



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy

The American Institute of Interior Design (AIID) prohibits the unlawful use, possession, production, manufacture, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs and controlled substances. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors on campus are required to obey school policies regarding alcohol and other drugs as well as state and federal laws regarding alcohol and other drugs and controlled substances and to act reasonably to reduce the risks associated with use and abuse of these substances.

Drug Free Workplace and Campus

The federal Drug-Free Workplace Act prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs in the workplace and provides for sanctions against faculty, staff, and student employees, permanent or temporary, who violate this policy. Grant or contract employees must notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after the conviction. Any employee who violates the Drug-Free Workplace policy is subject to prosecution and punishment by the civil authorities as well as to disciplinary procedures by the school, which may result in termination of employment.

The use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol on the campus of The American Institute of Interior Design (AIID) or in facilities controlled by The American Institute of Interior Design are prohibited by school regulations and are incompatible with AIID's goal of providing a healthy educational environment for students, faculty, staff and guests. The following information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

Effects of Drugs and Alcohol

Although individuals often use drugs and alcohol to achieve a variety of effects on mind and body that are found to be temporarily useful or pleasurable, drugs can be highly addictive and injurious. A person can pay a price in terms of his or her physical, emotional and social health. This price can be paid in a number of ways. The risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, is increased through unwanted or unprotected sex when one is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Drugs can be the trigger for violent crime. Economic and legal problems usually follow directly when one tries to support a drug habit by resorting to crime. The dependence, illness, loss of job, and loss of family or friends that can result from drug or alcohol use and abuse can be tragic. In keeping with the mission of the American Institute of Interior Design and the requirements of state and federal law, AIID has adopted this program to ensure a drug-free campus and workplace and to prevent the use of controlled substances and the abuse of alcohol.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Alcohol

Short Term Risks

- Increased risks of accidents and injuries
- Alcohol-related traffic accidents (the leading cause of death for teens)
- Alcohol slows reaction time, decreases muscle coordination, and impairs vision
- Fatal overdose
- Unconsciousness or blackout
- Death by aspiration of vomit
- Nausea
- Gastritis

Long Term Risks

- Increased blood pressure
- Increased risk of heart attack
- Brain damage resulting in permanent psychosis
- Cancer of the mouth, esophagus or stomach
- Liver damage (cirrhosis, alcohol hepatitis, cancer)
- Ulcers and Gastritis
- Pancreatitis
- Birth defects
- In males – testicular atrophy and breast enlargement
- In females – increased risk of breast cancer
- Prolonged, excessive drinking can shorten life span by ten to twelve years

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Drugs

Amphetamines (Speed, Uppers)

- Malnutrition
- Hallucinations
- Dependence, psychological and sometimes physical

Deliriants (Aerosols, Lighter Fluid, Paint Thinner)

- Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow
- Loss of coordination, confusion, hallucinations
- Overdose causing convulsions, death

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, Methaqualone)

- Confusion, depression, loss of coordination
- Dependence, physical and psychological
- Coma, death (caused by overdose)
- Can be lethal when combined with alcohol

Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, DMT, STP, Mescaline)

- Hallucinations, panic, irrational behaviors (which can lead to increased risk of accidents and injuries)
- Tolerance overdose leading to convulsions, coma, death
- Possible birth defects in children of LSD users

Intravenous Drug Use

- Places one at risk for HIV infection (the virus causing AIDS) when needles are shared

Marijuana and Hashish

- Chronic bronchitis
- Decreased vital capacity
- Increased risk of lung cancer
- In men lower levels of testosterone and increase in abnormal sperm count

Stimulants (Cocaine)

- Painful nosebleeds and nasal erosion
- Intense “downs” that result in physical and/or emotional discomfort
- Tolerance and physical dependence can develop

Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Opium)

- Malnutrition
- Hepatitis
- Loss of judgment and self-control leading to increased risk of accidents, injuries
- Dependence
- Overdose leading to convulsions, coma, and death

Sanctions

The American Institute of Interior Design

Sanctions are imposed on a student who violates AIID's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy; those sanctions may include suspension or expulsion and may also include the requirement that the student participate in a drug education or assessment program. Sanctions are imposed on an employee who violates this policy; those sanctions may include progressive discipline, termination of employment, and the requirement that the employee participate in a drug education or assessment program. Students and employees may also be referred to state and federal authorities for prosecution.

State and Federal Sanctions

Anyone who violates federal, state, or local law regarding alcohol or other drugs, including the illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, or who otherwise engages in illegal conduct is subject to prosecution and punishment by criminal and civil authorities in addition to disciplinary or administrative sanctions by AIID.

Arizona State Laws and Regulations – Alcohol

All use and distribution of alcohol is subject to state laws and regulations, which include the following duties and prohibitions:

1. No person or organization may sell, furnish, or give alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of 21, except as otherwise permitted by law.
2. No person under the age of 21 is allowed to consume or possess alcoholic beverages, except as otherwise permitted by law.
3. No person authorized to sell or serve alcoholic beverages may consume such beverages while they are so engaged or employed.
4. No person or organization may serve or sell alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated or disorderly person, and such intoxicated persons shall not be allowed to remain on or about premises in which alcoholic beverages are furnished for more than 30 minutes after the state of intoxication is known or should be known to a person selling or serving alcoholic beverages.
5. Any person or organization authorized to serve alcoholic beverages who has reason to question whether the person ordering or attempting to order alcoholic beverages is under the age of 21 shall require that person to show an identification card which includes a photograph proving that the individual is at least 21 years of age.
6. No person under the legal drinking age may misrepresent his or her age with the intent to induce another to sell or serve alcohol contrary to law.
7. No person may solicit another person to purchase, sell, or serve alcohol contrary to law.

Arizona Criminal Penalties – Drugs

Marijuana (A.R.S. § 13-3405)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Less than 2 lbs.	Possession or Use	Class 6 felony
2-4 lbs	Possession or Use	Class 5 felony
4+ lbs	Possession or Use	Class 4 felony
Less than 2 lbs	Possession for Sale	Class 4 felony
2-4 lbs.	Possession for Sale	Class 3 felony
4+ lbs	Possession for Sale	Class 2 felony
Less than 2 lbs.	Transport, import	Class 3 felony
2+ lbs	Transport, import	Class 2 felony

Peyote (A.R.S. § 13-3402)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Possession, Sale, Transfer	Class 6 felony

Narcotic Drugs* (A.R.S. § 13-3408) – any amount

*as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401 includes (among others) Cannabis, Cocaine leaves, Fentanyl, Opium, Codeine, Heroin.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Possession or Use	Class 4 felony
Possession of equipment/chemicals to manufacture	Class 3 felony
Possession for sale	Class 2 felony
Manufacture	Class 2 felony
Administer	Class 2 felony
Obtain by fraud	Class 3 felony
Transport, import	Class 2 felony

Prescription-only Drug (A.R.S. § 13-3406) – any amount

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Possession or Use	Class 1 misdemeanor
Possession for sale	Class 6 felony
Possession of equipment to manufacture	Class 1 misdemeanor
Manufacture	Class 1 misdemeanor
Administer	Class 1 misdemeanor
Obtain by fraud	Class 1 misdemeanor
Transport or import	Class 6 felony

Imitation Controlled Substance, Imitation Prescription-only Drug, Imitation Over the Counter Drug (A.R.S. 13 § 13-3451-3458) – any amount

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Possession with intent to distribute	Class 2 misdemeanor
Manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute	Class 6 felony
Any violation with respect to person under 18	Class 5 felony

Dangerous Drugs* (A.R.S. § 13-3407) – any amount

*As defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401(6), include (among others) LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Barbiturate.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Possession or Use	Class 4 felony
Possession for sale	Class 2 felony
Possession of equipment to manufacture	Class 3 felony
Manufacture	Class 2 felony
Administer	Class 2 felony
Obtain by fraud	Class 3 felony
Transport, import	Class 2 felony

Sentence for Convictions (A.R.S. § 13-701)

Subject to more severe penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders A.R.S. § 13-604, offenses involving or using minors, A.R.S. § 13-4309 and other aggravating circumstances as set forth in A.R.S. § 13-702, the following terms of imprisonment shall follow a conviction for a first offense:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Class 2 felony	5 years
Class 3 felony	3.5 years
Class 4 felony	2.5 years
Class 5 felony	1.5 years
Class 6 felony	1 year

Conviction and probation may also include substantial fines, mandatory drug testing and community service. Penalties will be increased for violations that occur in drug-free school zones (A.R.S. §13-3411).

Federal Criminal Penalties

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance include the following:

- First conviction: up to 1 year in prison, fine of \$1,000 to \$100,000, or both
- Second conviction: at least 15 days and up to 2 years imprisonment, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both
- After two drug convictions: at least 90 days and up to 3 years in prison, \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine, or both. Special federal sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine include a mandatory prison term of at least 5 years and up to 20 years, fine of up to \$250,000, or both, for a first conviction if the amount of crack exceeds 5 grams, for a second conviction if amount exceeds 3 grams, and for a third or subsequent conviction if the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Additional federal sanctions may also supply including forfeiture of vehicles used to transport controlled substances, denial of federal benefits including student loans, grants, and contracts and denial or revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits.

Convictions for Drug-Related Offenses

Any student convicted of any drug-related criminal stature must notify the Dean of Student Affairs, in writing, no later than five (5) days after which conviction regardless of where the offense occurred. This is because under federal and state laws, any student convicted of a drug-related felony offense must be denied all federal and state assistance, including Pell Grants and State Specific Grants. However, a criminal conviction shall not be necessary to find that a student has violated these standards of conduct, and AIID need not, and ordinarily will not, defer its own actions and sanctions pending the outcome of any criminal proceeding.

Danger Signals Indicating a Drug or Alcohol Problem

Following is a listing of classic danger signals that may indicate the presence of a drug or alcohol problem:

- Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- Decreased efficiency at work or at school
- Frequent absences, tardiness, and /or early departures
- Relationship problems with family, friends, and co-workers
- Unusual outbursts of anger and hostility
- Social withdrawal

Wellness Services / Student Assistance Program

Abuse of alcohol or drugs can lead to dependency and addiction, with serious consequences for personal health and overall quality of life. There are drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where students and employees may seek advice and treatment. If you think you have a problem with alcohol or drugs, please stop by or call the school's Student Services Director. Together, you can determine if more intensive treatment is needed.