



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Alcohol & Other Drugs

All students and employees should know that Rosemont College prohibits unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of any activities. We have designed this document to meet the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (CFR 34 Part 86) for drug-free schools and campuses. The following are summaries of the major health risks of alcohol and other drug use and abuse.

Standard of Conduct

Rosemont College students and employees are expected to demonstrate respect and regard for the rights and property of all individuals; to take responsibility for and be conscious of the consequences of their actions; and to act to reduce the risks of damage and harm to themselves and others. We expect all members of the Rosemont community to protect one another from harmful behavior, including harmful activity resulting from the use or abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and urge students and employees to take seriously the laws governing the use of alcohol and other drugs. Students and employees are expected to abide by federal, state, and local laws, and are provided no special protection by Rosemont College if they are caught using, possessing, or distributing illegal drugs. Students and employees are expected to be sensitive to the fact that many of their peers cannot or choose not to drink because of personal reasons or legal provisions.

College Sanctions and Disciplinary Actions - Students

Rosemont College prohibits the illegal use and/or distribution of alcohol and drugs. Ordinarily the College seeks expulsion/termination or suspension for illegal substance distribution or possession of a sufficient quantity to indicate the intent to distribute. For illegal use, the College may require mandatory assessment and counseling (with follow-up if indicated) and sanctions, short of suspension, as determined by individual schools. Your school will provide notice of its rules and regulations. Rosemont is committed to helping people with substance problems and encourages them to seek assistance.

Illicit drugs are prohibited on campus at all times. The use of alcohol by those over 21 and in accordance with College policy is permitted. The College's alcohol policies apply to all members of the College community and their guests or visitors using College facilities. These regulations also apply to College-chartered and recognized organizations, student organizations, residence hall organizations, and events held in College facilities where the consumption of alcohol is permitted.

Individuals and organizations that fail to abide by the College policy and regulations governing the use of alcohol are subject to disciplinary actions in accordance with established policies and procedures at the school and College levels. Various disciplinary actions for organizations include forfeiture of student fee support and loss of charter. Disciplinary actions for individuals include loss of campus housing and suspension or expulsion from the College.

At Rosemont, in addition to the College Policy, Residence Life has specific rules for alcohol use. These regulations are available for Undergraduate students (UC) from the Deans of Students' Office and for Graduate and Schools of Graduate and Professional Studies (SGPS) students from Student Services. Students can also find these regulations in their handbooks and/or on iWAY.

College Sanctions and Disciplinary Actions - Employees

Rosemont College prohibits the unauthorized use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or sale of controlled substances or alcohol by its employees on Rosemont College property, as a part of its activities, or in the performance of an employee's duties, except as noted below. "Unauthorized" includes without limitation, the manufacture, distribution or sale of alcohol, and possession, use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation or sale of controlled substances, at any time during an employee's working hours or on College property, except as noted below. Employees are prohibited from providing alcohol to minors. All employees are responsible for their compliance with local, state and federal laws.

Violations of this policy will result in disciplinary action, up to and including fitness for duty testing (alcohol/drug testing), suspension, termination of employment, and/or referral for prosecution or other legal consequences. Depending on the circumstances, an employee who violates the provisions of this policy relating to controlled substances may be required to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse rehabilitation program as an alternative to termination and as a condition for continued employment.

Employees also are prohibited from using, possessing, manufacturing, selling, distributing, or dispensing illegal drugs while on College premise or during the workday. An employee who violates this prohibition will be discharged immediately. Involvement with illegal drugs off premises and/or outside of the workday also may result in discipline, up to and including discharge where such involvement may have an adverse effect on the college's reputation and/or the operations.

Compliance with Rosemont College's Drug and Alcohol policy is a condition of continued employment. Rosemont College will make a good faith effort to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, by reviewing the policies and procedures every biennium to determine effectiveness and to implement changes to the program as needed. It is Rosemont College's policy to maintain a drug-free workplace. Compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act does not supersede or replace compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

Our ability to maintain a safe workplace and to promote high standards of employee health is directly dependent upon the establishment and maintenance of a workplace that is free from the adverse effects of drug use and alcohol abuse.

As an employee of the College, you are required to be fit-for-duty at all times during the work day or while on College premises. The use or possession of alcohol while on College premises or during the work day is strictly forbidden and will result in an employee's immediate discharge. Reporting to work under the influence of controlled substances or alcohol is prohibited. "Under the influence" is defined without limitation as being impaired or intoxicated by alcohol or controlled substances, smelling of alcohol or controlled substances, or appearing disheveled or unkempt, slurring one's speech, being argumentative, or being incapable of performing his/her job satisfactorily, when such conduct is reasonably related to an employee's use of alcohol or controlled substances. Further, the employee must be able to perform work in a condition that presents a favorable public image and contributes to a climate of safety and well-being for the employee, faculty, staff, students, and the public. As a narrow exception to this general prohibition, an employee over age 21 may consume limited quantities of alcohol off College premises in connection with business lunches and/or other business activities, provided that: (1) the consumption is limited to amounts of alcohol which will not result in the employee's being under the influence of alcohol, (ii) the employee obtains prior permission from his or her supervisor, and (iii) the business lunch or other activity involves non-employees. There may be College sanctioned events, e.g., retirement party or holiday event, where moderate consumption of alcoholic beverages is appropriate. In these circumstances, and with specific management approval, moderate consumption of alcoholic beverages will not be considered a violation of this guideline. You are not fit-for-duty if, during the workday or while on College premises, you are under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol or an impermissible level of illegal drugs or alcohol is in your system.

The College reserves the right to determine fitness-for-duty by drug and/or alcohol tests where there is reason to believe an employee is unfit-for-duty. Depending on the circumstances, an employee who is unfit-for-duty will be subject to immediate discharge or may be required to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse rehabilitation program as an alternative to termination and as a condition for continued employment.

An employee will be subject to immediate discharge if he or she fails to submit to testing on the day and time requested. An employee also will be subject to immediate discharge if he or she provides an adulterated, substituted, or otherwise tampered specimen.

The possession of alcohol while on college premises is strictly forbidden and will result in an employee's immediate discharge. However, an employee may have in his or her own vehicle unopened containers of alcoholic beverages, provided that the alcohol is intended for consumption off-College premises.

Employees are prohibited from providing alcohol to minors. An employee who violates this prohibition is subject to discipline up to and including discharge.

Employees also are prohibited from using, possessing, manufacturing, selling, distributing, or dispensing illegal drugs while on College premise or during the workday. An employee who violates this prohibition will be discharged immediately. Involvement with illegal drugs off premises and/or outside of the workday also may result in discipline, up to and including discharge where such involvement may have an adverse effect on the college's reputation and/or the operations.

An employee taking prescription or over-the-counter medication should consult a medical professional to determine whether this may affect their personal safety, the safety of others, or ability to perform the essential functions of the job and is required to advise the Assistant Vice President or Associate Director of Human Resources of any job limitations. Rosemont is committed to helping people with substance problems and encourages them to seek assistance. An employee who believes that he or she may have a drug and/or alcohol problem is encouraged to contact the Office of Human Resources Department for confidential assistance. Accordingly, if you need an accommodation because of a substance abuse (or any other) problem, it is your responsibility to make this request to the Office of Human Resources.

Assistance Programs include an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through Guardian (WorkLife Matters) for employees enrolled in Rosemont's Life/LTD Plan and a Nurse Navigator Program through ConnectCare3 for employees enrolled in Rosemont's medical plan. WorkLife Matters provides support and guidance on drugs and alcohol issues, and the Nurse Navigator Program provides information, support, and connection to services for treatment and will help you understand your insurance coverage for treatment options.

Employees can also find these regulations in their handbooks and/or on iWAY.

Smoking

In conformity with the Pennsylvania Clean Air Act, and in the interest of providing safe and healthy environment for faculty, employees, students, and visitors, smoking will be prohibited in all College buildings including auditoriums, hallways, restrooms, lounges, classrooms, public offices, conference rooms and all areas in the residence halls.

Smoking is permitted outdoors at designated smoking areas. These smoking areas are conveniently located away from the entrances of all academic and administrative buildings, and are easily recognized by the presence of a cigarette receptacle. All persons should refrain from walking around the campus with any lit smoking materials.

Both smokers and non-smokers are asked to behave with respect toward each other. Anyone smoking in prohibited areas should first be asked to stop smoking. Employees who are in non-compliance may be reported to their supervisor. All visitors will be expected to comply.

Student Life

All Rosemont College Students are responsible for complying with Pennsylvania State Law, Student Code of Conduct and policies and procedures outlined in the Student Handbook. These guidelines are as follows:

Rosemont College adheres to and enforces all federal, state and local legislation concerning alcohol. Violations of the alcohol policy will be prescribed by federal, state and local laws, College policies and by regulations described in the Student Code of Conduct.

Consumption and possession of alcohol in any open container anywhere on College property except in private rooms or in facilities where events sanctioned by the appropriate College officials are sponsored is prohibited; providing alcohol to any person who is not of legal age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages in the state of Pennsylvania or any other purchase, use, or sale of alcohol contrary to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania is prohibited.

The following acts shall be deemed major infractions of the alcohol policy:

- ◆ Public inebriation
- ◆ Disorderly conduct
- ◆ Exceeding the alcohol limit in a residence hall (Use of Alcohol in Residence Halls)
- ◆ Consumption of alcohol in an unauthorized place on campus
- ◆ Underage drinking
- ◆ Purchasing/supplying alcohol to a minor
- ◆ Driving under the influence (on or off campus)
- ◆ Use of false identification to purchase alcohol

Residence Hall Summary

Rosemont College employs Residence Hall Directors and Resident Assistants who are trained to enforce the community standards regarding alcohol and drugs for the students (undergraduate and graduate) residing in the 5 residence halls. Each resident is provided information on the residence hall policies during their floor meetings.

Students who are 21 years of age or older are allowed to consume and possess moderate amounts of alcoholic beverages for their own personal use in their own residence hall room.

Use, possession, distribution, or being under the influence of narcotics or dangerous drugs, except as permitted by law.

Possession, sale, intent to sell, intent to deliver, manufacture, or use of illegal drugs, possession of paraphernalia, or restricted substances on College property is strictly prohibited and will be subject to College disciplinary action and possible

dismissal. Use of prescription medications without a valid prescription or deliberate misuse of such medications may result in suspension from the College.

Off-campus possession, use, distribution, or sale of narcotics or drugs by students is inconsistent with Rosemont College's policy and goals, and is therefore prohibited.

Pennsylvania law prohibits the unauthorized manufacture, sale, delivery, and possession of controlled substances. Penalties and sentences range from a misdemeanor to thirty days imprisonment to far more severe penalties.

Rosemont College will not shield students from possible legal consequences of drug possession and use. Drugs, paraphernalia, and the names of all of those involved may be turned over to the proper authorities. The sale of drugs or drug paraphernalia by a student or a guest is always treated as a major offense and will automatically result in suspension and/or dismissal from the College and reported to police.

Alcohol found by students who are not of legal age or have above the approved requirement is confiscated by Public Safety and disposed of immediately. Persons found in violation of this policy will be subject to administrative or disciplinary sanctions listed in the Student Handbook and can include:

- ◆ Warning and/or probation period (Residence Hall or Disciplinary)
- ◆ Contact with parent/guardian
- ◆ Referral to an alcohol education program
- ◆ Counseling services
- ◆ Termination of Housing Contract
- ◆ Suspension from Rosemont College
- ◆ Possible arrest, imprisonment, or fine according to state alcohol laws

Alcohol and Other Drug Education and Prevention Services and Programs

The College Counseling Center provides alcohol and drug prevention services and educational programs. The College reserves the right to refer a student to other alcohol and other drug education and/or prevention services and/or programs as deemed necessary. Counseling Services is also used to provide educational programming and intervention for students who have been referred by Residence Life due to alcohol and/or drug violations. To this end, Counseling Services provides Brief Alcohol Screening Intervention for College Students (BASICS) for students who have violated the college alcohol policy. Employees of the college will be referred to EAP (Employee Assistance Program). See page 15 of this brochure for more information.

Alcohol

The most commonly used—and abused—drug in the US is alcohol. Alcohol-related motor accidents are the second leading cause of teen death in the United States. Alcohol is a drug. It is classed as a depressant, meaning that it slows down vital functions—resulting in slurred speech, unsteady movement, disturbed perceptions and an inability to react quickly. As for how it affects the mind, it is best understood as a drug that reduces a person’s ability to think rationally and distorts his or her judgment.

The Risk of Dependence may occur with:	Possible Short-term Effects of Alcohol include:	Possible Long-term Effects of Alcohol include:	The Effects of Alcohol Overdose:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased alcohol tolerance: more and more alcohol is needed to feel its effects • Attempts at quitting are met with failure • Loss of control (cannot control the amount of alcohol consumed at any given time) • Alcohol consumption or other drugs are required to avoid withdrawal symptoms (nausea, shakiness, anxiety, sweating, and, with more severe cases, seizures, delirium or hallucinations) • Craving for alcohol that can contribute to relapse if one attempts to abstain 	<p>Depending on how much is taken and the physical condition of the individual, alcohol can cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slurred speech • Drowsiness • Vomiting • Diarrhea • Upset stomach • Headaches • Breathing difficulties • Distorted vision and hearing • Impaired judgment • Decreased perception and coordination • Unconsciousness • Anemia (loss of red blood cells) • Coma • Blackouts (memory lapses, where the drinker cannot remember events that occurred while under the influence) 	<p>Binge drinking and continued alcohol use in large amounts are associated with many health problems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unintentional injuries such as car crash, falls, burns, drowning • Intentional injuries such as firearm injuries, sexual assault, domestic violence • Increased on-the-job injuries and loss of productivity • Increased family problems, broken relationships • Alcohol poisoning • High blood pressure, stroke, and other heart-related diseases • Liver disease • Nerve damage • Permanent damage to the brain • Vitamin B1 deficiency, which can lead to a disorder characterized by amnesia, apathy and disorientation • Ulcers • Gastritis (inflammation of stomach walls) • Cancer of the mouth and throat 	<p>An overdose of alcohol occurs when a person has a blood alcohol content (or BAC) sufficient to produce impairments that increase the risk of harm.</p> <p>Overdoses can range in severity, from problems with balance and slurred speech to coma or even death.</p>

Nicotine/Tobacco

Nicotine is an addictive substance that can affect your health negatively. Nicotine addiction has several long-lasting effects on health. Even after one has quit smoking or gotten rid of nicotine addiction, he/she experiences nicotine withdrawal symptoms. Tobacco kills more people than any other single cause. Nicotine, the drug in tobacco, is the most addictive substance known to humankind. According to the American Heart Association, "Nicotine addiction has historically been one of the hardest addictions to break."

The Risk of Dependence:	Possible Short-term Effects of Tobacco include:	Possible Long-Term Effects of Tobacco:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>Anyone who smokes or uses other forms of tobacco is at risk of becoming dependent. Factors that influence nicotine dependence include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetics. The genes you inherit play a role in some aspects of nicotine dependence. The likelihood that you will start smoking and keep smoking may be partly inherited — genetic factors may influence how receptors on the surface of your brain's nerve cells respond to high doses of nicotine delivered by cigarettes. • Home and peer influence. Children who grow up with parents who smoke are more likely to become smokers. Children with friends who smoke also are more likely to try cigarettes. Evidence suggests that smoking shown in movies and on the Internet can encourage young people to smoke. • Age. Most people begin smoking during childhood or the teen years. The younger you begin smoking, the greater the chance that you'll become a heavy smoker as an adult. • Depression or other mental illness. People who have depression, schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or other forms of mental illness are more likely to be smokers. • Substance use. People who abuse alcohol and illegal drugs are more likely to be smokers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad breath. • Bad taste in mouth. • Smelly hair and clothes. • Yellow and brown stains on teeth. • Lost athletic ability. • Damage to the respiratory system. • Addiction to nicotine. • Risk of other drug use. • Decreased lung capacity. • Limited lung growth and function if used in youth. • Elevated heart rate. • Chronic cough. • Increased incidence of bronchitis. • Increased incidence of asthma and more severe asthma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco Kills • Heart Disease • Cancer • Lung Disease • Reproductive Damage • Birth Defects • Other Damage 	<p>Heavy smokers and tobacco users are at a risk of suffering from a nicotine overdose, which in turn may lead to the following symptoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme anxiety • Cold sweats • Dizziness • Headache • Muscle twitches • Insomnia • Tingling sensations • Confusion • Panic attacks • Depression • Palpitations • High pulse rate • Increased blood pressure • Fatigue and weakness • Reduced appetite • Diarrhea • Stomach ache • Nausea • Vomiting • Chest pain • Hearing or vision problems • Seizures

An overdose of nicotine can lead to serious problems. When nicotine is at a low concentration in the bloodstream, it only binds to receptors in the brain. Whereas, when it is present in a heavy dose, it binds to receptors both in the brain and on muscles. This results in increased motor activity, heart rate, and blood pressure, as well as narrowing of blood vessels. As a fall out of an extreme condition of an overdose, paralysis of the muscles that control breathing or the heart, can also occur.

Cannabis (Marijuana)

Historically, cannabis was not seen as a drug of dependence in the same way as heroin or alcohol, but cannabis dependence is now very well recognized in the scientific community.

The Risk of Dependence:	Possible Short-term Effects of Marijuana include:	Long Term Effects of Marijuana include:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>Dependence on cannabis means that the person needs to use cannabis just to feel 'normal'. In order to be diagnosed as cannabis dependent, a person needs to experience at least three of the following in the one year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tolerance to the effects of cannabis (i.e. you need more cannabis to get the same effect) • withdrawal symptoms when you stop using cannabis, such as irritability, poor appetite, trouble sleeping and feeling depressed • using more cannabis than you intend to • persistent desire to stop taking cannabis or to cut down and being unsuccessful at this • spending lots of time obtaining, using or recovering from the use of cannabis • giving up important activities in favor of using cannabis • using cannabis even when you know it is causing you problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory distortion • Panic • Anxiety • Poor coordination of movement • Lowered reaction time • After an initial "up," the user feels sleepy or depressed • Increased heartbeat (and risk of heart attack) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced resistance to common illnesses (colds, bronchitis, etc.) • Suppression of the immune system • Growth disorders • Increase of abnormally structured cells in the body • Reduction of male sex hormones • Rapid destruction of lung fibers and lesions (injuries) to the brain could be permanent • Reduced sexual capacity • Study difficulties: reduced ability to learn and retain information • Apathy, drowsiness, lack of motivation • Personality and mood changes • Inability to understand things clearly 	<p>While marijuana overdose symptoms are rare, they can happen and usually occur because of an individual's lack of awareness. There are also long-term effects associated with marijuana use, in particular in people who use large amounts of the drug on a regular basis. The marijuana effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertility implications • Blood pressure problems • Anxiety disorders • Mental health issues • Breathing problems

Narcotics

The biochemical effects of narcotic drugs are what make them addictive. Narcotics bind to painkilling sites throughout the brain, known as opioid-U receptors or the "reward pathway." This leads to slower uptake of neurotransmitters, like dopamine, between neurons. Immediate effects include cessation of pain, drowsiness, and a feeling of well-being associated with pain reduction. With chronic use, the brain may stop producing endorphins, natural painkilling chemicals, and the user develops tolerance. The user must replace the missing endorphins with narcotics in order to feel good and to avoid the painful effects of narcotic withdrawal. The user becomes dependent on increasing amounts of the drug to feel good. Abuse usually leads to dependence.

Psychologically, the user will feel calm and relaxed while under the influence of narcotics such as painkillers or heroin. These effects are strong at first but with sustained use, the effects can become minimalized and may even dissipate as tolerance to the drugs build.

The most common psychological effects of narcotics include:

- ◆ Reduced anxiety
- ◆ Reduced tension
- ◆ Happiness

Unfortunately, all of these "positive" effects of narcotics do not last. When a user develops a tolerance to the drugs, the effects are lessened and ultimately reduced to almost what feels like nothing. That is, unless more and more of the drugs are used. This tolerance can lead to physical dependence and addiction to narcotics that is difficult to treat.

Healthcare professionals have determined that there are a number of long term effects associated with sustained narcotic use. Those who use these drugs either as prescribed or for recreational purposes are at risk of developing a tolerance which requires increased use of the drug in order to produce similar effects. In addition to the tolerance, there is also a risk of physical dependence and addiction.

Users who become physically or psychologically addicted to narcotics are likely to go through great lengths to get the drugs that they want in order to reduce their risk of feeling the symptoms of withdrawal. Withdrawal symptoms are the body's reaction to being physically dependent on a drug to produce certain chemical changes such as the shutting down of or development of endorphins and other chemical compositions within the body which cause pain reduction, happiness and other mood influencers.

Physically, the long term user of certain painkillers or heroin is at risk of contracting STDs or other diseases as a result of sharing dirty needles. There is also a risk of permanent damage to the internal organs which can lead to renal failure and potentially even death if left untreated. In many cases, the long term effects of narcotics are so severe that even medical care and no longer using the drugs is simply not enough to reverse the negative complications that have occurred.

The Risk of Dependence may occur with:	Possible Short-term Effects of Narcotics include:	Possible Long-term Effects of Narcotics include:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>Psychological and environmental risk factors for narcotic use include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antisocial and experimental attitudes (i.e., rebellious nature) during adolescence • Environmental factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family problems - Gang membership - Inner-city culture - Poverty - Wealth or disposable income • Family history of substance abuse and drug addiction • Low self-esteem 	<p>The effects that narcotics have on the body and the brain differ from sedation and sleepiness to nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Initially, the user may feel a sense of euphoria that lasts about 30 minutes to an hour. These effects are usually intensified if the drug is used via injection or by snorting a powdery substance of the drug. Oral consumption of narcotic painkillers such as Morphine, Oxycontin or other prescription painkillers can cause a lessened effect as the drugs gradually enter the blood stream and take effect.</p> <p>Physically, the user will feel some or all of the following effects when under the influence of narcotics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Sedation • Sleepiness • Nausea • Vomiting • Constipation • Constricted pupils • Reduced pain • Inability to feel pain or an extreme reduction in the sense of pain • Labored breathing • Reduced heart rate 	<p>Additional Effects of Narcotics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoric state that leads to hallucinations or psychosis • Restlessness and restless leg syndrome at night • Lack of appetite and upset stomach • Dry mouth and dehydration • Pain suppression for a while followed by increased pain and lack of tolerance to pain • Pinpoint pupils • Difficulty breathing, labored breathing or slowed breathing • Sweating, cold sweats or clammy skin • Constipation followed by diarrhea • Lowered heart rate • Slowed movement and lack of coordination • Brain disorders or brain damage • Collapsed veins and needle marks on the skin • Infections • Diseases such as HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis • Slurred speech or speech impediments • Arthritis and rheumatoid problems • Infection of the heart or lungs • Seizures • Coma • Death 	<p>Symptoms of a narcotic overdose include drowsiness, slurred speech, difficulty walking, lethargy, confusion, slow pulse, slow breathing rate, nausea, vomiting, hallucinations, and loss of consciousness. If the dose is large enough, a narcotic overdose can lead to cardiac arrest and death.</p>

Depressants

The Risk of Dependence may occur with:	Possible Short-term Effects of Depressants include:	Possible Long-term Effects of Depressants include:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>The symptoms of dependence on depressant drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A craving for the drug, often with unsuccessful attempts to cut down on its use • Physical dependence (development of physical withdrawal symptoms when a person stops taking the depressant) • A continued need to take the drug despite drug-related psychological, interpersonal or physical problems <p>There is no absolute dose or number of pills per day that indicates a person is dependent on depressants. People with drug dependence eventually develop physical tolerance (the gradual need for greater amounts of the drug to feel the same effects). But addiction implies that the person is also relying on the drug emotionally.</p> <p>If the person suddenly stops taking the drug, the body's accustomed internal environment changes drastically, causing symptoms of withdrawal: anxiety, tremors, nightmares, insomnia, poor appetite, rapid pulse, rapid breathing, blood pressure abnormalities, dangerously high fever and seizures. With short-acting medications — pentobarbital (Nembutal), secobarbital (Seconal), alprazolam (Xanax), meprobamate (Miltown, Equanil), methaqualone (Quaalude) — withdrawal symptoms begin 12 to 24 hours after the last dose and peak at 24 to 72 hours. With longer-acting medications — phenobarbital, diazepam (Valium), chlordiazepoxide (Librium) — withdrawal symptoms begin 24 to 48 hours after the last dose and peak within 5 to 8 days.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow brain function • Slowed pulse and breathing • Lowered blood pressure • Poor concentration • Confusion • Fatigue² • Dizziness • Slurred speech • Fever • Sluggishness • Visual disturbances • Dilated pupils • Disorientation, lack of coordination • Depression • Difficulty or inability to urinate • Addiction <p>Higher doses can cause impairment of memory, judgment and coordination, irritability, paranoia,³ and suicidal thoughts. Some people experience the opposite of the intended effect, such as agitation or aggression.</p> <p>Using sedatives (drugs used to calm or soothe) and tranquilizers with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and the heart rate and even lead to death.</p>	<p>Tolerance to many depressants can develop rapidly, with larger doses needed to achieve the same effect. The user, trying to reach the same high, may raise the dose to a level that results in coma or death by overdose.</p> <p>Long-term use of depressants can produce depression, chronic fatigue, breathing difficulties, sexual problems and sleep problems. As a dependency on the drug increases, cravings, anxiety or panic are common if the user is unable to get more.</p> <p>Withdrawal symptoms include insomnia, weakness and nausea. For continual and high-dose users, agitation, high body temperature, delirium, hallucinations and convulsions can occur. Unlike withdrawal from most drugs, withdrawal from depressants can be life-threatening.</p> <p>These drugs can also increase the risk of high blood sugar, diabetes, and weight gain (instances of up to 100 pounds have been reported).</p>	<p>Signs of depressant drug overdose (e.g. heroin, morphine, oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shallow breathing or not breathing at all • snoring or gurgling sounds (this can mean that a person's airway is partly blocked) • blue lips or fingertips • floppy arms and legs • no response to stimulus • disorientation • unrousable (can't be woken up) unconsciousness. <p>If you can't get a response from someone, don't assume they are asleep. Not all overdoses happen quickly and sometimes it can take hours for someone to die. Action taken in those hours could save a life. This is a medical emergency: call the ambulance immediately if you can't rouse them.</p>

Stimulants

Stimulants are a class of psychoactive drugs characterized by their ability to produce short-term improvements in physical functions, mental functions, or both. These include increased concentration, higher levels of energy, more alertness, and several other effects. Colloquially known as "uppers" (in contrast to depressants, known as "downers"), stimulants are often abused for the euphoric rush accompanied with them.

Stimulant medications include Ritalin, Adderall, ephedrine, and others, often utilized to help control the symptoms of ADHD. Other examples of stimulants include caffeine, cocaine (as well as its derivatives), and meth. There are dozens of different stimulants, both illegal and prescription, and all of them may eventually lead to addiction.

The Risk of Dependence may occur with:	Possible Short-term Effects of Stimulants include:	Possible Long-term Effects of Stimulants include:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>Signs of an addiction to stimulants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability or strong reluctance to stop using stimulants or reduce doses • Feeling dependent on stimulants to carry out normal functions • Severely reduced appetite, despite knowing food is necessary • Feeling tired, but being unable to sleep regularly or restfully • Requiring higher doses of stimulants in order to feel the same effects (increased tolerance) • Displaying symptoms of withdrawal when stimulant doses are reduced or stopped entirely. These symptoms can include depression, trembling, anxiety, sensitivity to touch, and disturbances to sleep patterns <p>Risk factors for stimulant addiction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic use of prescription or illegal stimulants • Gradually increasing stimulant doses over time • Having a family history of depression or other mood disorders • Suffering from ADHD or similar learning disabilities 	<p>The short-term effects of stimulants include exhaustion, apathy and depression—the “down” that follows the “up.” It is this immediate and lasting exhaustion that quickly leads the stimulant user to want the drug again. Soon he is not trying to get “high,” he is only trying to get “well”—to feel any energy at all.</p>	<p>Stimulants can be addictive. Repeated high doses of some stimulants over a short period can lead to feelings of hostility or paranoia. Such doses may also result in dangerously high body temperatures and an irregular heartbeat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breathing and heartbeat may be very fast • Unconsciousness • Chest pains • Very large pupils • Seizures or shaking • Muscle cramping • Dizziness • Problems urinating

Tips to avoid a stimulant overdose:

- ◆ Avoid using alone: if you overdose, you want someone around to help
- ◆ Know your tolerance
- ◆ Avoid using different drugs at the same time
- ◆ Stay hydrated and avoid alcohol and caffeinated drinks
- ◆ Avoid excessive use and sleep deprivation
- ◆ Try and use through safer transmission methods (eg. Smoking/sniffing rather than injecting)
- ◆ Don't use when on medication.
- ◆ In the event of an overdose ALWAYS call the emergency services!

Hallucinogens

The Risk of Dependence may occur with:	Possible Short-term Effects of Hallucinogens include:	Possible Long-term Effects of Hallucinogens include:	The Effects of Overdose:
<p>Hallucinogens are drugs that cause hallucinations. Users see images, hear sounds and feel sensations that seem very real but do not exist. Some hallucinogens also produce sudden and unpredictable changes in the mood of those who use them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased heart rate • Increased blood pressure • Heart failure • Abnormal, rapid breathing • Lung failure • Changed emotional feelings • Confusion • Disorientation • Suspiciousness • Mixed-up speech • Loss of muscle control • Meaningless movements • Irrational actions • Violent behavior • Distorted reality • Aggressiveness • Distorted sense of time and space • Sense of relaxation and well-being • Nausea and loss of appetite • Chills and flushing • Shaking • Poor coordination • Distorted body image, feeling of floating or out-of-body experiences • Dilated eyes • Seeing things that aren't really there • Unpredictable trips, which can be pleasant or a nightmare, causing panic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flashbacks weeks, months, or even years after the drug use • Flashbacks may be set off by using other drugs or by physical exercise • Flashbacks may be pleasant or a living nightmare • Most flashbacks last a very short time, only a minute or two • Decreased motivation • Prolonged depression • Increased panic • Impaired memory and concentration • Possible severe mental disturbances • Psychosis • Increased delusions • Bad trips may last hours, weeks, and even months 	<p>Large doses of hallucinogens may cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convulsions • ruptured blood vessels in the brain and • irreversible brain damage <p>Symptoms of hallucinogen overdose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer, more intense trip • Psychosis • Muscle spasms and seizures • Loss of coordination • Convulsions • Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea • Catatonic syndrome (person may sit in a trance-like state) • Heart/lung failure • Ruptured blood vessels in the brain • Coma • Death

References:

<http://www.healthcommunities.com/>
<http://www.drugfreeworld.org>
<http://www.intheknowzone.com/>
<http://www.narcotics.com/>
<http://www.connectoresearch.org/>
<http://youthrise.org/>
<http://www2.courtinfo.ca.gov/>
<http://www.semel.ucla.edu/>
<http://youthondrugs.com/>

Health Risks

Alcohol is a depressant drug that slows down the activity of the central nervous system (which controls the functions of the brain), impairing coordination, speech, body temperature, pulse, and breathing.

- ◆ Consumed in small amounts, alcohol reduces inhibitions, and provides the false sense of acting as a stimulant.
- ◆ Excessive drinking is consuming more than 4 drinks for women and more than 5 drinks for men on any occasion.
- ◆ Continued and excessive drinking over a short period of time will raise the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) to and above the .08% level, which is considered legally drunk in the state of New Jersey.
- ◆ Dangerous drinking-related risks include (but are not limited to) accidents, violence, vandalism, personal injury, aggressive behavior, blackouts, hangovers, vomiting, and sexual assault.

Health risks vary from drug to drug. Below is a list of some commonly used drugs and their effects:

- ◆ Tobacco products kill more than 430,000 people in the U.S. each year, more than alcohol, cocaine, heroin, homicide, suicide, car accidents, and fire combined. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S. Tobacco use can cause heart disease, stroke, heart attack, vascular disease and aneurysm.
- ◆ Marijuana can distort perception, lead to loss of coordination, increase heart rate, cause anxiety/panic attacks, and impair memory/learning. Long-term effects included daily cough, symptoms of chronic bronchitis, difficulty sustaining attention, problems in registering, processing, and using information and dependence.
- ◆ Cocaine can cause heart rhythm disturbances, heart attacks, chest pains, respiratory failure, strokes, seizures, headaches, abdominal pain, and nausea.
- ◆ LSD can cause dilated pupils, increased body temperature/heart rate, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth, tremors, and long- lasting psychosis.
- ◆ Ecstasy (MDMA) can cause confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, paranoia, muscle tension, involuntary teeth- clenching, nausea, blurred vision, rapid eye movement, fainting spells, chills/sweating, increased heart rate, and death.
- ◆ Inhalants can cause severe damage to the brain and central nervous system. This can lead to impaired perception and reasoning, memory loss, defective muscular coordination and dementia.
- ◆ Heroin is considered highly addictive and can cause liver disease, kidney failure, neurochemical changes in the brain, and heart valve damage.
- ◆ Methamphetamine can cause increased heart rate, irregular heartbeat, irreversible damage to blood vessels in brain (producing stroke), respiratory problems, anorexia, cardiovascular collapse, and death. It can also affect your central nervous system by causing irritability, confusion, paranoia, convulsion, hypothermia, insomnia, tremors, aggressiveness, anxiety and convulsions.
- ◆ Prescription Drugs are being abused when they are taken for nonmedical reasons. The abuse of certain prescription drugs-opioids, central nervous system (CNS) depressants, and stimulants- can alter the brain's activity and lead to addiction.

Rosemont Health Services

Rosemont College offers a wide range of services and/or resources for students and employees who want to learn more about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, who are concerned about their own or someone else's substance use and/or desire treatment or rehabilitation, or who are recovering from chemical substance abuse problems.

Rosemont is committed to helping people with substance problems and encourages them to seek assistance. An employee who believes that he or she may have a drug and/or alcohol problem is encouraged to contact the Office of Human Resources Department for confidential assistance. Accordingly, if you need an accommodation because of a substance abuse (or any other) problem, it is your responsibility to make this request to the Office of Human Resources.

Assistance Programs include an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through Guardian (WorkLife Matters) for employees enrolled in Rosemont's Life/LTD Plan and a Nurse Navigator Program through ConnectCare3 for employees enrolled in Rosemont's medical plan. WorkLife Matters provides support and guidance on drugs and alcohol issues, and the Nurse Navigator Program provides information, support, and connection to services for treatment and will help you understand your insurance coverage for treatment options.

Community Resources

Bryn Mawr Hospital Behavioral Health

130 South Bryn Mawr Ave.

Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

1.888.CARE.898

(1.888.227.3898)

WorkLife Matters (Guardian) /

Employee Assistance Program (for employees)

24 hour phone line: 800-386-7055

www.ibhworklife.com

ConnectCare3 / Nurse Navigator Program

(for employees)

877-223-2350

info@connectcare3.com

Adolescent Advocates

1062 East Lancaster Ave-Suite 15 / Rosemont, PA 19010

Phone: 610-520-7775

Fax: 610-520-7776

Rehab after Work (for employees)

Daylesford

1440 Russell Rd / Paoli, PA 19301

610-750-9956 / 800-238-4357

The Women's Center of Montgomery County

107 E. Main Street / Norristown, PA 19401

24 hour Hot Line- 1-800-773-2424

Norristown Office-610-279-1548

Bryn Mawr Office- 610-525-1427

Philadelphia Counseling Center

25 Bala Avenue, Suite 202 / Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

610-298-1999

Life Counseling Services

The Light Program – 888-686-7511

175 King Of Prussia Rd. / Radnor, PA 19087

610 644 6464

219 W Lancaster Ave / Paoli, PA 19301

610-408-9727

NAMI (National Alliance on Mental Illness)

140 N Lansdowne Ave / Lansdowne, PA 19050

610-623-0071 - phone and fax

Suicide and Crisis Intervention Hotline

215-686-4420

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

800-273-8255

Crisis Call Center

800-273-8255

Federal, State & Local Laws

The following is a brief review of the legal sanctions under local, state, and federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol:

Drugs

1. The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, 35 Pa. C.S.A. 780-101 et seq., sets up five schedules of controlled substances based on dangerousness and medical uses. It prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale or acquisition by misrepresentation or forgery of controlled substances except in accordance with the Act as well as the knowing possession of controlled substances unlawfully acquired. Penalties for first-time violators of the Act range from thirty days imprisonment, \$500 fine, or both for possession or distribution of a small amount of marijuana or hashish, not for sale, to fifteen years or \$250,000 or both for the manufacture or delivery of a Schedule I or II narcotic. A person over eighteen years of age who is convicted for violating The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, shall be sentenced to a minimum of at least one year total confinement if the delivery or possession with intent to deliver of the controlled substance was to a minor. If the offense is committed within 1,000 feet of the real property on which a university is located, the person shall be sentenced to an additional minimum sentence of at least two years total confinement.
2. The Pharmacy Act of 1961, 63 Pa. C.S.A. 390-8 makes it unlawful to procure or attempt to procure drugs by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge or by forgery or alteration of a prescription. The first offense is a misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, or both.
3. The Vehicle Code, 75 PA, C.S.A. 3101 et seq., which was amended effective July 1, 1977, prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, or both, if the driver thereby is rendered incapable of safe driving. A police officer is empowered to arrest without a warrant any person whom he or she has probable cause to believe has committed a violation, even though the officer may not have been present when the violation was committed. A person so arrested is deemed to have consented to a test of breath or blood for the purpose of determining alcoholic content, and if a violation is found it carries the penalties of a misdemeanor of the second degree, which includes imprisonment for a maximum of thirty days.
4. The Federal drug laws, The Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801 et seq., are similar to the Pennsylvania Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act, but contain, for the most part, more severe penalties. Schedules of controlled substance are established, and it is made unlawful knowingly or intentionally to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense a controlled substance. If the quantity of controlled substance is large (e.g. 1,000 kg of a mixture or substance containing marijuana), the maximum penalties are life imprisonment, a \$4,000,000 fine, or both. Lesser quantities of controlled substance (e.g. 100 kg of a mixture or substance containing marijuana) result in maximum penalties of life imprisonment, a \$2,000,000 fine, or both. The distribution of small amounts of marijuana for no remuneration or simple possession of a controlled substance carries a maximum of one year's imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, or both, with the penalties for the second offense doubling. Probation without conviction is possible for first offenders. Distribution to persons under the age of twenty-one by persons eighteen or older carries double or triple penalties. Double penalties also apply to the distribution or manufacture of a controlled substance in or on or within 1,000 feet of the property of a school or college.

5. Students who have been convicted under state or federal law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance, are ineligible for federal student aid for specific periods (ranging from one year to an indefinite period depending on the nature of the offense and whether the student is a repeat offender.)

Alcohol

1. The Pennsylvania Liquor Code, 47 Pa., C.S.A., 1-101 et seq., controls the possession and sale of alcoholic beverages within the Commonwealth. The Code as well as portions of the Pennsylvania Statutes pertaining to crimes and offenses involving minors, 18 Pa., C.S.A. 6307 et seq., provide the following:
2. It is a summary offense for a person under the age of twenty-one to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Penalty for a first offense is suspension of driving privileges for 90 days, a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to 90 days; for a second offense, suspension of driving privileges for one year, a fine up to \$1000, and imprisonment for up to one year; for subsequent offense, suspension of driving privileges for two years, a fine up to \$1000 and imprisonment for up to one year. Multiple sentences involving suspension of driving privileges must be served consecutively.
3. It is a crime intentionally and knowingly to sell or intentionally and knowingly to furnish or to purchase with the intent to sell or furnish, any liquor or malt or brewed beverages to any minor (under the age of twenty-one). "Furnish" means to supply, give or provide to, or allow a minor to possess on premises or property owned or controlled by the person charged. Penalty for a first violation is \$1,000; \$2,500 for each subsequent violation; imprisonment for up to one year for any violation.
4. It is a crime for any person under twenty-one years of age to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person as being twenty-one years of age or older, or to obtain or attempt to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages by using a false identification card. Penalties are stated in (2) above.
5. It is a crime intentionally, knowingly or recklessly to manufacture, make, alter, sell or attempt to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birth date, or age of another. Minimum fine is \$1,000 for first violation; \$2,500 for subsequent violations; imprisonment for up to one year for any violation.
6. It is a crime to misrepresent one's age knowingly and falsely to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Penalties are as stated in (1) above.
7. It is a crime knowingly, willfully and falsely to represent that another is of legal age to obtain liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Penalty is a minimum fine of \$300 and imprisonment for up to one year.
8. It is a crime to hire, request or induce any minor to purchase liquor or malt or beverages. Penalty is a minimum fine of \$300 and imprisonment for up to one year.
9. Sales without a license or purchases from an unlicensed source of liquor or malt or brewed beverages are prohibited.
10. It is unlawful to possess or transport liquor or alcohol within the Commonwealth unless it has been purchased from a State Store or in accordance with Liquor Control Board regulations. The University will cooperate with the

appropriate law enforcement authorities for violations of any of the above-mentioned laws by an employee in the workplace or student.

11. The use in any advertisement of alcoholic beverages of any subject matter, language or slogan directed to minors to promote consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

12. No advertisement of alcoholic beverages shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, in any booklet, program, book, yearbook, magazine, newspaper, periodical, brochure, circular, or other similar publication, published by, for, or on behalf of any educational institution.

OTHER PENNSYLVANIA ALCOHOL LAWS			
OFFENSE	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD & SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES
Underage Possession, Consumption, Purchase or Transportation 18 PA C.S.A. 6308	Summary Offense • Up to \$300 fine + Court related fees • Up to 90 days in jail • 90 days license suspension*** • Parents Notified • Education, Intervention, and Counseling • Program (18 PA C.S.A. 6310.5) - Possible evaluation to determine need for education counseling, or intervention	Summary Offense • Up to \$500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 90 days in jail • 1 year license suspension*** • Parents Notified • Education, Intervention, and Counseling Program (18 PA C.S.A. 6310.5) - Mandatory evaluation (any cost borne by individual)	Summary Offense • Up to \$500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 90 days in jail • 2 year license suspension*** • Parents Notified
Misrepresenting Age to Obtain Alcohol 18 PA C.S.A. 6307 and Carrying a False Identification To Obtain Alcohol 18 PA C.S.A. 6310.3	Summary Offense • Up to \$300 fine + Court related fees • Up to 90 days in jail • 90 days license suspension*** • Parents Notified • Education, Intervention, and Counseling Program (18 PA C.S.A. 6310.5) - Possible evaluation to determine need for education counseling, or intervention	Third degree misdemeanor • Up to \$500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 1 year in jail • 1 year license suspension*** • Parents Notified • Education, Intervention, and Counseling Program (18 PA C.S.A. 6310.5) - Mandatory evaluation (any cost borne by individual)	Third degree misdemeanor • Up to \$500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 1 year in jail • 2 year license suspension*** • Parents Notified
Representing a Minor to be 21 or Older 18 PA C.S.A. 6309 and Requesting or Inducing a Minor To Obtain Alcohol 18 PA C.S.A. 6310	Third degree misdemeanor • \$300 to \$2,500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 1 year in jail		
Knowingly Making, Altering, selling, or Attempting to Sell False Identification 18 PA C.S.A. 6310.2	Second degree misdemeanor • \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine + Court related fees • Up to 2 years in jail	Second degree misdemeanor • \$2,500+ fine + Court related fees • Up to 2 years in jail	
Furnishing Alcohol To Minors 18 PA C.S.A. 6310.1	Third degree misdemeanor • \$300 to \$2,500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 1 year in jail	Third degree misdemeanor • \$2,500 fine + Court related fees • Up to 1 year in jail	
***\$25 Restoration Fee. Non-drivers can't apply during specified period; if under 16 years old suspension begins on 16th birthday. Suspension will begin when papers acknowledging the suspension are properly filed.			

PENNSYLVANIA DUI LAW

IMPAIRMENT LEVEL	FIRST OFFENSE*	SECOND OFFENSE*	THIRD OFFENSE*	FOURTH OFFENSE*
<p>B.A.C. = .08-.099% Incapable of Safe Driving</p> <p align="center">GENERAL</p>	<p>Ungraded misdemeanor**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 month maximum probation • No license suspension • No mandatory jail time • \$300 fine + Court related fees • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • Court Reporting Network (CRN) evaluation. Pending CRN, full assessment & compliance with drug & alcohol (D&A) treatment as part of sentencing 	<p>Ungraded misdemeanor**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days to 6 month prison • \$300-\$2,500 fine + Court related fees • 12 month license suspension • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>Second degree misdemeanor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days to 2 years prison • 12 month license suspension • \$500-\$5,000 + Court related fees • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>Same as Third Offense</p>
<p>B.A.C. = .10-.159% Minor B.A.C. = .02-.159% General Impairment with an accident B.A.C. = .08-099% School Bus driver B.A.C. = .02-.159% Commercial Vehicle driver B.A.C. = .04-.159%</p> <p align="center">High Rate 3802(b),(e), & (f)</p>	<p>Ungraded misdemeanor**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 hours to 6 month prison • 12 month license suspension (Occupational license after 60 days) • \$500-\$5,000 fine + Court related fees • ARD Eligible • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • CRN evaluation; Pending CRN, full assessment & compliance with drug & alcohol (D&A) treatment as part of sentencing 	<p>Ungraded misdemeanor**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days to 6 month prison • \$750-\$5,000 fine + Court related fees • 12 month license suspension • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>First degree misdemeanor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days to 5 years prison • 18 month license suspension • \$1,500-\$10,000 fine + Court related fees • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>First degree misdemeanor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 year to 5 years prison • 18 month license suspension • \$1,500-\$10,000 fine + Court related fees • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing
<p>B.A.C. = .16% or above Refusal of chemical test Controlled substance DUI DUI with crash, damage or injuries B.A.C. = .10% and higher</p> <p align="center">Highest Rate 3802(c) & (d)</p>	<p>Ungraded misdemeanor**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 hours to 6 months prison • 12 month license suspension (Occupational license after 60 days) • \$1,000-\$5,000 fine + Court related fees • ARD Eligible • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>First degree misdemeanor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days to 5 years prison • 18 month license suspension • \$1,500-\$10,000 fine + Court related fees • Attend Alcohol Highway Safety School • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>First degree misdemeanor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 year to 5 years prison • 18 month license suspension • \$2,500-\$10,000 fine + Court related fees • Up to 150 hrs community service • Mandatory 1 year Ignition Interlock • CRN evaluation • Mandatory full D&A assessment & compliance with D&A treatment as condition of sentencing 	<p>Same as Third Offense</p>

Read from left to right *Offenses are calculated within a 10 yr. period of time **Ungraded misdemeanors are not permitted jury trials

When full assessment is completed and the assessment indicates a need for counseling or treatment, the Court is required to order treatment as indicated by the assessment. When the Court orders treatment or counseling, the Court is required to order the statutory maximum as the top end of the Offender's sentence.