1, 2009, and a period for two (2) years for a second or subsequent violation. It also allows the court to reduce a minor's driver license suspension for a first offense if the minor completes an educational series obtained in a substance abuse program that is approved by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

If a minor has at least two prior alcohol-related convictions, the offense is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000; and/or confinement in jail for up to 180 days. Punishment includes 20 to 40 hours of community service. The minor's driver's license or permit will be denied or suspended: 60 days for a 2nd alcohol-related conviction: 180 days for subsequent convictions.

Attendance at Alcohol Awareness Course; License suspension:

On first conviction of an alcohol-related offense, the court shall require the minor to attend an alcohol awareness course approved by the Justice Court. If under 18 years of age, a parent or guardian may be required to attend the course with the defendant. The defendant must present evidence of completion of the course and community service within 1 year of the date of final conviction. If the course is completed early the court may reduce the driver's license suspension from 1 year to 9 months.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor:

A minor commits an offense if the minor operates a motor vehicle in a public place while having any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor's system. For a minor without previous alcohol-related offenses, these are Class B misdemeanors. Punishment includes a jail term up to 180 days or an equivalent time of community service, a fine up to \$2,500, and the suspension of the driver's license for a period of 120 days or until you are 21, whichever is longer. A second time Utah DUI offense is considered to be a Class B misdemeanor, and the offender is ordered the following penalties and punishments: a jail term of up to 180 days or 240 hours of community service, a fine of at least \$800 and up to \$2,500, and the suspension of their driver's license for one (1) year to two (2) years or until you are 21, whichever is longer. If the driver is proved to have been driving when his/her BAC levels were higher than .16%, the court may also decide to place the convicted driver under house arrest and have his movements electronically monitored.

Charges - Fine - Imprisonment

Felony

- First Degree- up to \$10,000- 5 years to life in prison Second Degree-up to \$10,000- 1 to 15 years
- Third Degree-up to \$5,000- Zero to 5 years

Misdemeanor

- Class A-up to \$2,500- up to 1 year
- Class B-up to \$1,000- up to 180 days
- Class C-up to \$750- up to 90 days

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a College (21 USC 845a) 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 1 year.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;

It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;

It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Health Risks Associated with Using Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses impair judgment and coordination, and increase the incidence of aggressive behavior. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. Alcohol intoxication is equivalent to a drug overdose. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to a change in tolerance and dependence. Cessation of alcohol intake can produce withdrawal symptoms, including tremors, hallucinations, convulsions and death. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Women who drink even small amounts of alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. Children of alcoholic parents have a 40 percent greater risk of developing alcoholism than children of non-alcoholic parents.

Marijuana: The mood-altering effects of marijuana are the result of a chemical delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is fat-soluble and remains in the body up to four weeks after smoking one marijuana cigarette. Consequently, even the occasional use can be detected through urinalysis. Research indicates that regular use may have long-term effects on the user's brain, heart and reproductive organs. The numerous carcinogenic chemicals found in marijuana smoke make it particularly harmful to the lungs.

Depressants: The use of depressants can result in a change in tolerance and physical and psychological dependency. Combining multiple depressants (e.g., Xanax and alcohol) will intensify the depressant effects, exacerbating the health risk. Withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, vomiting, acute psychotic episodes, seizures, coma and death.

Stimulants: High doses of stimulant drugs result in intense personality disturbances, including visual and auditory hallucinations, delusions and paranoia. Tolerance develops rapidly. Cross-tolerance does develop among stimulant drugs (e.g., methamphetamines and cocaine). The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Stimulants are addictive, and withdrawal from them may cause depression and suicidal ideation in some individuals.

Narcotics: Tolerance, especially to the euphoric effects of narcotics, and physical dependence develop rapidly. To avoid intense drug cravings, the addict becomes preoccupied with acquiring the drug. Withdrawal symptoms are extremely uncomfortable; however, they are seldom life-threatening.

Hallucinogens: Large doses of Phencyclidine (PCP) may result in convulsive seizure, coma and death. Mood disorders occur, and the user may become violent, irrational and potentially harmful to self and others. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline and psilocybin cause sensations and feelings to change rapidly. The user may experience panic, confusion, anxiety, depersonalization and spontaneous reappearance, which is flashbacks of the drug experience after use has ceased.

Anabolic-Androgenic Steroids: Steroid users can experience serious cardiovascular, liver, central nervous system, gastrointestinal and reproductive disorders. In males, use can result in testicular atrophy, sterility, impotence and arrested growth. Irreversible masculinization and sterility can result when women use steroids. Psychological impairments include mood swings, depression and very aggressive behavior. For additional information about commonly abused drugs, visit drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts.