



# Standard Administrative Policy and Procedure

**Subject: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Policy**

**Number:**

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## I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the University of Wyoming (University) community with guidelines for the safe, legal, and responsible use of alcohol, to outline prohibitions for the use of illegal drugs, and to provide appropriate disciplinary sanctions.

This policy is intended to further the educational mission and goals of the University by advocating for individual responsibility; healthy and informed decision-making; the safe, legal, and responsible use of alcohol; and the prohibition of illegal drugs. The University is committed to creating a safe and healthy environment for all members of the University community in which the illegal or inappropriate use of alcohol or illegal drugs does not interfere with learning, performance, employment, residential living, or development.

## II. POLICY

The University complies with requirements set forth in the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (34 CFR Part 86), as amended, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, plus applicable federal, state, and local laws. The unlawful use, possession, manufacture, dispensation, or distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs and controlled substances is strictly prohibited. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the University are required to act reasonably to reduce the risks associated with the use and abuse of these substances and to comply with federal, state, and local laws, and University policies, regarding alcohol, drugs, and controlled substances.

In accordance with the federal regulations listed above, this policy includes:

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and local law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;

4. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
5. A clear statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with federal, state, and local law) and a description of those sanctions. Sanctions could consist of actions up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

### **III. PROCEDURE**

#### **A. Policy Distribution**

This policy will be distributed annually in writing to each employee and those students who are taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit (except for continuing education units), regardless of the length of the student's program of study. This policy will be annually published by the Division of Student Affairs and the Department of Human Resources to each student and employee. The Policy will also be made available through the University's website.

#### **B. Biennial Program Review**

1. The University Alcohol Wellness Alternatives, Research & Education (AWARE) Program coordinates with the A-Team, a campus-community coalition that is responsible for helping students address alcohol issues and developing and recommending best practices in policy, prevention, intervention, and enforcement to reduce underage drinking and excessive alcohol use.
2. This policy shall be reviewed at least once every other year by AWARE. The AWARE Coordinator shall file any required reports with the U.S. Department of Education.
3. The biennial program review will assess this policy and the University's programs to:
  - a. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed; and
  - b. Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

## IV. ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

### A. Students

Students have access to a number of University resources related to alcohol use and abuse prevention. UW offers frequent late-night alcohol-free programming to students through the Late Night Events Committee and 7220 Entertainment, a free shuttle service for students to prevent driving under the influence, conducts educational programs and activities in the residence halls, and supports the A-Team.

All University students may receive alcohol and other drug education and referral services from the AWARE Program in the University Counseling Center (307-766-2187). Those enrolled full-time, or part-time if they have purchased the optional fee package, may receive services from the Student Health Service (307-766-2130). Substance abuse evaluations are conducted through the WellSpring Counseling Clinic (307-766-6820).

Students at the University of Wyoming at Casper (UW-Casper) can receive services for drug and alcohol issues from Casper College Counseling Services (307-268-2267).

### B. Employees

All University faculty and staff can receive resources and services related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention in the Laramie community. For outpatient services and detoxification services, employees may receive these services at Volunteers of America (307-745-8915) or Ivinson Memorial Hospital, Behavioral Health Clinic (307-755-4370). Employees may also seek help from a licensed mental health professional of their choice.

Employees at the University of Wyoming at Casper (UW-Casper) can go to Casper College Counseling Services (307-268-2267) for drug and alcohol abuse prevention services.

All University of Wyoming departments can receive consultation on current evidence-based practices for the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse from the A-Team (766-2187).

### C. Community

Students and employees may seek services within the Laramie community for outpatient and detoxification services at Volunteers of America (307-745-8915) or Ivinson Memorial Hospital, Behavioral Health Clinic (307-755-4370), or from a licensed mental health professional of their choice.

## V. HEALTH RISKS

Outlined below is a list of substances commonly abused and the health risks associated with them according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. A complete resource guide is provided by the [U.S. Department of Justice; Drug Enforcement Administration](#).

### A. Alcohol

Alcohol (including beer, wine, or liquor) has a high potential for physical and psychological dependence, including increased tolerance. Possible effects include impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset, vitamin deficiency, and organ damage. Overdose may result in vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death.

Withdrawal may include trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions. Females who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical and mental abnormalities. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics. Alcohol use is often related to acquaintance assault and failure to protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Additionally, alcohol related accidents are the number one cause of death in the sixteen (16) to twenty-four (24) year-old age group.

### B. Narcotics

Narcotics (including heroin, morphine, hydrocodone, fentanyl, oxycodone, codeine, and others) have a high potential for both physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. The possible effects of using narcotics include euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Overdose may result in shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Withdrawal may include irritability, tremors, panic, nausea, chills, and sweating.

### C. Other Depressants

Other depressants [including GHB or liquid ecstasy, benzodiazepines (Valium and Xanax), benzodiazepine-like agents (Ambien), and barbiturates] have a potential for both physical and psychological dependence as well as a resulting increased tolerance. The possible side effects include slurred speech, disorientation, appearance of intoxication, and impaired memory. Overdose may result in shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death. Withdrawal may include anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, and possible death.

#### **D. Stimulants**

Stimulants (including cocaine, methamphetamine, and methylphenidate) have a possible risk of physical dependence and high risk for psychological dependence. Tolerance can develop in all stimulants. The possible side effects include increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, and decreased appetite. Overdose may result in agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death. Withdrawal may result in apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, and disorientation.

#### **E. Hallucinogens**

Hallucinogens [including MDMA, LSD, Phencyclidine (PCP), and others] are less likely to result in physical dependence, with the exception of phencyclidines and analogs, and vary in terms of psychological dependence, ranging from none to moderate (MDMA) to high (phencyclidine and analogs). Tolerance can develop. Possible effects include heightened senses, teeth grinding, dehydration, hallucinations, and altered perception of time and distance. Overdose may result in increased body temperature and cardiac arrest for MDMA and more intense episodes for LSD. Some hallucinogens may result in muscle aches and depression during withdrawal or may result in drug seeking behavior.

#### **F. Cannabis**

Cannabis includes marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and hashish or hashish oil. All may result in moderate psychological and physical dependence. Tolerance can develop in all forms. Possible effects include euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, and disorientation. Overdose may result in fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal may occasionally result in insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite.

#### **G. Anabolic Steroids**

Anabolic Steroids (including testosterone and others) may result in psychological dependence. Less is known as to their potential for physical dependence and increased tolerance levels. Possible effects may include virilization, edema, testicular atrophy, gynecomastia, acne, and aggressive behavior. Effects of overdose are unknown. Withdrawal could include depression.

#### **H. Inhalants**

Inhalants (including amyl and butyl nitrite, nitrous oxide, and others) vary in their level of psychological dependence, with less known about their potential for physical dependence and tolerance. Possible effects may include flushing, hypotension, headache, impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset, vitamin deficiency, and organ damage. Overdose may result in

methemoglobinemia, vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death. Withdrawal may result in agitation, trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions.

## **I. Additional Information**

Additional health risks associated with alcohol and drug abuse can be found at the following:

1. Department of Justice, Drugs of Abuse
2. National Institute of Alcohol Abuse, and Alcoholism, Alcohol's Effect on the Body
3. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Fact Sheets- Alcohol Use and Your Health
4. National Institute on Drug Abuse

## **VI. UNIVERSITY SANCTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT**

Anyone who violates federal, state, or local law regarding alcohol or other drugs is subject to criminal and civil sanctions and enforcement. In addition, disciplinary and administrative sanctions can be issued by the University. University disciplinary sanctions for the possession and sale of illegal drugs and alcohol could result in restrictions set forth by respective departments, termination of University enrollment or employment, and the following sanctions listed below.

### **A. Violations by Students or Student Groups**

Students (or student groups) of the University acting in violation of this policy may be subject to legal sanctions and will be referred to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action, based on the Student Code of Conduct.

### **B. Violations by Employees**

Employees of the University acting in violation of this policy may be subject to legal sanctions and disciplinary action pursuant to the University's established policies, as outlined in the University of Wyoming Employee Handbook and other applicable UW Regulations, policies, and procedures.

### **C. Violations by Non-University Employees and Guests**

The University of Wyoming Police Department is responsible for handling suspected violations of this policy by invitees, contracted workers, visitors, or guests while on University owned or controlled property.

## VII. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In addition to University sanctions and enforcement, drug and alcohol violations can carry federal, state, and local criminal penalties.

### A. Federal Drug Laws

1. Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances, as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 841 and 844.

Depending on the amount and type of controlled substance(s) possessed, violation of this code for a first offense may result in up to life in prison and a fine of not more than \$10 million for an individual, and up to life in prison and a fine of not more than \$50 million if not an individual.

Violation of this code for simple possession, 21 USC §844, ranges from not more than twenty (20) years imprisonment and a fine of a \$1,000.

2. For the most current and complete information regarding Federal penalties for drug trafficking, visit the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Federal Trafficking Penalties.

### B. State Laws

#### 1. Underage Drinking

The legal drinking age is twenty-one (21) years old. It is illegal for anyone under twenty-one (21) to purchase, attempt to purchase, solicit, dispense, sell, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages in Wyoming, with few exceptions, such as consuming alcohol at home in the presence of a parent, legal guardian, or adult spouse who is over twenty-one (21) years old or serving alcohol in a restaurant. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 12-6-101)

Violation of this statute may result in imprisonment of not more than six (6) months and a fine of not more than \$750.00.

#### 2. False Identification

Any person who is under the age of twenty-one (21) and attempts to purchase alcoholic beverages with false identification, regardless of how the false identification was obtained, will be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Wyo. Stat. Ann § 12-6-101)

Violation of this statute may result in imprisonment of not more than six (6) months and a fine of not more than \$750.00.

### 3. **Open Containers**

No person shall consume, transport, or possess any alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle while it is operating on a public street or highway unless the alcoholic beverage is unopened and sealed or in the trunk or compartment not readily accessible to the driver. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-5-235)

Violation of this statute, for a first conviction, may result in a fine up to \$200.00; for a second conviction within one (1) year of the first conviction, imprisonment up to thirty (30) days and a fine up to \$300.00; for a third conviction within one (1) year of the first conviction, imprisonment up to six (6) months and a fine up to \$500.00.

### 4. **Driving Under the Influence**

No person shall drive or have actual physical control over a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of at least 0.08% alcohol or, due to alcohol or controlled substances, is incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-5-233)

Violation of this statute, for a first conviction, may result in imprisonment up to six (6) months and fine up to \$750.00; for a second conviction within ten (10) years of the first conviction, imprisonment for not less than seven (7) days nor more than six (6) months and a fine not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$750.00; for a third conviction within ten (10) years of a previous conviction, imprisonment for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than six (6) months and a fine not less than \$750.00 nor more than \$3,000.00. A fourth or subsequent conviction for driving under the influence within ten (10) years of a previous conviction is a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than seven (7) years and a fine not more than \$10,000.

- a. Serious Bodily Injury. Driving under the influence resulting in serious bodily injury, as described in Wyo. Stat. 6-1-104(a)(x), may result in imprisonment of not more than ten (10) years and a fine of not less than \$2,000.00 nor more than \$5,000.00. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-5-233).
- b. Child Passenger. Any person eighteen (18) years or older driving under the influence with a child passenger shall be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year and pay a fine of not more than \$750.00. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 31-5-233).

In addition to all sanctions described above, those convicted of driving under the influence are subject to possible driver's license revocation and other alternatives by the Wyoming Courts or Department of Motor Vehicles.



## 5. Illicit Drugs

- a. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, or possess a controlled substance without a valid prescription and with the intent to manufacture or deliver it. It is also unlawful for any person to create, deliver, or possess with the intent to deliver, a counterfeit substance. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-7-1031)
- b. It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance unless it is possessed due to a lawful prescription or by a practitioner acting in the course of their professional practice. Sanctions under this statute depend on the amount and type of controlled substance in someone's possession. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-7-1031)

The following may result in imprisonment for not more than twelve (12) months and a fine of not more than \$1,000.00:

- i. Possession of no more than three (3) ounces of a controlled substance in plant form;
  - ii. Possession of no more than three-tenths of an ounce of LSD or a controlled substance in liquid form;
  - iii. Possession of no more than three (3) grams of a controlled substance in powder, crystalline, pill or capsule form and;
  - iv. Possession of no more than five-tenths of a gram of "Crack" cocaine.
- c. Possession of methamphetamine or a Schedule I or II narcotic drug greater than three (3) grams may result in imprisonment of not more than seven (7) years and a fine of not more than \$15,000.
  - d. Possession of a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance, which is not methamphetamine or a narcotic drug, in greater amounts than those listed in Section 5.b. may result in imprisonment of not more than five (5) years and a fine of not more than \$10,000.00.
  - e. Possession of a Schedule IV controlled substance in greater amounts than those listed in Section 5.b. may result in imprisonment of not more than two (2) years and a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.
  - f. Possession of a Schedule V controlled substance may result in imprisonment of not more than one (1) year and a fine of not more than \$1,000.00.

## C. Local City Ordinances

The following ordinances are in addition to the above Wyoming State Statutes and can be charged alongside state laws.

### 1. Laramie

- a. Driving Under the Influence- Youthful Offender. No one person under the age of twenty-one (21) shall operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle with a BAC of 0.02% or more. (Ord. No. 10.24.200)

Violation of this ordinance, for a first conviction, may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00; for a second conviction within one (1) year of the first conviction, imprisonment of not more than one (1) month and a fine of not more than \$750.00; for a third or subsequent conviction within two (2) years of the first conviction, imprisonment for not more than six (6) months and a fine of not more than \$750.00.

- b. Refusal of Chemical Test: No person shall refuse to take a chemical test when requested to do so by a peace officer within the city pursuant to a lawful arrest for driving under the influence. (Ord. No. 10.24.045)

Violation of this ordinance, for a first offence, may result in imprisonment for not less than seven (7) days nor more than six (6) months and a fine not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$750.00; for a second or subsequent offense, imprisonment of not less than thirty (30) days and not more than six (6) months. (Ord. No. 10.24.046)

- c. Disorderly Conduct. A person in any public place, or private place without permission, who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, and is unable to care for his or her own safety or the safety of others or obstructs the free use of streets, sidewalks, or public ways could be found guilty of disorderly conduct if they act with the intent to cause inconvenience, annoyance, alarm, or carelessly create a risk. (Ord. No. 9.12.130)

Violation of this ordinance may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00.

- d. Possession of Controlled Substances. No person within the city limits shall knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance without a valid prescription or under a valid order of

practitioner acting in the course of their professional practice. (Ord. No. 9.12.250)

Violation of this ordinance may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00.

- e. Use of a Controlled Substance. No person shall knowingly or intentionally use or be under the influence of a controlled substance except when prescribed or under the direction of a licensed practitioner. (Ord. No. 9.12.255)

Violation of this ordinance may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00.

- f. Minors Drinking in Dwellings Prohibited. No owner, renter, lessee, or occupant of any residence or apartment within the city shall knowingly permit the consumption of alcohol by any person under the age of 21 upon the premises, unless otherwise allowed under Wyoming law. (Ord. No. 9.12.270)

Violation of this ordinance may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00.

## 2. Casper

- a. Possession of Marihuana. It is unlawful for anyone to possess marihuana, except as otherwise provided by law. (Ord. No. 9.28.010)

Violation of this ordinance may result in a fine of not more than \$750.00.

## D. Disclaimer

1. This information is provided as a general summary of the major applicable laws. Laws are frequently amended and reinterpreted, and the application of law to specific situations generally requires an analysis of all of the facts and circumstances.
2. If you are charged with a crime, it is a good idea to seek the advice of an attorney. Updates to these laws are generally reflected on the websites mentioned here, but individuals are ultimately responsible for knowing the laws. This information should not be substituted for specific legal advice.

3. The Student Code of Conduct and University regulations and policies are campus behavior and safety standards that may result in sanctions, educational outcomes, or penalties that are independent of any criminal considerations.
4. Violation of the federal, state, and local laws referenced above may also be a violation of the Student Code of Conduct or other University regulations and policies and could result in University sanctions as well.

**Responsible Division/Unit:** Division of Student Affairs and Department of Human Resources

**Source:** Drug Free Schools and Community Act of 1989

**Links:** <http://www.uwyo.edu/regs-policies>

**Associated Regulations, Policies, and Forms:** None

**Approved:** 3/4/2024