

Utah State University

Annual Policy Notification/ Distribution of the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [Edgar Part 86]

You are receiving this document in accordance with the Federal Government requirements of the Drug Free Schools and Community Act Amendments of 1989. For Utah State University to receive federal funding of any kind, including financial aid resources, all students, faculty, and staff must receive a copy of this policy annually. This process is formally conducted by the Utah State Student Health and Wellness Center, in partnership with the Financial Aid and Scholarships Office. Notifications are disseminated to all Utah State Students, Faculty and Staff annually.

Below you will find information about the University's student and employee alcohol and drug policy, university and legal sanctions, as well as basic information on the health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol and drugs. In addition, there is also information about relevant campus and community resources.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this notification, please contact:

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USU Drug and Alcohol Policies

At Utah State University, we strive to create an environment where students, faculty, and staff can learn and grow. In doing so, we see the value of service, diversity, health, and well-being. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the University environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. The University enforces state laws and related University policies, including those prohibiting the following activities on campus:

Student Alcohol and Drug Policy:

The Drug-Free School and Community Act prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities. As part of this act, USU prohibits:

1. Possessing, consuming, selling, distributing, manufacturing, and/or storing any alcoholic beverage on campus (or property owned or controlled by the University, including athletic events) or at any off-campus University function or event. Off campus University functions are subject to federal, state, and local laws. Any students who choose to

drink off campus are expected to obey federal, state, and local laws and maintain responsible control over their drinking.

2. Possessing, using, selling, manufacturing, or distributing any hallucinatory, narcotic, illegal, or controlled substance, as defined by federal or state laws, except as expressly permitted by such laws.

3. Possessing, purchasing, selling, distributing, attempting to possess or purchase, or offering to sell or distribute any psychotoxic chemical solvent (as defined by state law), either on campus (or property owned or controlled by the University, including athletic events) or at any off-campus University sponsored function or event. Also, intentionally smelling or inhaling the fumes of any such psychotoxic chemical solvent for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, inebriation, excitement, stupefaction, or dulling of the brain or nervous system.

4. Using University funds or any funds under the management and control of the University to defray the cost of purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages either on or off campus.

The entire text of the Student Alcohol and Drug Policy are contained online at <https://www.usu.edu/student-conduct/student-code/article5>

Utah State University Policy 3003: Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace

Utah State University is committed to providing a drug & alcohol-free workplace. To support this goal, USU has adopted Policy 3003: Drug & Alcohol-Free Workplace. The University expects employees to report to all work assignments unimpaired and in a condition ready to perform their duties safely and efficiently. Unsatisfactory job performance and poor attendance or conduct caused by alcohol or substance use that is detrimental to the University, its employees, the community, the state, or to any person or agency with whom the University serves or conducts business is unacceptable.

The unlawful and/or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensing, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances or alcohol in the workplace is expressly prohibited.

Responsible, moderate use of alcohol by employees not in safety sensitive positions in connection with off-campus business meals, travel, entertainment, conferences and association meetings, or other appropriate social settings where alcohol is not expressly prohibited, is not a violation of this policy. Employees in safety sensitive positions must not use, be under the influence of, or be in possession of alcohol or drugs while on duty or on university premises.

Drug and alcohol tests will be administered to employees in safety sensitive positions in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations (49 CFR, Parts 40 and 382). Employees in safety sensitive positions will receive training and information in compliance with federal law.

Successful candidates for safety sensitive positions at the University will be required to submit to, and pass, a drug and blood alcohol test. A position offer will be rescinded if a candidate refuses to take the required drug and blood alcohol test, tests positive for a controlled substance listed in the Definitions section, or his or her test detects a blood alcohol content equal to or greater than the upper limit designated by the Department of Transportation. All terms in this policy are used as defined in U.S. Department of Transportation regulations.

Consistent with federal and state law, drug/alcohol testing may be required of any employee if there is sufficient evidence to suggest that an employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs while at work

The entire text of the Alcoholic Beverage Policy which pertains to all employees of Utah State University may be found online at <https://www.usu.edu/policies/3003/>

Help is available both on campus and within the community for students and staff members who are dependent on, or who abuse the use of alcohol or other drugs.

Students may contact **Utah State University Counseling and Prevention Services (CAPS) at 435-797-1012**. Those whose needs cannot be accommodated within the CAPS treatment model will be referred to community resources for care.

Utah State University also offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to employees and their covered dependents. Aetna Resources For Living is an employer sponsored program, available at no cost to you and all members of your household. That includes dependent children up to age 26, whether they live at home. Services are confidential and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<https://hr.usu.edu/aggiesthrive/#eap-links>

Utah State Counseling and Prevention Services, and other professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help for personal dependency and will not report them to institutional or state authorities. Utah State's Student Health and Wellness Office is also available to provide educational and awareness programming, information, and assistance.

University Sanctions

Utah State University reserves the right to take appropriate action against any individual or group which is found to pose an unreasonable risk of harm to the health, safety, or welfare of the University community. These individuals or groups will answer to the University Police Department as well as the USU Student Conduct office. In addition to any federal, state, and local sanctions, USU may use one or more of the following sanctions:

- **Institutional Sanctions-** warning, reprimand, probation, suspension from specific privileges or services, interim suspension, prolonged suspension, expulsion.
- **Academic Sanctions-** grade adjustment, loss of credit.
- **Monetary Sanctions-** forfeiture, restitution, fines.
- **Personal Development Sanctions-** requirement or recommendation for counseling specific courses, workshops.
- **Group Sanctions-** warning, reprimand, probation, suspension of privileges, revocation of registered organizations, status, group monetary and/or group personal development sanctions.

First-time drug and alcohol violations should be referred to the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention (ASAP) Program, administered by the USU Counseling and Prevention Services, for remediation. The ASAP program combines an individualized, one-on-one assessment with evidence-based drug and alcohol education. It incorporates components of the BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students) model developed at the University of Washington - Seattle and is based on a philosophy of harm-reduction. ASAP is designed for use within the Utah State campus community and should not be construed as treatment program. ASAP is not intended to provide a comprehensive experience comparable to typical court-approved alcohol/drug courses (cf., PRIME for Life®). Students who fail to comply with the expectations of the ASAP program or incur subsequent violations will be referred to the USU Student Conduct office for remediation.

Utah Legal Sanctions

Intoxication Statute of Utah: A person is guilty of intoxication if the person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors, to a degree that the person may endanger the person or another, in a public place or in a private place where the person unreasonably disturbs other persons. An offense under this section is a class C misdemeanor. **(Utah Code 76-9-701)**

Possession of Alcoholic Beverage in Motor Vehicle: It is a Class C misdemeanor to knowingly possess an open container in a passenger area of a motor vehicle that is located on a public highway, regardless of whether the vehicle is being operated or is stopped or parked. A person may not keep, carry, possess, transport, or allow another to keep, carry, possess, or transport in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, on a golf cart, on a motor assisted scooter, or on a class 2 electric assisted bicycle, when the vehicle is on any highway or waters of the state, any container which contains any alcoholic beverage if the container has been opened, its seal broken, or the contents of the container partially consumed. **(Utah Code 41-6a-526)**

Utah Legal Sanctions: Driving, Flying or Boating While Intoxicated (DUI)

It is a Class B misdemeanor to operate a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft in a public place while intoxicated. **(Utah Code 41-6a-502.5)**

- (1) A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle within this state if the person:
- (a) has sufficient alcohol in the person's body that a subsequent chemical test shows that the person has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of the test;
 - (b) is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a vehicle; or
 - (c) has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of operation or actual physical control. **(Utah Code 41-6a-502)**

If a person convicted of "DUI" was under the age of 21 when the violation occurred, the court shall order the installation of the ignition interlock system as a condition of probation. **(Utah Code 41-6a-518)**

Automobile homicide: It is a Second-degree felony to cause death to another by accident or mistake while operating any vehicle (motor, aircraft, watercraft) in a public place while intoxicated.

Administrative License Revocation; Implied Consent: After being arrested for Driving While Intoxicated, failing or refusing the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) test can result in license revocation. Revocation may NOT be probated and there is a fee between \$40-\$255. An appeal process is available. The following penalties apply:

Terms of Offense:

Adults

The Driver's License Division shall, if the person is 21 years of age or older at the time of arrest (if a person does not request a hearing):

- Revoke for a period of 18 months the operator's license of a person convicted for the first time after refusing a chemical test with a warning issued and a person refuses to submit to the test. Or:
- Revoke for a period of 36 months the license of a person if:
 - The person has prior convictions defined as a separate episode of driving under the influence and
 - The current refusal to submit to a chemical test violation as previously stated. (**Utah Code 41-6a-521.1**)

Minors

Those under the age of 21 years on the date of arrest:

- Until the person is 21 years of age for a period of two years, whichever is longer, if the arrest is made on or after July 1, 2009, or:
- Until the person is 21 years of age or for a period of 3 months, whichever is longer, if the arrest was made on or after July 1, 2009, and the person has had a previous:
 - License sanction for an offence that occurred within the previous 10 years from the date of arrest.
 - Conviction for an offence that occurred within the previous 10 years from the date of arrest, or:
 - Conviction for an offence that occurred within the previous 10 years from the date of arrest or a statute previously in effect in this state that would constitute a violation of driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both or with specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration. (**Utah Code 41-6a-521**)

Utah Legal Sanctions Pertaining to Minors

Sale or furnishing alcohol to Minors: It is a Class B misdemeanor to sell or furnish an alcoholic beverage to an individual under 21 years of age through an act of criminal negligence. If it is known that the minor is under 21 years of age the penalty is increased to a Class A misdemeanor. (**Utah Code 32B-4-403**)

Purchase of Alcohol for a Minor; Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor: It is a Class B misdemeanor to purchase or make available an alcoholic beverage to an individual under 21 years of age through an act of criminal negligence. If it is known that the minor is under 21 years of age the penalty is increased to a Class A misdemeanor. This offense is punishable by a fine of \$2,500 and/or confinement in jail for up to one year. (**Utah Code 32B-4-403**)

Civil Liability for Provision of Alcohol to a Minor: An adult 21 years of age or older is liable for damages proximately caused by the intoxication of a minor under the age of 21, if the adult is not the minor's parent, guardian, or spouse; or an adult in whose custody the minor has been committed by a court; and the adult knowingly served or provided the minor any of the alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication; or allowed the minor to be served or provided any of the alcoholic

beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication on the premises owned or leased by the adult. (**Utah Code 32B-16-301**)

Alcohol and a Minor: Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor; Possession of Alcohol by a Minor: It is a misdemeanor for minors to consume or possess alcoholic beverages except for medicinal purposes and part of a religious organization's religious services. (**Utah Code 32B-4-409**)

Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor; Attempt to Purchase Alcohol: It is a misdemeanor for individuals under 21 years of age to attempt purchasing alcoholic beverages. "Attempt" implies acting beyond mere preparation. (**Utah Code 32B-4-409**)

Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor: It is a misdemeanor to falsely state or to present false documents indicating an individual is 21 years of age or older to a person selling or serving alcoholic beverages. (**Utah Code 32B-4-409**)

Punishment for the above Alcohol-related offense by a Minor: The courts can require that a minor's driver license be suspended for one (1) year if a minor has violated certain alcohol related offenses for the first time and the violation was on or after July 1, 2009, and a period for two (2) years for a second or subsequent violation. It also allows the court to reduce a minor's driver license suspension for a first offense if the minor completes an educational series obtained at a substance abuse program that is approved by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

If a minor has at least two prior alcohol-related convictions, the offense is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000; and/or confinement in jail for up to 180 days. Punishment includes 20 to 40 hours of community service.

The minor driver's license or permit will be denied or suspended: 60 days for a 2nd alcohol-related conviction: 180 days for subsequent convictions. (**Utah Code 32B-4-411**)

Attendance at Alcohol Awareness Course; License suspension: On first conviction of an alcohol related offense, the court shall require the minor to attend an alcohol awareness course approved by the Justice Court. If under 18 years of age, a parent or guardian may be required to attend the course with the defendant. The defendant must present evidence of completion of the course and community service within 1 year of the date of final conviction. If the course is completed early the court may reduce the driver's license suspension from 1 year to 9 months. (**Utah Code 41-6a-501**)

Driving under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor: A minor commits an offense if the minor operates a motor vehicle in a public place while having any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor's system. For a minor without previous alcohol-related offenses, these are Class B misdemeanors. Punishment includes a jail term up to 180 days or an equivalent time of community service, a fine up to \$2,500, and the suspension of the driver's license for a period of 120 days or until you are 21, whichever is longer. A second time Utah DUI offense is considered to be a Class B misdemeanor, and the offender is ordered the following penalties and punishments: a jail term of up to 180 days or 240 hours of community service, a fine of at least \$800 and up to \$2,500, and the suspension of their driver's license for one (1) year to two (2) years or until you are 21, whichever is longer. If the driver is proved to have been driving when his/her BAC levels were higher than .16%, the court may also decide to place the convicted driver under house arrest and have his movements electronically monitored. (**Utah Code 41-6a-409**) **Charges- Fine-**

Imprisonment Felony

- First Degree- Up to \$10,000- 5 years to life in prison
- Second degree-up to \$10,000- 1 to 15 years
- Third degree-up to \$5,000- Zero to 5 years **Misdemeanor**
- Class A-up to \$2,500- up to 1 year
- Class B-up to \$1,000- up to 180 days
- Class C-up to \$750- up to 90 days

Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a university (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty - 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years in prison. Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kgs. or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	5-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million. 3 years of supervised releases (following prison)
Hashish	10-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1-100 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million.
	1 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	100-999 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10-63 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000. 2 years supervised release
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	1-10 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million

Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	100-999 kg	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	50-99 kg	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-49 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years prison, not more than life. Fine up to \$4 million
	10-99 grams	Not less than 5 years prison, not more than 40 years. Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10-21 months prison. Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$1 million
	less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years imprisonment. Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

Persons convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000. Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- A. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- B. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- C. It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether criminal prosecution is pursued.

Counseling and Treatment

Short term counseling for substance abuse concerns is available on campus to students through **Utah State University Counseling and Psychological Services Center (CAPS) at 435-797-1012**. CAPS does not provide treatment services for substance use or abuse. Students may be referred through the Counseling Center to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment.

Through Utah State's Human Resources department, Aetna Resources For Living is an employer sponsored program, available at no cost to you and all members of your household. They offer employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. **Employees may contact Aetna EAP services at 1-888-238-6232. www.resourcesforliving.com**

We recognize that these resources may not meet the individual needs of our students, faculty, and staff. A full list of state licensed treatment facilities throughout the state of Utah can be found through the Utah Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health at www.dsamh.utah.gov or by calling 801-538-4171. Public treatment resources within the Cache County include:

Cache County

Bear River Health Department 655 E. 1300 N.
Logan, UT – 435-792-6420

Bear River Mental Health 90 E. 200 N.
Logan, UT 435-752-0750

These agencies provide a variety of services which may include screenings/ assessments, individualized treatment, ongoing clinical supervision, medical assisted recovery, and recovery support services. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs. The above resources provide treatment on a sliding fee scale according to your income level. Additional private and public treatment options may be found through the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov>.

Prevention and Education

The Utah State University Counseling and Prevention Services, in partnership with other departments and offices on campus, offers a variety of evidence based educational and prevention programming to individuals and groups within the Utah State University community.

As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, this policy is distributed to all students, staff, and faculty at the beginning of each new year. A biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted on odd years to encompass the two preceding years.

For more information concerning current programs, interventions, policies, and ATOD prevention programs, please contact:

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For more information regarding campus Clery Act compliance and public safety, please contact:

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 Clery Compliance Officer
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erik.christensen@usu.edu

USU Chief of Police
 435-797-1935

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Substance	Nicknames/ Slang Terms	Short Term Effects	Long Term Effects
Alcohol	booze	slurred speech, drowsiness, headaches, impaired judgment, decreased perception and coordination, distorted vision and hearing, vomiting, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, coma, blackouts	toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, vitamin B1 deficiency, sexual problems, cancer, physical dependence
Amphetamines	uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, dry mouth, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, anxiety	delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, physical dependence
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol,	slurred speech, muscle relaxation, dizziness, decreased motor control	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence
	ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's		
Cocaine	coke, crack, snow, powder, blow, rock	loss of appetite increased blood pressure and heart rate, contracted blood vessels, nausea, hyper-stimulation anxiety, paranoia, increased hostility Increased rate of breathing, muscle spasms and convulsions. dilated pupils disturbed sleep,	depression, weight loss, high blood pressure, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury, kidney, liver and lung damage

Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	euphoria, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, sleep, decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure	memory loss, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Heroin	H, junk, smack, horse, skag	euphoria, flushing of the skin, dry mouth, “heavy” arms and legs, slowed breathing, muscular weakness	constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy, weakening of the immune system, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, coma, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Ketamine	K, super K, special K	dream-like states, hallucinations, impaired attention and memory, delirium, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression	Urinary tract and bladder problems, abdominal pain, major convulsions, muscle rigidity, increased confusion, increased depression, physical dependence, psychological dependence
LSD	acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	dilated pupils, change in body temperature, blood pressure and heart rate, sweating, chills, loss of appetite, decreased sleep, tremors, changes in visual acuity, mood changes	may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia, physical dependence, psychological dependence
MDMA	ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	impaired judgment, confusion, confusion, blurred vision, teeth clenching, depression, anxiety, paranoia, sleep problems, muscle tension	same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, depression, anxiety, memory loss, kidney failure, cardiovascular problems,
			convulsions, death, physical dependence, psychological dependence

Marijuana/ Cannabis	pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	sensory distortion, poor coordination of movement slowed reaction time, panic, anxiety	bronchitis, conjunctivas, lethargy, shortened attention span, suppressed immune system, personality changes, cancer, psychological dependence, physical dependence possible for some
Mescaline	peyote cactus	nausea, vomiting, anxiety, delirium, hallucinations, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature,	lasting physical and mental trauma, intensified existing psychosis, psychological dependence
Morphine/ Opiates	M, morf, duramorph, Miss Emma, monkey, roxanol, white stuff	euphoria, increased body temperature, dry mouth, “heavy” feeling in arms and legs	constipation, loss of appetite collapsed veins, heart infections, liver disease, depressed respiration, pneumonia and other pulmonary complications, physical dependence, psychological dependence
PCP	crystal, tea, angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass, wack, ozone	shallow breathing, flushing, profuse sweating, numbness in arms and legs, decreased muscular coordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking	memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Psilocybin	mushrooms, magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, psilocybin & psilocyn	nausea, distorted perceptions, nervousness, paranoia,	confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis,
Steroids	roids, juice	increased lean muscle mass, increased strength, acne, oily skin, excess hair growth, high blood pressure	Cholesterol imbalance, anger management problems, masculinization or women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage, psychological dependence

STATE WIDE STUDENT SUPPORT

<https://statewide.usu.edu/student-support>

LOGAN CAMPUS RESOURCES/INFORMATION

USU Student Health and Wellness Center	435-716-1350
USU Counseling and Psychological center	435-797-1012
USU Drug and Alcohol Prevention Office	435-797-1540
USU Student Conduct Office	435-797-3137
USU Police Department	435-797-1939
USU Vice President for Student Success	435-797-9250
AETNA -USU Employee Assistance Program	1-888-238-6232

OFF-LOGAN CAMPUS RESOURCES/INFORMATION

Bear River Health Department	435-792-6420
Bear River Mental Health	435-752-0750
Police – Emergency	911
Cache County Sheriff's Office – Non-Emergency	435-753-7555

List of Resources for Cache, Box Elder and Rich counties.

<https://brhd.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/MH-Directory-2020-FINAL.pdf>

In accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the University. Further, no qualified individual with a disability shall, because of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the University or be subjected to discrimination by the University.