



## YESHIVA UNIVERSITY POLICY ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

To All Students and Employees of Yeshiva University:

Federal law requires that institutions of higher education promulgate and annually distribute standards of conduct prohibiting the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol at any of their facilities or in connection with any of their activities by their students and by their faculty, staff, and others on their payroll (collectively, “employees”). The law also requires that each institution provide various related information more fully described below as part of their program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

Yeshiva University's Standards of Conduct on Illicit Drugs and Alcohol are outlined below in Section I. Information on University sanctions for violation of these standards is also outlined in Section I. Information

Except for a limited exception, employees are prohibited from bringing alcoholic beverages into, or consuming alcoholic beverages in, any University facility or bringing/consuming alcoholic beverages in connection with any University activity.

Violators of the Policy will be disciplined, up to and including expulsion or termination from the University.

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The following are Yeshiva University's Standards of Conduct on Illicit Drugs and Alcohol for students and employees. Any action the University may take under this Drug and Alcohol Policy will be consistent with The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In addition, please also see the Student Alcohol and Drug Use Amnesty Policy which provides for amnesty under certain circumstances to encourage the reporting of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

A. Standard of Conduct on Illicit Drugs

The unlawful possession, manufacture, dispersing, use, or distribution of illicit drugs at any facility of the University (including housing provided by or on behalf of the University) or in connection with any activity sponsored by, or under the control or supervision of, the University (or a University organization) (whether the event is held at the University or not) is prohibited and shall subject the student or employee to appropriate disciplinary action by the University. In addition, being under the influence of illicit drugs (other than lawfully by 93.8

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connection with any activity sponsored by, or under the control or supervision of, the University (or a University organization) (whether the event is held at the University or not).

3. All students, including undergraduate, graduate and professional students, are prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol while engaged in academic, professional or other activities sponsored by, or under the control or supervision of, the University (or a University organization) (whether the event is held at the University or not). All students, regardless of age, also are subject to any further applicable restrictions of their individual schools or residence facilities concerning alcoholic beverages.

4. Employees are prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol during working hours or while engaged in activities sponsored by, or under the control or supervision of, the University (or a University

The laws of New York City and New York State also provide sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs. For more information, see:

New York Penal Law Article 220 (controlled substances)

<http://ypdcrime.com/penal.law/article220.htm>

New York Penal Law Article 221 (marijuana)

<http://ypdcrime.com/penal.law/article221.htm>

New York Penal Law Article 120 (vehicular assault, sections 120.03-04.)

<http://ypdcrime.com/penal.law/article120.htm>

Driving Under the Influence and Driving While Intoxicated

<http://dmv.ny.gov/org/tickets/penalties-alcohol-or-drug-related-violations>

New York City Administrative Code -- Public Safety

<http://72.45.128.254/nycnew/ACTitle10.aspx>

## B. Legal Sanctions for Alcohol

Criminal penalties and sanctions also may result from the misuse of alcoholic beverages. For example, under New York State Law:

1. No person under the age of 21 may possess an alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it. The penalties for possession of an alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it include a fine not exceeding \$50, completion of an alcohol awareness program, and/or community service not to exceed 30 hours.

2. It is a violation of New York law for a person under 21 years of age to present written evidence of age which is false, fraudulent or not his or her own, for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage. Such conduct is subject to payment of a fine of, depending on the number of prior violations, between \$50 and \$750, community service, or both, and completion of an alcohol awareness program or evaluation to determine whether the person suffers from alcoholism or alcohol abuse.

3. Using a false or fraudulent written instrument officially issued or created by a public office or governmental instrumentality (e.g., a driver's license) to procure alcohol is also a crime. The penalties include imprisonment of up to 7 years and a monetary fine.

4. It is unlawful to drive while intoxicated (i.e., blood alcohol content of .08 and higher) or while one's ability to operate the vehicle is impaired by alcohol or other drugs. The penalties for driving while intoxicated or impaired may be found on the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles website at <http://dmv.ny.gov/org/tickets/penalties-alcohol-or-drug-related-violations>.

In addition, New York City law prohibits consumption of an alcoholic beverage or possession with intent to drink an open container containing an alcoholic beverage in any public place except where a permit has been obtained. The possible penalty is a \$25 fine or imprisonment of up to 5 days, or both.

These are only examples of the penalties that can be assessed against an individual for the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and illicit drugs. It is the University's policy to discourage violations of Federal, State, and City laws by its students and employees, and the Union drug

### III. HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

#### A. Health Risks of Illicit Drugs

In general, most illicit drugs can produce one or more of the following reactions: headache, nausea, dizziness, anxiety, damage to organs, addiction and, in extreme cases, death. Interactions between drugs and alcohol can be especially extreme. The use of illicit drugs also can result in asocial or violent behaviors and can negatively impact one's personal development, schoolwork and or performance.

A summary of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs is set forth in Appendix B. More information can be found on the U.S. Department of Justice – Drug Enforcement Administration website at [www.dea.gov/druginfo/factsheets.shtml](http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/factsheets.shtml).

#### B. Health Risks of Alcohol Abuse

The following is a summary derived from governmental studies of the health risks of alcohol.

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spousal and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. 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.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake 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, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome.



Federal Penalties and Sanctions for the Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances

*21 U.S.C. 844*

First conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fine of at least \$1,000 or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and fined at least \$2,500. After 2 or more prior convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years,

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)





# APPENDIX B

## Controlled Substances Uses & Effects

Drugs/ CSA Schedules	Trade or Other Names	Medical Uses	Dependence		Tolerance	Duration (Hours)	Usual Methods of Administration	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
			Physical	Psychological						
<b>NARCOTICS</b>										
Opium	II III V Dover's Powder, Paregoric, Parepectolin	Analgesic, antidiarrheal								