

**OFFICIAL NOTICE TO ALL UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS STUDENTS,  
FACULTY AND STAFF REGARDING SUBSTANCE USE  
This official notice is issued pursuant to Subpart B, Section 86.100,  
of the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act  
Amendments of 1989**

**POLICY AND REGULATIONS REGARDING ALCOHOL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS**

UNLV makes all efforts to comply with the Omnibus Anti-drug Abuse Act of 1988 (the Drug-Free Workplace Act) and the DFSCA and is committed to providing a safe workplace and conducive learning environment. UNLV believes that the unlawful use of drugs and abuse of alcohol by students constitutes a serious threat to their physical, emotional, and mental well-being. Also, it is accepted the use of drugs and abuse of alcohol b2 Tfi612 I0 G[(e)4(mot)-3(ional,o17(09120912 0 61

presentations to groups such as fraternities and sororities, student athletes, registered student organizations, and sports clubs. The Alcohol Response Policy and Guidelines, and the Controlled Substance Response Policy are also incorporated into each housing contract that residents sign prior to moving onto campus.

UNLV employees are governed by policies adopted by the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education (“**NSHE**”) for all NSHE institutions, including the NSHE Anti

7. Each state employee is required to inform his or her employer within five days after he or she is convicted for violation of any federal or state criminal drug statute when such a violation occurred while on duty or on the employer's premises.
8. Any agency receiving a federal contract or grant must notify the U.S. government agency with which the contract or grant was made within ten days after receiving notice that an employee of the agency was convicted within the means used in paragraph 7, above.

This policy does not restrict agencies from augmenting the provisions of this policy with additional policies and procedures that are necessary to carry out the regulatory requirements of the Drug Free Work Place Act.

It is important to note the Student Conduct Code, classified staff prohibitions and penalties, and disciplinary procedures for faculty and professional staff all have standards of conduct that address the issues of ("AOD").

# DESCRIPTION OF APPLICABLE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE LAW FOR AOD

## PARTIAL LIST OF DRUGS INCLUDED IN SCHEDULES 1 - 5

Drug Schedules 1 - 5	Drug List
Schedule 1	heroin

**Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)**

Schedule      Substance/Quanti

**Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana) Continued**

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	<b>Second Offense:</b> L4/F8 9.96 Tf1 2aense:

## Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.</p>
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	<p><b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.</p>
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

## NEVADA DRUG PENALTIES

### Unlawful Possession, Not For Purpose of Sale NRS 453.336(3)

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Classification of Penalty	Offense Number	Sentence
Category B Felony	1 <sup>st</sup> Offense	1 to 6 years in state prison, no fine



## NEVADA STATE BOARD OF REGENTS HANDBOOK

Title 4, Chapter 3.

### **Section 44. The NSHE Anti-Drug Policy Statement**

1. The NSHE prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance in the workplace. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment.
2. During the course of employment, any employee who is convicted of violating a federal or state law prohibiting the sale of a controlled substance must be terminated as required by *Nevada Revised Statutes* 193.105, regardless of where the incident occurred.
3. Any employee who is convicted of unlawfully giving or transferring a controlled substance to another person or who is convicted of unlawfully manufacturing or using a controlled substance while acting within the scope of his/her NSHE employment will be subject to discipline up to and including termination.
4. The term, "controlled substance" means any drug defined as such under the regulations adopted pursuant to *Nevada Revised Statutes* 453.146. Many of these drugs have a high potential for abuse. Such drugs include, but are not limited to, heroin, marijuana, cocaine, PCP, and "crack." They also include "legal drugs" which are not prescribed by a licensed physician.
5. Each State employee is required to inform his or her appointing authority within five days after he or she is convicted for violation of any federal or state criminal drug statute when such violation occurred while representing the NSHE or on the premises.
6. Any government agency with which the NSHE holds a contract or grant will be notified within ten days after receiving notice that an employee of the agency was convicted within the meaning used in paragraph 4, above.
7. Employees desiring more information concerning substance abuse, or seeking information on counseling may contact the designated Employee Assistance Representative for their institution.

(B/R 5/92)

Title 4, Chapter 1.

**Section 32. Possession and Use of Marijuana**

The Nevada System of High

Across the United States, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) is a serious offense and carries harsh penalties. It is no different in the state of Nevada. Beyond alcohol and illegal drugs, the DUI charge even applies to prescription and over-the-counter remedies when taking them impairs your ability to safely drive a car.

### **Blood Alcohol Concentration Limit**

The illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit in Nevada is:

- 0.02% for drivers under 21 years old
- 0.04% for commercial license holders
- 0.08% for everyone else

The BAC applies only to alcohol. If *any* detectable amount of an illegal substance like cocaine or marijuana is found in your blood, you'll receive at least the same penalties as you would for alcohol, and perhaps even more.

### **DUI Laws**

The **Illegal Per Se Law**

- Ignition Interlock Device (installation and monthly monitoring).
- Driver's License Fee: \$42.25.
- Testing Fee: \$26.
- Reinstatement Fee: \$121.
- SR-22 Certificate of Liability Insurance: Required 3 years.

The more offenses you have the stiffer the penalties.

- Driver license revoked for 3 years.
- Prison sentence of 2 to 20 years.
- Fine of \$2,000 to

person under 21 years of age to purchase or procure any alcoholic beverage, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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. 44 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

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, and 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 has not been linked to any increased health risks, and in some cases, has 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 46 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



None of these efforts alone can address the complex issue of high-risk use of alcohol and other drug use/abuse and its impact on this campus community. It is

Description: A student may be referred to UNLV Student Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) or another community health provider to complete an intake and assessment involving alcohol, controlled substance, or other identified issues arising from a violation. In the University's discretion, proof of participation or

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of students screened scored in the risky or hazardous use range or higher.

**Risk of Hazardous Use Assessment**

Academic Year (Total N)	Low Risk 7 or less Provide Education	Risky/Hazardou s 8-15 Education Brief Treatment	High Risk Harmful 16-19 Additional Evaluation/ Treatment	High Risk Potentially Dependent 20 or more Evaluation and Referral
2016-2017 (798)	705 (88%)	78 (10%)	7 (1%)	8 (1%)
2017-2018 (959)	864 (90%)	74 (8%)	14 (2%)	

**7/1/2016 - 6/30/2017**

Alcohol & Drugs (

Associate Director, Assistant or Associate Chief Library, Assistant or Associate University Librarian. Degree requirement: ALA Accredited Masters.

- B. When Someone You Love Has a Drinking Problem CD Recording:** When someone you love has a drinking problem you may feel alone, angry, or afraid. A loved one's problem drinking touches everyone close -- spouses and partners, children, extended family, and friends. You may be caught up in patterns of denial, covering up for a loved one's drinking, or wondering how to find help. No matter what you're going through, it's important to remember that help is available both for you and the person you love who drinks. One this recording, addiction and recovery expert Robert Ackerman, PhD, offers valuable information and reassuring advice about alcoholism and the road to recovery. He talks about how problem drinking affects family, friends, and loved ones, breaking unhealthy patterns, finding support, and helping a problem drinker. The recording also features stories and advice from people who know what it's like to love an alcoholic.
- C. 12-Step Programs for Alcohol and Drug Addiction Article:** Twelve-step programs provide a systematic set of principles to practice as a way of life to manage the alcohol or drug problem.
- These programs offer support in helping the person abstain from alcohol and drugs for life. Because lifelong abstinence is a big challenge, the programs encourage people to take it "one day at a time." Twelve-step programs encourage members to attend regular meetings at which they talk about their challenges without revealing their last names (a practice known as "anonymity"). It is understood that members may have an occasional relapse, or slip, where they temporarily go back to using alcohol or drugs.
- Following the 12 steps programs can help individuals get their life back on track. Two of the most helpful aspects of 12-step programs are the support members provide to one another and the confidence in their ability to succeed that this support builds, according to a study by John F. Kelly, a specialist in addiction medicine at Harvard Medical School.
- D. Alternatives to 12 Step Programs for Alcohol and Drug Addiction Article:** Alternatives to 12-step programs are national self-help organizations that can help you end your addiction without having to view your recovery in moral terms. These alternatives have eliminated controversial principles of 12-step programs. For example, they make no mention of a "higher power" and do not encourage members to "improve [their] conscious contact with God." These programs do not have as extensive of a track record as 12-step programs, but they offer an alternative for individuals seeking help for a drug or alcohol addiction.
- E. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Warning Signs Article:** If you are concerned that you may have an alcohol- or a drug-abuse problem, you aren't alone. Substance abuse affects all kinds of people, from preteens to the elderly, in every income level and occupation. But alcohol and drug abuse are treatable, and more options are available today than ever before.
- F. Employee Assistance Program**
- UNLV provides employees with easy and confidential access to the employee assistance program (EAP). EAP is a confidential assessment and referral program where employees can

get assistance in dealing