

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUG CAMPUS REGULATIONS

As stated in the Policies and Procedures Manual [C3S2.01, Student Affairs Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities](#), “the College strives to provide an educational and professional environment that allows individuals to engage in their daily activities in a safe, healthy, and secure manner.” As part of these efforts, we offer an alcohol/drug free community campus. We encourage everyone to be informed of the laws governing and risks associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

College policy [C2S2.08, "Drug Free Workplace"](#) “strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacturing and/or distributing, dispensing, possessing, using or being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance on College campuses and sites or while performing work in connection with any College employment.”

Salt Lake Community College prohibits: (1) Public intoxication, use, or possession of alcoholic beverages on College property; (2) Providing or possessing alcohol contrary to law. Student organizations that serve or permit possession of alcoholic beverages at student organization functions, on or off campus, may be disciplined if violations of alcoholic beverage laws or of College regulations occur. Individual students who plan, sponsor, or direct such functions also may be subject to sanctions ([C3S2.01](#)).

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUG LAWS	PENALTIES
DUI: It is illegal to drive or be in physical control of a vehicle or motorboat, even when parked, while under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug if impaired. Utah's Implied Consent law requires submission to blood alcohol content (BAC) test. Refusal will result in revocation of license for one year. You are in violation if your BAC is .08 or greater or if you are incapable of operating a vehicle. (Section 41-6a-502)	Up to 6 months imprisonment &/or \$1,000 fine, rehabilitation assessment & education class, suspension of license for 90 days, \$100 to victim restitution fund. Accident, injury or death will increase penalties. Class B misdemeanor.
Minors: It is illegal to sell or supply alcohol to a minor.	Maximum penalty: 1 year imprisonment and/or \$2,500 fine; Class A misdemeanor.
(MIP) Minor in Possession: It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to purchase, attempt to purchase, solicit another person to purchase, possess, or consume any alcoholic beverage or product. (Section 32B-4-409)	Maximum Penalty: Up to 6 months imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine plus suspension of driver's license up to one year: Class B misdemeanor.*
Not-a-Drop Law: You are in violation if you are under 21, have consumed any amount of alcohol and are driving. (Section 53-3-231)	1 st Offense – Driver's license suspended for 90 days. 2 nd Offense (within 3 years) driver's license suspended for 1 year.
Intoxication: It is illegal to sell or supply to intoxicated persons or to purchase alcohol if intoxicated.	Maximum penalty is 6 months imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine; Class B misdemeanor.
It is illegal to drink in a public building, park or stadium, or to be so intoxicated that you disturb others or injure yourself or others.	Maximum penalty is 90 days imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine; Class B misdemeanor.

<p>Open Container: It is illegal to drink any alcoholic beverage while operating or riding as a passenger in a motorized vehicle, whether that vehicle is moving, stopped, or parked on any highway, street, or area of traffic. (Section 41-6a-526)</p>	<p>Once a container has been opened, one can be arrested for possession. Violating an open container law is a Class B misdemeanor, which carries a maximum penalty of 6 months imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine. **</p>
<p>Tobacco use or possession: To buy, use, or possess any tobacco product by any person under age 19 is illegal. It is illegal to sell or furnish any tobacco product to any person under age 19. (Section 76-10-105)</p>	<p>Maximum \$750 fine.</p>
<p>Clean Air Act: Prohibits smoking in a place of public access, public meeting or any government building. (All buildings on SLCC campus) "Smoking means the possession of any lighted or heated tobacco or nicotine product in any form. "Lighted Tobacco" means both tobacco that is under self-sustained combustion and tobacco that is heated to a point of smoking or vaporizing. The Utah Indoor Clean Air Act also includes E-cigarettes. "E-cigarette" means any electronic oral device that provides a vapor of nicotine or other substance and which</p>	<p>First violation of Section 26-38-3 is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$100. Any second or subsequent violation of Section 26-38-3 is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$100 and not more \$500.</p>
<p>Simulates smoking through its use or through inhalation of the vapor through the device; and includes an oral device that is composed of a heating element, battery, or electronic circuit and marketed, manufactured, distributed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or any other product name or descriptor, if the function of the product meets the definition of an electronic oral device. (Section R392-510) State Statue (26.38.2)</p>	
<p>Protection of Air Used for Ventilation: Smoking is not permitted within 25 feet of any entrance-way, exit, open window, or air intake of a building where smoking is prohibited. (Section R392-510-9) State Statue (26.38.2)</p>	
<p>Possession or sale of drug-related paraphernalia (Section 58-37a-5)</p>	<p>Maximum penalty: 5 years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine; third degree felony.*</p>
<p>Sale or use of inhalants to get high</p>	<p>Maximum penalty: 6 months imprisonment and/or \$1,000 fine; misdemeanor.*</p>
<p>Possession or use of imitation controlled substances (Section 58-37-8)</p>	<p>Maximum penalty: 90 days imprisonment and/or \$750 fine; misdemeanor.*</p>

* All penalties enhance one degree if incident occurs within 1000 feet of a school, church, stadium, theatre, sports complex, etc.

** Unless it is completely inaccessible to driver and passengers.

TOBACCO HEALTH RISKS

Possible Effects: Extremely psychologically and physically addictive. Risks of smoking include: high blood pressure, increased heart rate, stroke, heart muscle spasms (angina); shortened life expectancy; lung, larynx, mouth, bladder, esophageal, and pancreatic cancer; coronary heart disease; chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema; impaired immune system; allergy system; allergy; peptic ulcers; in pregnancy smoking contributes to stillbirths and low birth weight babies more vulnerable to disease and death. Risks of "spit" tobacco or "chew" include: noncancerous oral conditions, oral leukoplakia, loss of salivary gland function, cancer of the mouth, inflammation and receding of gums, tooth decay, bad breath, discoloration of teeth, and tooth loss.

Secondhand Smoke Effects: Nonusers (especially children of smokers) exposed to other's smoke can experience lung cancer, heart disease, asthma, and bronchitis.

Withdrawal Symptoms: Withdrawal from repeated and frequent tobacco use can cause headaches, nervousness, fatigue, hunger, severe irritability, poor concentration, sleep disturbances, and intense nicotine craving.

ALCOHOL HEALTH RISKS

Possible Effects: Psychological & physical addiction, respiratory depression, depression of the immune system, increased risk of accidents, injury due to violence, heart disease, cancer, hypertension, brain damage, impotence at high dosage levels, drunk driving crashes. In addition, alcohol use increases the risk of unwanted sex, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and acquaintance/date rape. Mothers who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome or Fetal Alcohol Effect. These infants may have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other people of becoming alcoholics.

Withdrawal Symptoms: Repeated alcohol use can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent vital organ damage.

Effects of Overdose: Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

For more information on the health effects of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, please visit the Center for Health and Counseling website at <http://www.slcc.edu/chc>.

Center for Health & Counseling

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