



ANNUAL NOTIFICATION of ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS PREVENTION PROGRAM AND POLICY, 2025-26

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Arkansas Tech University is committed to the maintenance of a drug and alcohol free work place and to a standard of conduct for employees and students that discourages the unlawful or unauthorized use, possession, storage, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages and any illicit drugs or drug paraphernalia in University buildings, any public campus area, in University housing units, in University vehicles, or at any University affiliated events held on or off-campus, which are sponsored by students, or campus organizations (including all fraternities and sororities). For Arkansas Tech University employees, compliance with this policy is a term and condition of employment. For Arkansas Tech University students and student organizations, compliance with this policy is a term and condition of continued enrollment/organizational registration. All violators of this policy or of federal, state, or local laws regarding drugs or alcohol will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND TREATMENT RESOURCES

Arkansas Tech University utilizes evidenced-based strategic interventions, collaboration, innovation and the incorporation of the wellness dimensions to reduce harmful consequences of alcohol and other drug use. Drug and alcohol programming includes, but is not limited to:

- Providing education and awareness activities.
- Offering substance-free social, extracurricular, and public service options.
- Creating a health-promoting normative environment.
- Restricting the marketing and promotion of alcohol and other drugs.
- Limiting availability of alcohol and other drugs.
- Developing and enforcing campus policies and enforcing laws to address high-risk and illegal alcohol and other drug use.
- Providing early intervention and referral for treatment.
- All new undergraduate students are required to complete an online education program.
- Providing education for students who have violated alcohol and/or marijuana policies.

Arkansas Tech University has installed 50 Opioid Overdose Rescue Kits across the campus in Russellville in accordance with Act 811 of the 94th Arkansas General Assembly. These kits contain naloxone nasal spray. Naloxone can be used to reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. These kits can be found next to a fire extinguisher and/or AED on the first floor of all campus educational buildings, sporting venues, student unions, the cafeteria, residence halls, and the Health and Wellness Center. Further information can be found on the Health and Wellness Center website.

Counseling services are provided on campus to students by calling (479) 968-0329 or by visiting the Health and Wellness Center located in the Doc Bryan Student Services Center, Suite 119. These services are provided by licensed counselors, but do not include drug rehabilitation or detoxification services. Please see a counselor for more referral resources.

Oasis Renewal 14913 Cooper Orbit Rd Little Rock, AR 72223 (501) 376-2747 www.oasisrenewalcenter.com	Recovery Health Systems 700 E Parkway Drive Russellville, AR 72801 (866) 921-0149 www.recoveryhealthsystems.com	Lake Point Recovery & Wellness 65 ARVAC Lane Russellville, AR 72802 (479) 219-5292 www.lakepointrecovery.org
Project Hope 420 Round Rock Rd. Russellville, AR 72802 (877) 491-3816 www.projecthoperc.com	Restored Life Services of Arkansas 107 N Boston Place Russellville, AR 72801 (479) 219-4100 www.restoredlifeservices.com	Turning Point at Saint Mary's 1710 W C Place Russellville, AR 72801 (479) 967-0701 www.saintmarysregional.com
Alcoholics Anonymous www.arkansascentraloffice.org	Narcotics Anonymous www.arscna.org	Celebrate Recovery locator.crgroups.info

UNIVERSITY POLICIES

Confiscation

Illegally possessed, used, manufactured, sold, or distributed substances, ingredients, or paraphernalia may be confiscated. The University may request, as a condition of presence on University property or participation in University activities, production of other items where the University reasonably determines that they are or contain evidence of a violation of this policy.

Use of Alcohol/Drugs as a Defense to Policy Violations

The use of drugs or alcohol will not serve as a defense to violations of University policies, including this policy.

Title IX Amnesty Policy

As the policy relates to incidents covered under Title IX, the University may offer amnesty to parties and witnesses to encourage reporting and participation in the process. See the following excerpt from the Equal Opportunity, Harassment (Sexual Misconduct), and Nondiscrimination Policy and Procedures:

To encourage reporting and participation in the process, ATU maintains a policy of offering parties and witnesses amnesty from minor policy violations – such as underage consumption of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs – related to the incident.

Amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug distribution. The decision not to offer amnesty is based on neither sex nor gender, but on the fact that collateral misconduct is typically addressed for all students within a progressive discipline system, and the rationale for amnesty – the incentive to report serious misconduct – is rarely applicable to a Respondent with respect to a Complainant.

ATU maintains a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need. Although policy violations cannot be overlooked, ATU may provide purely educational options with no official disciplinary finding, rather than punitive sanctions, to those who offer their assistance to others in need.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Students violating the University policy on alcohol or other drugs are subject to sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University and referral for prosecution. Any employee violating any criminal drug statute while in the workplace will be subject to discipline up to and including termination. The University may notify parents or guardians of students under age 21 who are found to be in violation of the drug or alcohol policies as set forth in the Student Code of Conduct.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Federal Penalties and Sanctions

Crime	Offense	Penalty
<i>Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance</i>	1 st Conviction	Up to 1 year imprisonment and/or \$1,000 to \$100,000 fine
	After 1 Prior Drug Conviction	15 days to 2 years imprisonment and/or \$2,500 to \$250,000 fine
	After 2 or more Prior Drug Convictions	90 days to 3 years imprisonment and/or \$5,000 to \$250,000 fine
	1 st Conviction with more than 5 grams of Crack Cocaine; 2 nd Conviction with more than 3 grams of Crack Cocaine; or 3 rd or subsequent conviction with 1 gram or more of Crack Cocaine	5-20 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$250,000

Personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance may be forfeited if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. Vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance may also be forfeited. Additional sanctions include civil fines of up to \$10,000; denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses; and ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. Other sanctions vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies are revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits such as pilot licenses and public housing.

Federal law prohibits, among other things, the manufacturing, distributing, selling, and possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 801 through 971. Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of up to \$250,000 to imprisonment for life and a fine of \$4 million. Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking other controlled substances (e.g., methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD, fentanyl, and fentanyl analogue) range from five years to life imprisonment and fines range from \$2 to \$4 million. First offense penalties and sanctions for the illegal possession of small amounts of controlled substances, including marijuana, range from up to one year in prison or a fine of at least \$1,000. Penalties are more severe for subsequent offenses.

Students convicted of federal drug crimes may be ineligible to receive federal loans.

State of Arkansas Sanctions and Penalties

Crime	Offense	Penalty
<i>Underage DUI Law</i>	First Offense; Persons Under Age 21 with BAC of .02 or Higher	Suspension of Driver's License for 90 days; Fine of \$100 to \$500; Public Service; alcohol and driving education program and/or alcoholism treatment program
	Second Offense	Suspension of DL for 1 year; Fine of \$200-\$1,000; education and/or treatment program
	Third Offense	Suspension of DL for 3 years or until age 21, whichever is longer; Fine of \$500-\$2,000; at least 60 days Public Service; education and/or treatment program

<i>Driving While Intoxicated</i>	First Offense with BAC of .08 or intoxicated with a Controlled Substance	Suspension of License for 6 months; 24 hours to one year imprisonment; Fine of \$150 to \$1,000; public service if unable to pay fines; alcohol education program
	Subsequent Offenses	Increased prison time and fines
<i>Public Intoxication or Drinking in Public</i>		Fine up to \$500 and/or imprisonment in county jail for up to 30 days
<i>Possession or Purchasing Alcohol by a Minor</i>	Includes Possession by Ingestion	Fine of up to \$500; Probation; Driver's License suspensions up to one year; writing themes or essays on intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer
<i>Knowingly Furnishing to a Minor</i>	First Offense	Fine of up to \$2,500 and/or imprisonment in county jail up to 1 year
	Subsequent Offenses	Fine of up to \$10,000 and/or 10 years in prison
<i>Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance</i>		3 years to life in prison; fines up to \$250,000
<i>Manufacture or Delivery of a Counterfeit Substance</i>		Up to 30 years in prison and fines up to \$15,000
<i>Possession of Controlled or Counterfeit Substances</i>		Up to 30 years in prison and fines up to \$15,000
<i>Possession of Open Container Containing Alcohol in a Motor Vehicle</i>		Up to 30 days in jail and a fine of up to \$500
<i>Trafficking a Controlled Substance</i>		Up to 60 years to life in prison and \$1,000,000 fine
<i>Fentanyl</i>	Possession	Up to 10 years in prison; fines up to \$10,000
	Possession with the purpose to deliver	Up to 30 years in prison and fines up to \$15,000
	Delivery of Fentanyl	10-40 years in prison
	Predatory marketing to minors	Life imprisonment and \$1,000,000 fine
	Trafficking	25-60 years, or life, in prison and \$1,000,000 fine

It is unlawful in Arkansas for any person to possess drug paraphernalia with the purpose to use the drug paraphernalia to introduce into the human body a controlled substance.

Medical Usage of Marijuana under Arkansas State Law

This policy prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of marijuana on University property or in University activities. Marijuana remains a controlled substance under federal law, and the University remains bound by federal laws prohibiting marijuana on University property or in its activities. This prohibition extends to all forms of marijuana, including state-authorized prescription medical marijuana. Students who wish to request reasonable accommodation for disabilities treated by state-authorized prescription medical marijuana should contact Disability Services and proceed through the University's disability accommodation process for determining any appropriate accommodations. Employees who wish to request reasonable accommodation for disabilities treated by state-authorized prescription medical marijuana should contact Human Resources and proceed through the University's disability accommodation process for determining any appropriate accommodations.

HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol — Can cause short term effects such as loss of concentration and judgment; slowed reflexes; disorientation leading to higher risk of accidents and problem behavior; long term effects include risk of liver and heart damage, malnutrition, cancer, and other illnesses; can be highly addictive to some persons.

Amphetamines (Adderall, methamphetamine) — Can cause short term effects such as rushed, careless behavior and pushing beyond your physical capacity, leading to exhaustion; tolerance increases rapidly, long term effects include physical and psychological dependence and withdrawal can result in depression and suicide; continued high doses can cause heart problems, infections, malnutrition, and death.

Cocaine (Crack) — Can cause short term effects such as impaired judgment; increased breathing, heart rate, heart palpitations; anxiety, restlessness, hostility, paranoia, confusion; long term effects may include damage to respiratory and immune systems; malnutrition, seizures, and loss of brain function; highly addictive.

Designer Drugs/Synthetic Cannabinoids (bath salts, K2, spice) — Can cause short term effects such as elevated heart rate, blood pressure, and chest pain; hallucinations, seizures, violent behavior, and paranoia; may lead to lack of appetite, vomiting, and tremor; long-term use may result in kidney/liver failure, increased risk of suicide and death.

Fentanyl — Can cause physical and psychological dependence; overdose may result in stupor, cold and clammy skin, cyanosis, respiratory failure, coma, and death; highly addictive; often added to other illicit drugs.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, ecstasy, dextromethorphan) — Can cause extreme distortions of what's seen and heard; induces sudden changes in behavior, loss of concentration, and memory, increases risk of birth defects in user's children; overdose can cause psychosis, convulsions, coma, and death. Frequent and long-term use can cause permanent loss of mental function.

Inhalants (nitrous oxide, amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, chlorohydrocarbons, hydrocarbons) — Can cause short term effects such as nausea, dizziness, fatigue, slurred speech, hallucinations, or delusions; may lead to rapid and irregular heart rhythms, heart failure, and death; long-term use may result in loss of feeling, hearing, and vision; can result in permanent damage to the brain, heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys.

Marijuana — Can cause short term effects such as slow reflexes; increase in forgetfulness; alters judgment of space and distance; aggravate pre-existing heart and/or mental health problems; long term health effects include permanent damage to lungs, reproductive organs, and brain function; Can interfere with physical, psychological, and social development of young users.

Nicotine Pouches — Can raise blood pressure, increase the risk of heart disease, and lead to dependency; in young people, nicotine harms brain development and can affect learning, attention, and cause mood problems.

Opiates/Narcotics (heroin, morphine, opium, codeine, oxycodone, china white) — Can cause physical and psychological dependence; overdose can cause coma, convulsions, respiratory arrest, and death; long term use leads to malnutrition, infection, and hepatitis; sharing needles is a leading cause of the spread of HIV and hepatitis; highly addictive, tolerance increases rapidly.

Sedatives — Can cause reduced reaction time and confusion; overdose can cause coma, respiratory arrest, convulsions, and death; withdrawal can be dangerous; in combination with other controlled substances can quickly cause coma and death; long term use can produce physical and psychological dependence; tolerance can increase rapidly.

Tobacco (cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco) — Can cause diseases of the cardiovascular system, in particular smoking being a major risk factor for a myocardial infarction (heart attack), diseases of the respiratory tract such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and emphysema, and cancer, particularly lung cancer and cancers of the larynx and mouth; nicotine is highly addictive.

Vaping — Exposes users to nicotine, a highly addictive substance that can harm the body's development; the vapor contains toxic chemicals linked to lung injury, heart problems, and other serious illnesses.