

# Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Information

## Policy

Grand Canyon University is committed to providing a drug-free campus and workplace environment. As an institution of higher education, the university recognizes the need to establish a drug and alcohol awareness program to educate faculty, staff and students about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse. This policy is established as required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

The sale, offer to sell, purchase, use, transfer, possession and/or manufacture of illegal drugs, including marijuana (medical or otherwise) and alcohol, are strictly prohibited on University property where residence halls are located this also includes parking lots, cafeterias, and other non-work related areas. Except as specifically authorized by senior management, employees may not unlawfully possess, consume or be under the influence of alcohol while working, participating in Grand Canyon University events, or present on University Premises. (Alcohol may be available for purchase at GCU Golf Course and GCU Hotel)

As mandated by federal regulation, the University complies a Biennial Review of the University's alcohol and drug policy and initiatives.

## Description of Health Risks

- Alcohol and College Students (2014 data)
- 1,825 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes
- 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking
- 97,000 students between the ages 18 and 24 report experiencing alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape
- Roughly 20% of college students meet the criteria for an AUD
- About 1 in 4 college students report academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind in class, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall.

### The following are descriptions of dangerous drugs:

- **Alcohol** is a potentially addictive drug of significant physical and psychological consequence. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that affects all neurological functions. At relatively low levels it affects one's judgment and decision-making, and at higher levels it impairs the functioning of one's vital organs and can result in a coma or death. Alcohol is an irritant to the gastrointestinal tract and moderate over-indulgence ordinarily results in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In addition to these significant physical consequences, there are a number of less obvious consequences to alcohol use. For example, the effects of alcohol on sleep have been well documented. Consuming several drinks before bedtime has been found to decrease the amount of REM (rapid eye movement) or dreaming sleep. The consequences of being deprived of REM sleep are impaired concentration and memory, as well as anxiety, tiredness, and irritability. Additionally, research has demonstrated that alcohol tends to decrease fear and increase the likelihood that an individual will accept risks. This lack of inhibition and judgment is a major contributor to the extraordinarily high percentage of serious accidents and accidental deaths related to alcohol use. Prolonged and excessive use of alcohol usually causes progressively more serious erosion of the gastrointestinal tract lining ranging from gastritis to ulcers and hemorrhage. Damage to the pancreas is frequent among those who have used alcohol. Interestingly, while 10% of the adult population is estimated to be addicted to beverage alcohol, (i.e., they are alcoholics), this 10% of the population comprises 35% of those hospital in-patients who receive major surgery in any given year. Alcoholism is the third major killer in the United States, second to heart disease and cancer, and acute alcohol intoxication is the second leading cause of death by poisoning.
- **Marijuana** (cannabis) (nicotina glauca) is an illegal drug that impairs memory, perception, judgment, and hand-eye coordination skills. The tar content in cannabis smoke is at least 50% higher than that of tobacco and thus smokers run the added risk of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, and other lung diseases. Recently, the medical community has diagnosed the existence of an AA motivational syndrome that affects moderate to chronic users and includes symptoms of loss of energy, motivation, effectiveness, concentration, ability to carry out long-term plans, and performance in school and work.

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- **LSD** (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) is a semi-synthetic drug regarded as a hallucinogenic. Short-term effects of this drug are generally felt within an hour of consumption and may last from two to 12 hours. Physiologically the user experiences increased blood pressure, rise in body temperature, dilated pupils, rapid heartbeat, muscular weakness, trembling, nausea, chills, numbness, loss of interest in food, and hyperventilation. Fine motor skills and coordination are usually impaired, as are perception, thought, mood, and psychological processes. Long-term effects may include flashbacks, weeks and even months after taking the drug, mental illness, prolonged depression, anxiety, psychological dependence, and suicidal thoughts.
- **PCP** (Phencyclidine Hydrochloride) is a white crystalline powder that was originally used as a local anesthetic, but due to extreme side effects, was discontinued in 1967. In humans, PCP is a difficult drug to classify in that reactions may vary from stupor to euphoria and resemble the effects of a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, or hallucinogen. Short-term effects include hyperventilation, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate, flushing and profuse sweating, general numbness of the extremities, and muscular in coordination. At higher doses it causes nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, loss of balance, and disorientation. It produces profound alteration of sensation, mood and consciousness, and can cause psychotic states in many ways indistinguishable from schizophrenia. Large doses have been known to cause convulsions, permanent brain damage, and coma.
- **Psilocybin** is a hallucinogenic drug occurring naturally in about 20 species of Mexican mushrooms and is also produced synthetically. It is a white powder made of fine crystals and distributed in tablet, capsule, or liquid form. Shortly after taking psilocybin, a user may experience increased blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, a rise in body temperature, dry mouth, dilated pupils, and some degree of agitation or excitement. This is followed by a decrease in the ability to concentrate or stay in touch with reality. (Hallucinations, as well as altered perceptions of time and space, may occur.) The effects are usually shorter lasting than those of LSD, yet the dangers are very similar.
- **Cocaine** is a naturally occurring stimulant drug which is extracted from the leaves of the cocoa plant. Cocaine is sold as a white translucent crystalline powder frequently cut to about half its strength by a variety of other ingredients including sugars and cleaning powders. It is one of the most powerfully addictive drugs in use today. Short-term effects of cocaine include constricted peripheral blood vessels, dilated pupils, increased heart rate and blood pressure. It also causes appetite suppression, pain indifference, possible vomiting, visual, auditory, and tactile hallucinations, and occasionally paranoia. Long-term effects include nasal congestion, collapse of nasal septum, restlessness, irritability, anxiety, and depression. Overdoses or chronic use may result in toxicity which includes symptoms of seizures followed by respiratory arrest, coma, cardiac arrest, and/or death.
- **Cocaine Free-Base** or Crack is the result of converting street cocaine to a pure base by removing the hydrochloric salt in many of the “cutting” agents. The end result is not water soluble, and therefore, must be smoked. It is much more dangerous than cocaine because it reaches the brain in seconds, and the intensified dose results in a sudden and intense physical reaction. This response lasts a few minutes and is followed by deep depression, loss of appetite, difficulty in sleeping, feeling revulsion for self, and worries and obsessions about getting more crack. Consequently, users often increase the dose and frequency of use resulting in severe addiction that includes physical debilitation and financial ruin. Physiologically, seizures followed by respiratory arrest and coma or cardiac arrest and death may accompany long-term use.
- **Amphetamines** are central nervous system stimulants that were once used medically to treat a variety of symptoms including depression and obesity. They may be taken orally, sniffed, or injected into the veins. Short-term effects disappear within a few hours and include reduction of appetite, increased breathing and heart rate, raised blood pressure, dilation of pupils, dry mouth, fever, sweating, headache, blurred vision and dizziness. Higher doses may cause flushing, rapid and irregular heartbeat, tremor, loss of coordination, and collapse. Death has occurred from ruptured blood vessels in the brain, heart failure, and very high fever. Psychological effects include increased alertness, postponement of fatigue, a false feeling of well-being, restlessness, excitability, and a feeling of power. Long-term effects include drug dependence and the risk of drug induced psychosis. Withdrawal includes extreme fatigue, irritability, strong hunger, and deep depression that may lead to suicide.

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## Drug and Alcohol Counseling

More information about alcohol and drugs and the risks they pose to health is available in the GCU Health and Wellness Center. Outside counseling services and support groups are available. The following is a partial list of these sources:

- Alcoholics Anonymous: 602-264-1341
- Al-Anon and Ala-teen Information: 602-249-1257
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline: 800-444-9999
- Alcohol and Drug Recovery Center: 888-978-3685
- Drug Addiction Treatment Center: 602-535-6468
- Crossroads (Drug and Alcohol Recovery): 602-249-8002
- Teen Challenge: 602-271-4081
- Terros, Inc.: 602-685-6000

## Sanctions

Local, state, and federal laws make illegal use of drugs and alcohol serious crimes. Conviction can lead to imprisonment, fines and assigned community service. Additionally, sanctions will be imposed on students or employees who violate the University drug and/or alcohol policies. Sanctions may include suspension or expulsion for students and, for employees, disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of employment and referral for criminal prosecution.

## Federal State, and Local Alcohol and Drug Laws

The university will impose sanctions (consistent with local, State, and Federal law) upon all faculty, staff and students who violate the standards of conduct set forth in this policy. Such sanctions may include required completion (at the faculty, staff members, or students own expense) of an appropriate rehabilitation program chosen by the University, referral for prosecution, probation, suspension or expulsion of students and suspension or termination of faculty and staff members.

## Arizona Criminal Penalties Marijuana (A.R.S. 13-3405)

Quantity	Activity	Penalty
Less than 2 lbs	Possession or use	Class 6 felony
2 lbs but less than 4 lbs	Possession or use	Class 5 felony
4 lbs or more	Possession or use	Class 4 felony
Less than 2 lbs	For sale	Class 4 felony
2 lbs but not more than 4 lbs	For sale	Class 3 felony
More than 4 lbs	For sale	Class 2 felony
Less than 2 lbs	Produce	Class 5 felony
2 lbs but not more than 4 lbs	Produce	Class 4 felony
More than 4 lbs	Produce	Class 3 felony
Less than 2 lbs	Transport, import	Class 3 felony
2 lbs or more	Transport, import	Class 2 felony