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## **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) Notification**

### **October 2025**

The Drug Free Schools and Campus Regulations of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) to certify that it has implemented a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program (DAAPP). At minimum, an IHE must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of its activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, and Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitative or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

These matters will be discussed in more detail in the upcoming sections.

Universal Technical Institute (referred to as "UTI" or the "Institute") is committed to compliance with state, federal, and local laws regarding drugs and alcohol, including enforcement of state underage drinking laws and federal laws regarding marijuana and other cannabis products containing tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") (collectively, "marijuana") and other drugs.

### **Employee Standards of Conduct and Sanctions**

UTI seeks to provide a safe and healthy workplace for all employees. Accordingly, UTI has adopted a policy that attempts to provide drug-free work sites and prohibits working while under the influence of alcohol or any drug that could adversely affect an employee's job performance or create a safety issue.

UTI strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, exchange, sale, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol on UTI premises (excluding moderate alcohol use at certain approved company-sponsored functions). In addition, having metabolites of controlled substances in one's body, or being intoxicated by, or under the influence of,



alcohol or illegal drugs or the misuse of legal drugs on Company premises or when conducting Company business is also forbidden. A violation of the policy may result in disciplinary action. Possible sanctions may include mandatory referral for counseling, warning, suspension, and possible termination of employment.

In support of a drug and alcohol-free environment, UTI will follow specific testing procedures outlined in the Drug Free Workplace Policy and Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy. Adherence to testing requirements is a condition of employment.

The UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy provides detailed information on unauthorized substances, testing methods, testing criteria, and consequences of positive drug/alcohol tests. Drug and alcohol testing may be conducted under various circumstances which include, but are not limited to, pre-employment, post-accident, safety, reasonable suspicion, random, return-to-work, mandatory follow-up, general, and periodic. Drugs tested for may include, but are not limited to, alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, marijuana, methadone, methaqualone, opiates, phencyclidine (PCP), and propoxyphene.

The site for performance of work done in connection with the drug/alcohol-free workplace consists of any campus or Company location, including parking lots, company leased space (including storage facilities and company owned/leased vehicles), and customer facilities.

Refusal to participate in required drug and alcohol testing or refusal to accept the terms and conditions of testing as specified is a violation of Company policy and may result in termination of employment. UTI will respect the specific laws and regulations of each of the states in which it conducts business.

The intent of the UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy is to support a productive and safe working environment for all employees. UTI encourages existing employees who recognize that they have a drug or alcohol problem to seek treatment immediately.

Copies of the UTI Drug and Alcohol Policy are available through the Human Resources department. Information is also available on UTI's Inside Track.

## **Student Standards of Conduct and Sanctions**

UTI supports a drug-free environment and does not allow the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on or off campus. As a condition of acceptance, students agree to random and for-cause drug testing throughout their attendance as set forth in the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. A violation will result in UTI taking appropriate action up to and including termination of enrollment. UTI has developed a strict and rigidly enforced policy regarding drug and alcohol abuse. UTI cannot and does not condone drug or alcohol abuse by its students. UTI will not allow the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or staff on its property or as part of any of its officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students, faculty, or staff on UTI property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes field trips and student-sponsored activities if they are considered sponsored by the school.



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**Marijuana:** Although UTI has campuses in some states that have passed laws allowing the use of medical and/or recreational marijuana in certain circumstances (i.e., possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana card, being over 21), federal laws classify marijuana as a controlled substance and prohibit marijuana use, possession, and distribution at institutions of higher education. As such, the use of marijuana is prohibited on all UTI campuses and as any part of their activities. In addition, UTI cannot accommodate off campus use of marijuana. This means students who fail a drug test due to marijuana usage cannot avoid responsibility under UTI policies by claiming that they are legally using marijuana. All forms of synthetic marijuana are prohibited, regardless of the legality of the substance.

UTI will take appropriate disciplinary action whenever a student violates or is suspected of violating the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. Reporting to campus under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any substance that impairs a student's mental or physical capacity will not be tolerated. This includes all forms of synthetic marijuana. Any student using physician-prescribed medication or other medication that may impair performance in either the classroom or the lab should immediately inform his or her instructor of such medication. Additionally, any physician-prescribed drug that might result in a positive drug test must be reported to the Student Services Department as soon as the student begins using the medication. Failure to provide such notification in a timely manner may subject the student to all the actions, requirements and conditions described in the Drug Testing Procedures of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy. Possession of illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia or alcohol is prohibited.

When UTI becomes aware of reasonable grounds (as listed below) to believe a student has violated the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy, UTI will immediately investigate. Such investigation may include appropriate drug and/or alcohol testing. As a result of such investigation and at UTI's sole discretion, one or more of the following actions may occur, depending upon factors that include the nature and severity of the offense:

- Verbal warning/advisement
- Written warning/advisement
- Immediate screening test
- Referral to an approved rehabilitation/counseling agency
- Removal from the student's current course that may result in an attendance failure and/or professionalism downgrades
- Suspension
- Termination
- Referral for prosecution

Students should be aware that UTI may bring matters of illegal drug use to the attention of local law enforcement. Students should fully understand that UTI supports the criminal prosecution of policy violators, when appropriate. Reasonable grounds for suspecting substance abuse include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following:

- Slurred speech
- Red eyes
- Erratic behavior

- Inability to perform job/task
- Smell of alcohol or marijuana emanating from a student's body
- Inability to carry on a rational conversation
- Other unexplained behavioral changes
- Dilated pupils
- Incoherence
- Unsteadiness on feet
- Increased carelessness
- Receipt of information by UTI indicating a violation of this policy has occurred

To ensure clear communication of the required standards of conduct and the sanctions imposed for violation of those standards, UTI provides students with a copy of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy via the course catalog during the enrollment process. In addition, the catalog can be accessed at [www.uti.edu/catalogs](http://www.uti.edu/catalogs) at any time. Students are notified that compliance with standards of conduct required by the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy is mandatory. In order to ensure compliance, UTI may engage in drug and/or alcohol screening tests under the following circumstances:

- After an accident at UTI.
- If UTI believes an individual has been observed possessing or using a prohibited substance on campus.
- When UTI believes an individual may be affected by the use of drugs or alcohol, and the use may adversely affect the individual's effectiveness in the classroom environment, or his or her safety or the safety of others.
- When UTI believes a student is impaired during school hours or while engaged in UTI business or sponsored activities.
- When UTI receives a written report from another individual with a relationship to the student (e.g., roommate, parent, landlord) alleging, with documented reasonable grounds, the student has abused drugs or alcohol.
- Upon notification by proper authorities of alleged violations of the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy.
- In addition, periodic random drug screening tests may be administered, and any individual who has had a positive drug or alcohol impairment test may be subjected to further testing for the duration of his or her program.

## Legal Sanctions

UTI will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student who is found in possession of, using or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking.

Possible federal penalties and sanctions for illegal trafficking and possession of a controlled substance are described below.



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## Federal Drug Laws (updated 07.18.2025)

**Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862)** A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

**Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 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. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

**Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841)** Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “Rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** 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 one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

**Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844)** Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a

minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

## **ARIZONA**

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	The possession, consumption, or purchase of marijuana for personal use, under certain circumstances by an individual of at least 21 years of age, is lawful. A.R.S. § 36-2852. Possession of more than one ounce (but less than 2.5 ounces) or more than five grams (but less than 12.5 grams) of marijuana concentrate is a petty offense and, for a first violation, results in a fine of up to \$300. A.R.S. § 36-2853(A) and § 13-802(D). The possession, consumption, transportation or transport of marijuana by individuals under the age of 21 is illegal and can result in civil penalty of \$100 and drug education or counseling for a first or second offense; a third offense is a class 1 misdemeanor. A.R.S. § 36-2853(B). Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed if the person possesses 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana. A.R.S. § 36-2801.

Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Controlled Substances	<p>Arizona statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. A.R.S. §§ 13-3401 – 13-3424. Penalties vary widely based on the type and amount of substance(s) confiscated, and if multiple controlled substances are found, sentencing is tied to either the unlawful substance of the greatest proportionate amount or the unlawful substance constituting the highest class of offense. A.R.S. §§ 13-3420 and 13-3401.</p> <p>Felony sentences can carry fines of up to \$150,000, and the court may order a person convicted of a drug offense to pay an additional fine of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and at least \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. A.R.S. §§ 13-801(A) and 13-821(A)(1)-(2). The terms of imprisonment for a presumptive, minimum, maximum, mitigated, or aggravated sentence for first offense felonies and are prescribed under A.R.S. § 13-702(D) and range from less than one year to 12.5 years.</p> <p>Serious drug offenses, patterns of violation/repeat offenses, and involvement in enterprises yielding a significant source of income each result in more severe penalties, including a prison sentence of no less than 25 years and increased fines. A.R.S. §§ 13-3410 and 13-803. Involving minors in drug offenses or selling to underage persons also enhances applicable penalties. A.R.S. § 13-3409.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for a person under age 21 to buy, receive, have in their possession, or consume any “spirituous liquor.” A.R.S. § 4-244. It is also a violation to sell, furnish, or give a person under age 21 alcohol. <i>Id.</i> A person under 21 who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. A.R.S. § 4-241.</p> <p>Any underage person who misrepresents their age by means of a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or the identification of another person in an effort to induce someone to sell or serve them alcohol is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> If another person knowingly influences another to sell or serve alcohol to an underage person by misrepresenting the age of the minor, they are also guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Class 1 misdemeanors are punishable by up to six months in prison and fines up to \$2,500; class 3 misdemeanors are punishable by up to thirty days in prison and fines up to \$500. A.R.S. §§ 13-707 and 13-802.</p>

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Category	Summary (Arizona Revised Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person is guilty of a DUI if the person drives under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance or any combination of liquor, drugs, or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree, has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more within two hours of driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed either before or while driving, or while there is any drug (as defined by statute) or its metabolite in the person's body. A.R.S. § 28-1381. A person convicted of a DUI is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i></p>



## CALIFORNIA

Category	Summary (California Code)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to smoke or ingest cannabis or cannabis products. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code § 11362.1. It is legal for persons 21 years of age or older to possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away to persons 21 years of age or older without any compensation whatsoever, not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis not in the form of concentrated cannabis or not more than eight grams of cannabis in the form of concentrated cannabis, including as contained in cannabis products. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Persons under 18 years of age who are found guilty of a first offense of possession of not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or not more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, will be required to complete four hours of drug education or counseling and up to 10 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 60 days. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code § 11357. For a second offense or subsequent offense, persons under 18 years of age will be required to complete six hours of drug education or counseling and up to 20 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days. <i>Id.</i> If the offender is at least 18 years of age but less than 21, a fine of not more than \$100 will be imposed. <i>Id.</i> If the offender is over 18 years of age and possesses more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, or more than eight grams of concentrated cannabis, or both, a term of imprisonment for a period of not more than six months and/or a fine of not more than \$500 will be imposed. <i>Id.</i> As the quantity of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person aged 18 or older who transports, imports, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import or transport any cannabis will generally be punished by imprisonment for six months, a fine of not more than \$500, or both. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code § 11360. However, for a person who transports, offers to transport, or attempts to transport not more than 28.5 grams of cannabis, other than concentrated cannabis, that person will instead be guilty of an infraction and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Controlled Substances	<p>California statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to delivering, selling, furnishing, transferring, possessing, or manufacturing controlled substances formerly classified as “narcotics” and “restricted dangerous drugs.” See Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11350 – 11392.</p> <p>Penalties include prison sentences and monetary fines. See Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11350, 11377. These penalties can vary widely based on the type of controlled substance involved, the number and type of prior convictions, and the intent of the individual to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. The possession of many drugs, absent other actions, prior convictions, or additional illicit intent, will lead to a penalty of imprisonment of up to one year. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11350, 11377. Possession of controlled substances with intent to sell leads to longer penalties. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11351, 11378. Even more serious punishment can result from transporting, importing into the state, selling, furnishing, administering, or giving away controlled substances. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11352, 11379. Involving a minor in any capacity—such as using or employing a minor, inducing a minor to violate provisions, selling or furnishing to a minor, or acting in locations where minors are present—can also result in lengthy penalties. Cal. Health &amp; Safety Code §§ 11353 – 11354, 11380.</p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>Any person under 21 years of age who purchases any alcoholic beverage or consumes any alcoholic beverage in any on-sale premises is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$250 and/or between 24 and 32 hours of community service. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 25658. Second or subsequent offenses are punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and/or between 36 and 48 hours of community service. <i>Id.</i> Additionally, any person under 21 years of age who possesses any alcoholic beverage on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$250 or 24 hours to 32 hours of community service. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 25662.</p> <p>Any person who uses false evidence of age or identity for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, or who possesses any false evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a misdemeanor and will be punished by a fine of at least \$250, 24 to 32 hours of community service, or both. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 25661. It is also a misdemeanor for a person to be intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance in public to the extent that the person is unable to exercise care for their own safety or the safety of others or to the extent that they interfere with or obstruct any street, sidewalk, or other public way. Cal. Penal Code § 647(f). This is punishable by a fine of \$1,000, imprisonment for six months or less, or both, although there are circumstances where a person will not be criminally charged. Cal. Penal Code §§ 647(f)-(g), 19.</p> <p>A person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 25658. Furnishing an alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and at least 24 hours of community service. <i>Id.</i> If the person under 21 years of age subsequently consumes the alcohol and causes great bodily injury or death to himself or any other person, the person who furnished the alcohol will be imprisoned for a term between 6 months and 1 year and/or fined \$3,000. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (California Code)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>It is illegal to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or any drug, or to operate a vehicle or with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent or more. Cal. Veh. Code § 23152. It is also illegal to operate a vehicle when addicted to the use of any drug unless the person is participating in an approved narcotic treatment program. <i>Id.</i> Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. Cal. Veh. Code § 40000.15. Punishment for a first offense is between 96 hours to 6 months imprisonment, with at least 48 hours of imprisonment being continuous, as well as a fine of \$390 to \$1,000. Cal. Veh. Code § 23536.</p> <p>It is an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$250 to drink any alcoholic beverage or smoke or ingest marijuana or any marijuana product while driving or riding as a passenger in a motor vehicle on the highway or on many lands open and accessible to the public. Cal. Veh. Code §§ 23220 – 23221; Cal. Penal Code § 19.8. It is also an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$250 for a driver or passenger of a motor vehicle on a highway or on many lands open and accessible to the public to possess an opened container of alcohol. Cal. Veh. Code § 23223. With exceptions, it is illegal for a person under 21 to drive a motor vehicle carrying an alcoholic beverage or for a passenger in a motor vehicle under 21 to possess or have under their control an alcoholic beverage. Cal. Veh. Code § 23224(d). This is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment for up to six months, or both. Cal. Veh. Code § 23224(d).</p>

## FLORIDA

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Marijuana is currently only legal in Florida for qualified medical use. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 381.986. If a person is in possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, they commit a misdemeanor of the first degree. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13. This is punishable by a definite term not exceeding 1 year in prison. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.082. As the amount of marijuana in question increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. <i>See</i> Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 893.13, 775.082. A person may receive marijuana or a marijuana delivery device if the person has been diagnosed with a certain medical condition by a qualified physician, provided that the person possesses no more than a 70-day supply of marijuana, or the greater of 4 ounces of marijuana in a form for smoking or an amount of marijuana in a form for smoking approved by the State. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 381.986.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13 covers a wide range of offenses related to sale, manufacture, and delivery of the controlled substances enumerated in Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.03, including fentanyl, heroin, and many others. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs vary but generally include prison sentences up to 15 years, monetary fines up to \$15,000, and public service. Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.082, 775.083, and 775.091.</p> <p>Trafficking controlled substances, or engaging in a conspiracy to do so, can result in other penalties such as disqualification from employment by any agency of the state and disqualification from applying for occupational licenses, permits, or certificates if certain criteria are not met. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.16.</p> <p>For example, selling, manufacturing, or delivering certain controlled substances within 1,000 feet of an educational institution is a felony in the first or second degree, but penalties associated with other controlled substances will carry a \$500 fine and a sentence of 100 hours of community service on top of other applicable penalties. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.13.</p>

Category	Summary (Florida Statutes)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to have alcoholic beverages in his or her possession. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.111. Additionally, a person may not sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person under 21 years of age or permit a person under 21 years of age to consume such beverages on the licensed premises. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 562.11. It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing someone to sell, give, serve, or deliver alcohol to a person under 21 years of age, or for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i> Any person who is convicted of violating the above provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and may be sentenced by a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days and/or a fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i>; Fla. Stat. Ann. §§ 775.082 and 775.083.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who is driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle is guilty of driving under the influence if they have a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193. A person is also under the influence of a controlled substance when the person is affected to the extent that the person's normal faculties are impaired. <i>Id.</i> The penalty for a DUI is a fine of \$500 to \$1000 and/or imprisonment of up to 6 months for the first conviction. <i>Id.</i> These penalties become more severe upon subsequent convictions. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 316.193.</p>

## ILLINOIS

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Illinois residents 21 years of age and older may legally purchase recreational cannabis and possess up to 30 grams of cannabis flower and no more than 500 milligrams of THC contained in cannabis-infused product and five grams of cannabis concentrate. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5(a), 10-10(a). The possession limit is 15 grams of cannabis flower, 2.5 grams of cannabis concentrate, and 250 milligrams of THC contained in a cannabis-infused product for non-Illinois residents who are 21 years of age. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-10(b). It is unlawful for individuals under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume cannabis, except where otherwise authorized for medical purposes. 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-15(a)-(b).</p> <p>Beyond the permissible use and possession of marijuana provided for in 410 Ill. Comp. Stat. 705/10-5 <i>et seq.</i>, it is otherwise unlawful for any person to knowingly possess cannabis. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4. Possessing up to 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a civil violation punishable by a minimum fine of \$100 and a maximum fine of \$200. <i>Id.</i> Possessing more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams is a Class B misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of up to 6 months and a fine of up to \$1,500. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4(b); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-60. As the amount of cannabis increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 550/4.</p>

Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Controlled Substances	<p>The Illinois Controlled Substances Act covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401 <i>et seq.</i> Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402(a). These vary widely by the type and quantity of drug, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> Trafficking—defined as knowingly bringing into the State for the purpose of manufacture or delivery or with the intent to manufacture or deliver—controlled substances will result in more severe penalties. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/401.1. For example, possession of more than 15 grams but less than 100 grams of heroin, cocaine, morphine, or LSD is punishable by a fine of up to \$200,000 and 4 to 15 years in prison. 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/402.</p> <p>There are higher penalties and different crime classifications when the offender possesses the controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver on school grounds or within 500 feet of the real property comprising any school. <i>See</i> 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. 570/407.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is generally illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess or consume alcohol, and it is also illegal to use fake identification for the purpose of obtaining alcohol. <i>See</i> 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(c), (e). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-20(f); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55.</p> <p>No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. 235 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/6-16(a)(iii). A violation is a Class A misdemeanor, and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. <i>Id.</i> If the person commits this violation knowingly and a death occurs as the result of the violation, the person is guilty of a Class 4 Felony. <i>Id.</i></p>



Category	Summary (Illinois Compiled Statutes)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs is prohibited. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(a). A violation occurs when a person is driving or physically controlling a motor vehicle with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater. <i>Id.</i> A violation may also occur when a driver is under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (even if BAC is not 0.08 percent or greater). <i>Id.</i> A DUI is a Class A misdemeanor, which can include a prison sentence of less than 1 year and a fine of up to \$2,500. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501(c)(1); 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55. Increased penalties are available for subsequent offenses and other aggravating circumstances (i.e., getting a DUI while transporting a person under the age of 16). 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501. Additional penalties may apply, such as a driver's license suspension or substance abuse evaluation. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-501.01.</p>

## MICHIGAN

Category	Summary (Michigan Compiled Laws)
Possession of Marijuana	Recreational use or possession of 2.5 ounces or less, or up to 10 ounces in the home, of marijuana is legal in Michigan for individuals 21 years of age or older. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.27955. Possession of between 2.5 ounces and 5 ounces is a civil infraction with a fine of up to \$500 for the first offense, with increasing fines for subsequent offenses. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.27965. If a person possesses, cultivates or delivers, to a person who is above 21 more than 5 ounces of marijuana, then the person is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of \$500 but not punishable by imprisonment except under certain circumstances. <i>Id.</i> ; Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.504. If a person is under the age of 18, a first violation of possession of marijuana is considered a civil infraction and subject to a fine of not more than \$100 or community service, forfeiture of the marijuana, and completion of 4 hours of drug education or counseling. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.27965. If the person is between the ages of 18 and 21, the fine is not more than \$100, along with forfeiture. <i>Id.</i> Subsequent violations result in increasing fines. <i>Id.</i> Medical use of marijuana is also permitted for qualifying, registered patients who may possess up to 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana and equivalents. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.26424.
Controlled Substances	Michigan has a wide range of penalties for possessing, manufacturing, or distributing a controlled substance. Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 333.7401-333.7413. Depending on the amount and type of the controlled substances, the penalties can range from two years in prison to life, and from \$2,000 to \$1,000,000. See Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.7401. For instance, the possession of less than 25 grams of a Schedule II substance, such as cocaine, is punishable by up to four years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$25,000, or both. Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 333.7214, 333.7403. The delivery of less than 50 grams of cocaine is punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years, a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.7401. Penalties can be enhanced based on the distribution of controlled substances to a minor or when controlled substances are possessed, distributed, or manufactured within 1000 feet of school property or a library. Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.7410.

Category	Summary (Michigan Compiled Laws)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol, consume or attempt to consume alcohol, possess or attempt to possess alcohol, or have any bodily alcohol content. Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1703(1). First infractions result in a fine of up to \$100 and may also result in participation in substance use disorder services, a substance abuse assessment, or community service. <i>Id.</i> A second offense is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days (under certain conditions), a fine of not more than \$200, or both. <i>Id.</i> Subsequent infractions are misdemeanors with increased penalties. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>It is illegal for anyone to sell or furnish alcohol to a minor. Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1701(1). An individual other than a retail licensee is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for up to 60 days, with greater penalties for additional offenses. <i>Id.</i> A person who furnishes a fake ID to a minor, or a minor who uses fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic liquor, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days, a fine of not more than \$100, or both. Mich. Comp. Laws § 436.1703(2).</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person shall not operate a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, any other intoxicating substance, or any combination thereof. Mich. Comp. Laws § 257.625. It is illegal for a person to operate a vehicle with an alcohol content of 0.08 grams or more per 100 milliliters of blood, per 210 liters of breath, or per 67 milliliters of urine. <i>Id.</i> Doing so generally results in community service for up to 360 hours, imprisonment for up to 93 days, and a fine between \$100 and \$500. <i>Id.</i> Operating a vehicle while one's ability to operate the vehicle is visibly impaired due to the consumption of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance, or a combination of alcoholic liquor, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance is also illegal. <i>Id.</i> Additionally, a person under 21 years of age may not operate a vehicle with any bodily alcohol content. <i>Id.</i> A first violation of this provision is punishable by a \$250 fine, community service for up to 360 hours, or both. <i>Id.</i> Penalties for driving under the influence may increase for subsequent offenses, higher blood alcohol content, and for certain other aggravating circumstances. <i>Id.</i></p>

## NEW JERSEY

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>New Jersey has legalized the recreational possession of marijuana, within certain limits. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-10a. A person in possession of more than six ounces of marijuana, including any adulterants or dilutants, or more than 17 grams of hashish is subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 and up to 18 months imprisonment. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-10a. It is generally unlawful to manufacture, distribute or dispense, or to possess or have under control with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense, marijuana. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-5. The punishment depends on the amount of marijuana involved in the offense. <i>Id.</i> For instance, a violation with respect to 25 pounds or more of marijuana is punishable by a fine of up to \$300,000 and between 10 to 20 years imprisonment. <i>Id.</i> However, a violation with respect to one ounce or less of marijuana results in a written warning for the first offense. <i>Id.</i> It is, however, not unlawful to transfer without remuneration one ounce or less of usable cannabis to a person who is of legal age for purchasing cannabis items, provided that such transfer is for non-promotional, non-business purposes and provided that the substance was initially obtained legally from a licensed retail or delivery service. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-10a.</p> <p>A person under 21 years of age shall not purchase, acquire, or attempt to purchase or acquire a cannabis item. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-10d. Any person under legal age to purchase cannabis items who knowingly possesses or consumes any cannabis item, marijuana, or hashish in any school, public place, or motor vehicle will receive a warning for a first violation and second violation, with the second violation also requiring the person to be provided with informational materials about how to access community services. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:33-15.</p> <p>The medical use of marijuana is permitted for registered, qualifying patients. Approved patients may not be dispensed more than 84 grams of usable marijuana for medical purposes for a 30-day period. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 24:6I-4, 24:6I-10; <a href="https://www.nj.gov/cannabis/medicinalcannabis">https://www.nj.gov/cannabis/medicinalcannabis</a>. The monthly limit can be exceeded under certain circumstances. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:6I-10.</p>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Controlled Substances	<p>N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:35-1 – 2C:35-31 cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. It is unlawful for any person, knowingly, or purposely, to obtain, or to possess, actually or constructively, a controlled dangerous substance, unless the substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order form from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise legally authorized. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-10. In general, a violation with respect to a controlled dangerous substance, or its analog, classified in Schedules I, II, III, or IV results in a crime of the third degree punishable by a fine of up to \$35,000 and imprisonment for three to five years. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:35-10, 2C:43-6. A violation with respect to a Schedule V substance, or its analog, constitutes a crime of the fourth degree punishable by a fine of up to \$15,000 and imprisonment for up to 18 months. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>It is unlawful for any person knowingly or purposely to manufacture, distribute or dispense, or to possess or have under control with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-5. Penalties vary depending on the substance and the amount involved. For instance, a violation with respect to 5 ounces or more of heroin, cocaine, or MDMA, or certain related substances, is punishable by a fine of up to \$500,000 and a term of imprisonment of 10 to 20 years. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:35-5, 2C:43-6.</p> <p>Additional punishments related to controlled substances exist depending on the substance and situation. Distribution to persons under age 18, distribution or possession with intent to distribute within 1,000 feet of school property or a school bus, or distribution or possession with intent to distribute within 500 feet of a public building, public housing facility or public park can also result in heightened penalties. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:35-8, 2C:35-7, 2C:35-7.1. It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled dangerous substance other than marijuana. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:36-2. A violation is punishable by up to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of up to \$1,000. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:43-8, 2C:43-3.</p>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>Any person under the legal age to purchase alcohol who knowingly possesses without legal authority or who knowingly consumes alcohol in any school, public place, or motor vehicle shall receive a written warning for a first offense, with additional penalties for additional offenses. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:33-15. Under certain circumstances, underage persons are immune from prosecution under this section related to incidents involving calling 9-1-1. <i>Id.</i> It is also unlawful for a person under the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages to consume any alcoholic beverage on premises licensed for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, or to purchase, attempt to purchase or have another purchase for them any alcoholic beverage. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 33:1-81. A violation is punishable by a fine of at least \$500. <i>Id.</i> It is punishable in the same way for any person to misrepresent or misstate their age in order to induce a licensee to give an underage person an alcoholic beverage. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>Anyone who purposely or knowingly offers, serves, or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages or entices or encourages that person to drink an alcoholic beverage is a “disorderly person” (unless the alcohol was furnished by a parent or guardian). N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:33-17. A disorderly person’s offense is punishable by up to six months imprisonment and/or a fine not to exceed \$1,000. N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:33-17, 2C:43-8. It is also generally a disorderly person’s offense for a person to make real property available to another person with the purpose that alcoholic beverages will be made available for consumption by, or will be consumed by, persons who are under the legal age for consuming alcoholic beverages. <i>Id.</i></p>

Category	Summary (New Jersey Statutes Annotated)
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drugs, or operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more, or permits another person to do the same, is considered to be driving while intoxicated. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 39:4-50. For a first offense, if the concentration is higher than 0.08 but less than 0.10 percent, the offender will be sentenced to a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$400, a period of detainment of not less than 12 hours nor more than 48 hours and, in the discretion of the court, a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 days. <i>Id.</i> In addition, the person must forfeit the right to operate a motor vehicle until the person installs an ignition interlock device in the motor vehicle the person most often operates. <i>Id.</i> A higher blood alcohol concentration or subsequent violations result in greater penalties. <i>Id.</i> In addition to penalties provided elsewhere, any person under the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages who operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 percent or more, but less than 0.08 percent, by weight of alcohol in their blood, shall forfeit their right to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 30 to 90 days and shall perform community service for 15 to 30 days. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 39:4-50.14.</p> <p>It is illegal for a person to consume an alcoholic beverage or a cannabis item while operating a motor vehicle, and it is also illegal for a passenger to consume an alcoholic beverage or consume by smoking, vaping, or aerosolizing a cannabis item while a motor vehicle is being operated. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 39:4-51a. A first offense is punishable by a \$200 fine. <i>Id.</i> It is also illegal for any occupant of a motor vehicle located on a public highway to possess any open or unsealed alcoholic beverage container or any unsealed cannabis item intended to be consumed by means of smoking, vaping, or aerosolizing. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 39:4-51b. A first violation for this offense is also punishable by a \$200 fine. <i>Id.</i></p>

## NORTH CAROLINA

Category	Summary (North Carolina General Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Marijuana is a Schedule VI controlled substance and both recreational and medical use are illegal. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-94, -95. A person in possession of one-half of an ounce or less of marijuana or one-twentieth of an ounce of hashish is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-95. If possession exceeds one-half of an ounce of marijuana or one-twentieth of an ounce of hashish, but does not exceed one and one-half ounces of marijuana or three-twentieths of an ounce of hashish, it shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> If the quantity of marijuana possessed exceeds one and one-half ounces or three-twentieths of an ounce of hashish, the violation is punishable as a Class I felony. <i>Id.</i> A Class 3 misdemeanor carries a fine up to \$200. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-1340.23. A Class 1 misdemeanor carries a sentence of up to 45 days of imprisonment for the first offense. <i>Id.</i>
Controlled Substances	North Carolina statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to possession, manufacture, sale, and delivery of controlled substances. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-86 – 90-113.8. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-95. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i> As an example, the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture, sell or deliver of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II (i.e., opiates, opium derivatives, hallucinogenic substances, etc.) is a Class H felony. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-95. The sale of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II is a Class G felony. <i>Id.</i> The punishment for Class G and H felonies depend greatly on a number of factors, but each carry minimum sentences of imprisonment and fines. <i>See</i> N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-95, 15A-1340.17. Involving a minor in any capacity will result in more severe penalties. N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-95.4 – 90-95.7.



Category	Summary (North Carolina General Statutes)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>It is unlawful for any person to sell or give alcoholic beverages to minors or for any person less than 21 years old to purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, or consume any alcoholic beverage. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 18B-302. It is also unlawful for any person to attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages using a fraudulent or altered identification card/document or driver's license issued to another person, or for any adult to permit an underage person to use their identification for purposes of obtaining alcohol. <i>Id.</i> A person who violates these provisions will have their driver's license revoked for one year. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-17-3.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>A person commits the offense of impaired driving if they drive any vehicle upon any highway, any street, or any public vehicular area while under the influence of an impairing substance; after having consumed sufficient alcohol that they have, at any relevant time after the driving, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more; or with any amount of a Schedule I controlled substance or its metabolites in their blood or urine. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-138.1. An initial offense is a misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> Sentencing is determined by being placed in one of six punishment categories, each of which has minimums for fines, license suspensions, and incarceration periods. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-179.</p>

## PENNSYLVANIA

Category	Summary (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Marijuana (also referred to as “marihuana”) is a Schedule I drug and is unlawful to use or consume except as allowed for medical purposes. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 10231.304, 780-104. Any person who possesses a small amount of marijuana (30 grams or less) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, will be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days and/or a fine not exceeding \$500. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-113(a)(31), (g). As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-113(f).</p> <p>Adults with serious medical conditions may purchase and use up to a 90-day supply of medical marijuana and possess an additional 90-day supply. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 10231.301, 10231.303, 10231.405. Patients must obtain a medical marijuana identification card to lawfully participate. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 10231.301, 10231.303, 10231.405.</p>
Controlled Substances	<p>The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act of Pennsylvania covers a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. 35 Pa Cons. Stat. §§ 780-101 – 780-144. Specific prohibited acts and associated penalties, which include prison sentences and monetary fines, are enumerated in 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-113. These vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. <i>Id.</i>; 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-115.</p> <p>Distribution to persons under age 18 may result in a term of imprisonment up to twice that otherwise authorized by other related statutes. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-114. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offense (or of a similar offense) may be imprisoned for a term up to twice the term otherwise authorized, fined an amount up to twice that otherwise authorized, or both. 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-115.</p>

Category	Summary (Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A minor who attempts to purchase, or purchases, consumes, possesses, or transports alcohol may be sentenced to pay a fine of up to \$500 for the first violation and up to \$1,000 for each subsequent violation. 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6308(b).</p> <p>Selling or furnishing alcohol to a minor is a misdemeanor in the third degree punishable by at least \$1,000 for the first violation and \$2,500 for each subsequent violation. 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6310.1(c).</p> <p>Possession or use of an identification card falsely identifying a minor as being 21 years of age or older is not punishable for an initial offense but carries a minimum penalty of \$500 for the second and subsequent offense. 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6307.</p> <p>A minor possessing a false identification card and/or attempting to obtain alcoholic beverages by using the false identification card is guilty of a summary offense for a first violation and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent violation. 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6310.3. Second and subsequent violations carry a maximum fine of \$500. <i>Id.</i></p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>Driving Under the Influence requires having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more while driving or within 2 hours of having driven or imbibing a sufficient amount of alcohol such that the individual is rendered incapable of safely driving, operating or being in actual physical control of the movement of the vehicle. 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3802. A person may also not drive while under the influence of a Schedule I controlled substance (i.e., marijuana), or an unprescribed Schedule II or III controlled substance. <i>Id.</i> This is a misdemeanor for which an individual may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 6 months. 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3803. Other penalties can include a fine of \$300 and educational programs, with fines increasing for subsequent offenses. 75 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3804.</p>

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**TEXAS**

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	<p>Knowingly or intentionally possessing marijuana is illegal in Texas. Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 481.121(a). A Class B misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is 2 ounces or less. Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 481.121(b). A Class A misdemeanor occurs if the amount of marijuana possessed is between 2 ounces and 4 ounces. <i>Id.</i> An individual guilty of a Class B misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$2,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, or both. Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.22. An individual adjudged guilty of a Class A misdemeanor will be punished by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both. Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.21. As the amount of marijuana increases, the crime classification becomes more severe and related penalties increase. Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 481.121(b).</p> <p>Qualified medical professionals are authorized to prescribe low-THC cannabis (no more than .05%) to qualifying Texas residents with certain medical conditions. Tex. Occupations Code Ann. §§169.002-169.003.</p>

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Controlled Substances	<p>Texas Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.101 – 481.141 cover a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines and vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, and whether the individual possessed or manufactured/delivered the controlled substance. <i>See</i> Texas Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.101 – 481.141.</p> <p>As an example, a person who possesses less than 28 grams of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 3 (i.e., anabolic steroids) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to 1 year, or both. Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.104, 481.117; Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.21. A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses less than 1 gram of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 1 (i.e. opiates) or 1-B (i.e. fentanyl) is guilty of a state jail felony. Tex. Health and Safety Code Ann. §§ 481.102, 481.1022, 481.115(b). A person found guilty will be subject to confinement in a state jail for any term of 180 days up to two years, and may be fined up to \$10,000. Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 481.115 and Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.35.</p> <p>It is a defense to prosecution under certain, defined circumstances if the actor was the first person to request emergency medical assistance in response to the possible overdose of another person or was the victim of a possible overdose for which emergency medical assistance was requested during an ongoing medical emergency. <i>E.g.</i>, Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 481.117(f).</p>

Category	Summary (Texas Code Annotated)
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A minor who consumes alcohol outside the visible presence of the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000 and imprisonment for up to 180 days. Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code §§ 106.04, 106.071. The court may also impose penalties like community service, driver's license suspension, and education or treatment. <i>See</i> Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.04. A minor may possess an alcoholic beverage while in the course and scope of the minor's employment. Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code § 106.05.</p> <p>An adult 21 years of age or older who is not a minor's parent/guardian or spouse is liable for damages proximately caused by the intoxication of a minor under the age of 18 if the adult served the minor or allowed the minor to be served alcoholic beverages that contributed to the minor's intoxication on the premises owned or leased by the adult. Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 2.02.</p> <p>A person may purchase an alcoholic beverage for or give an alcoholic beverage to a minor if the person is the minor's adult parent/guardian or spouse and is visibly present when the minor possesses or consumes the alcoholic beverage. Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.06(b)(1).</p> <p>A minor commits an offense if the minor falsely states that he/she is 21 years of age or older or presents any document that indicates he/she is 21 years of age or older to a person engaged in selling or serving alcoholic beverages. Tex. Alcoholic Beverage Code Ann. § 106.07.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<p>One is guilty of driving while intoxicated if he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more. Tex. Penal Code Ann. §§ 49.01(2), 49.04(a). This is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of 72 hours. Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 49.04(b). An offender can also be subject to fines, revocation/suspension of license, a vehicle interlock system, and educational programs. <i>See</i> Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 49 <i>et seq.</i> and Tex. Transp. Code Ann. § 524.022.</p>

## **Health Risks of Drugs and Alcohol Use**

Serious health and personal risks are associated with the use of illegal drugs, prescription drugs and abuse of alcohol. Most people take prescription medication responsibly. When misused or abused, prescription drugs can be as dangerous as illegal drugs. They may include temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment, injury, or death. Use and abuse of such substances may also give rise to conduct which causes injury, death or damage to the user/abuser or to the person or property of others, resulting in criminal or civil prosecution and liability. Use and abuse of such substances may also lead to unsafe and/or non-consensual sex, unwanted pregnancy, and may cause defects, injury, or death in unborn children. Consequences may also include temporary or permanent loss of educational or employment opportunities.

### **1. Drugs and the Body—Narcotics (ex. Heroin, OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet)**

There are legal and illegal narcotics. Narcotics are effective in pain control and for other medical purposes when prescribed by a physician and used as directed. Use is often diverted, which can produce multiple problems as narcotics are highly addictive and often associated in drug dependency and overdoses.

*Effects*—The user may experience initial euphoria, followed by drowsiness and nausea. Someone under the influence may have constricted pupils, watery eyes and a “dazed” look.

*Risks*—There is a risk of overdose with narcotics and users may develop slow, shallow breathing, clammy skin, loss of appetite and weight. Overdose can lead to possible death without intervention. Narcotics are highly addictive and may require inpatient treatment to safely detoxify the body.

### **2. Depressants (Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines)**

Depressants can also be legal and illegal. The most popular legal depressant is alcohol (see below). Depressants slow the central nervous system and may be prescribed by a physician to induce sleep, reduce stress, or help control anxiety. There is a danger of overdosing with depressants.

*Effects*—The user may experience some relaxation, calmness, drowsiness and even euphoria. In high levels the user may experience confusion, disorientation and impaired motor coordination, including slurred speech and loss of balance.

*Risks*—Overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death. Risk of overdose is increased when the person combines depressant drugs (intentionally or accidentally).

### **3. Stimulants (Cocaine; Methamphetamine e.g., Ritalin; Amphetamines e.g., Adderall)**

Stimulants speed up the mental and physical processes of the body. Historically, they have been used both in their legal

(nicotine and caffeine and in the treatment of ADD/ADHD) and illegal forms. These substances help keep people awake, provide more energy, and suppress appetite. They have also been prescribed by physicians to increase enhance focus and concentration in individuals with ADD/ADHD. These drugs can be addictive and can produce withdrawal symptoms if stopped.

*Effects*—The user may experience an increased heart rate, increased energy, and increased alertness. Users may also find they have an increased blood pressure, excessive talkativeness, and increased anxiety. In large doses, users find loss of coordination, dizziness, anxiety, cardiac and respiratory distress, and seizures, among other concerns.

*Risks*—Increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions and possible death.

#### **4. Hallucinogens (Mushrooms, LSD, PCP)**

These are drugs that alter a person's state of mind and mood. Some types produce hallucinations, causing the person to hear, see, and smell things that are not real. Dissociative drugs do not cause hallucinations, but can cause the person to feel disassociated with their body, or feel detached from his/her surroundings.

*Effects*—Users may experience illusions or hallucinations. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, and poor perception of time and distance.

*Risks*—Users may experience respiratory failure or death due to careless or accidental behaviors.

#### **5. Dissociative Drugs (Ketamine, PCP)**

Dissociative drugs can cause a person to feel disassociated from their body, or feel detached from their surroundings.

*Effects*—Users may experience feelings of detachment and distortions of space, time and body. They may become confused, experience panic, anxiety, depression, feelings of invulnerability or exaggerated strength.

*Risks*—Users can exhibit violent behavior, loss of coordination, severe muscle contractions, kidney damage, convulsions and possible death.

#### **6. Predatory Drugs (Rohypnol, GHB)**

These drugs are considered predatory because of their sedative affects. They can leave an individual with no recollection of what happened. They are colorless and odorless and when mixed with soda, alcohol and other beverage become virtually undetectable. They metabolize quickly and can become difficult to detect in as little as 12 hours.

*Effects*—Causes distortion in perception, delirium and amnesia.



*Risks*—Incapacitates user and can cause coma and seizures and amnesia. These drugs are often linked with sexual assault.

## **7. Club Drugs (Ecstasy)**

Ecstasy comes in a tablet or capsule form. It is a synthetic drug that has stimulating and psychoactive properties similar to methamphetamine.

*Effects*—Can cause increased euphoria, energy and emotional warmth as well as distortion in time perception and tactile experiences. It can also cause nausea, chills, sweating and muscle cramps.

*Risks*—Users can experience impaired memory and learning, paranoia, psychotic behavior, hyperthermia, cardiac and liver toxicity, along with renal failure and death.

## **8. Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish)**

These drugs are illegal (Federal Law) though conversations and legislation for state legalization or decriminalization occur throughout the country regularly.

*Effects*—Users may experience euphoria, relaxation and/or drowsiness and an increased appetite. Short-term effects may include impaired short-term memory, impaired concentration, and attention. Long-term effects may include addiction (both psychological and physical), anxiety and memory loss. Users also report lack of motivation or difficulty setting and reaching goals.

*Risks*—There is little risk of overdose however there is a risk of an increasing tolerance which can lead to increased use. There are also medical complications, such as increased risk of respiratory infections, emphysema, certain cancers, and fertility issues.

## **9. Steroids (Anabolic)**

Anabolic steroids are synthetic substances similar to the male sex hormone testosterone. They are generally taken orally or injected. Steroids are often abused to build muscle or enhance performance.

*Effects*—Using steroids can cause liver damage, water retention, and high blood pressure for both men and women. Side effects for men include shrinking testicles, baldness, breast development and infertility. For women, side effects include facial hair, male patterned baldness, menstrual changes and deepened voice.

*Risks*—Abuse by adolescents can prematurely end their growth spurt causing them to remain shorter in height than they would have been. There is also the potential for fatal liver cysts, liver cancer, blood clotting problems, cholesterol changes and hypertension which can lead to heart attack or stroke. It has also been suggested that high dose use can

increase aggression.

## 10. Alcohol

The Food and Drug Administration defines low-risk drinking as:

- No more than 1 drink per day for women (if daily)
- No more than 2 drinks per day for men (if daily)
- No more than 3 drinks for women, 4 drinks for men on any given day

Alcohol is a depressant drug that is legal in the United States for those over the age of 21 years. Small quantities of alcohol (low-risk) have, for a legal-aged user, not been linked to any increased health risks, and in some cases, have been credited with some health benefits.

However, higher quantities (high-risk use) have been associated with increased risk for breast and colon cancer and in heart disease, as well as with a variety of unintentional consequences.

*Effects*—The users may experience a general relaxation, mild reduction in inhibitions and some impairment in judgment in low-risk amounts. Higher risk quantities may result in the user having greater impairment in judgment, alertness and coordination.

*Risks*—High-risk amounts can increase risk for:

- Risk taking behaviors (example: sexual, driving)
- Alcohol poisoning which can include passing out (coma or becoming unconscious) nausea/vomiting and memory loss (black outs)
- Hostility or other behavior changes
- Dependence and/or addiction
- Uncharacteristic family, school, work and/or legal problems
- Health problems such as cancers, health disease and cirrhosis of the liver
- Unintentional injuries and death
- Birth and developmental defects if exposed during pregnancy

Additionally, alcohol taken with other drugs can intensify the effects of the drug, alter the desired effect of the drug and can cause nausea, sweating, severe headaches, convulsions and death by overdose.

Further information on drug penalties as well as the health risks of alcohol abuse and illicit drug use can be found here: <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/sites/default/files/2025-03/Drugs-Abuse-2024.pdf>



## Drug and Alcohol Assistance Services

### Staff/Faculty

UTI sponsors an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP has a 24-hour Crisis Line where a clinician can evaluate needs and make referrals, the EAP provides up to five free sessions of confidential counseling and support services; additional services are available for a fee. Pamphlets and general information regarding drug dependency and alcohol abuse are also available thru the EAP.

- Contact a local Humans Resources representative for more information by calling 1-800-859-7249 (extensions provided in chart below) or reach out directly to: Employee Assistance Program 24-Hour confidential counseling and referral service: 888-731-3327 or <https://mygroups.healthjoy.com/eap> using Group Code: UTI or via the Health Joy App available for download on the Apple App Store or on Google Play.

<b>Nikki Monroe</b> East Regional Human Resources Director Ext. 10577 <a href="mailto:nmonroe@uti.edu">nmonroe@uti.edu</a>  East: Bloomfield, Canton, Exton, Lisle, Miramar, Mooresville, Orlando, Military Admissions, East Field Regions	<b>Amanda Strieter</b> West Regional Human Resources Director Ext. 10320 <a href="mailto:astrieter@uti.edu">astrieter@uti.edu</a> West: Austin, Avondale/Phoenix, CTG, Dallas, Houston, Long Beach, Rancho Cucamonga, Sacramento, West Field Regions	<b>Angel Inzauro</b> Corporate Human Resources Director Ext. 10828 <a href="mailto:ainzauro@uti.edu">ainzauro@uti.edu</a>  Corporate Office
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## Students

Student seeking support for drug and alcohol related issues should visit the Student Services Department at their campus. Student Services will refer students to local drug and alcohol treatment centers or work with students individually to find a service provider. Pamphlets and general information regarding illegal drugs and alcohol abuse are also available in the Student Services Department.

Students may also contact SAMHSA's (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) National Helpline. SAMHSA's National Helpline is a free, confidential, 24/7, 365-day-a-year treatment referral and information service (in English and Spanish) for individuals and families facing mental health and/or substance use disorders. This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations.

SAMHSA's National Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357) or <https://www.samhsa.gov/>.

## All

UTI regularly refers campus community members to the following drug and alcohol abuse education programs:

Campus	Resource
All campuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: 800-662-HELP</li><li>• National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 800-NCA-CALL</li><li>• Start Your Recovery: <a href="http://www.startyourrecovery.org">www.startyourrecovery.org</a></li><li>• Find Help: <a href="https://www.findhelp.org/">https://www.findhelp.org/</a> – 24/7 Get Answers</li></ul>
Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bluebonnet Trails Community Services; 844-309-6385; <a href="http://www.bbtrails.org">www.bbtrails.org</a></li><li>• Integral Care (ATCIC); 512-804-3101; <a href="http://www.integralcare.org">www.integralcare.org</a></li><li>• Clean Investments Counseling Center; 512-477-6690; <a href="http://www.cleaninvestmentsinc.com">www.cleaninvestmentsinc.com</a></li><li>• Alpha 180: 833-257-4218; <a href="http://www.alpha180.com">www.alpha180.com</a></li><li>• Palmer Drug Abuse Program (PDAP); 512-927-0422; <a href="http://www.pdapaustin.org">www.pdapaustin.org</a></li><li>• Phoenix House Texas: 512-440-0613; <a href="http://www.phoenixhousetx.org">www.phoenixhousetx.org</a></li></ul>
Avondale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499; <a href="http://www.llccounseling.net">www.llccounseling.net</a></li><li>• Terros Health: 602-685-6000; <a href="http://www.terroshealth.org">www.terroshealth.org</a></li><li>• Community Bridges: 877-931-9142; <a href="http://www.communitybridgesinc.org">www.communitybridgesinc.org</a></li><li>• Copper Springs; 480-565-3035; <a href="http://www.coppersprings.com">www.coppersprings.com</a></li></ul>
Bloomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NJ Addictions Hotline: Dial 211 or 844-276-2777</li><li>• Cope Center: 973-783-6655; <a href="http://www.oaksintcare.org">www.oaksintcare.org</a></li><li>• Turning Point: 973-239-9400; <a href="http://www.turningpointnj.org">www.turningpointnj.org</a></li><li>• The Bridge: 973-228-3000</li><li>• Cura, Inc: 973-622-3570; <a href="http://www.curainc.org/">www.curainc.org/</a></li><li>• Damon House, Inc: 973-279-5563; <a href="http://www.damonhouse.org">www.damonhouse.org</a></li></ul>
Canton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oakdale Recovery Center: 734-397-3088; <a href="http://www.oakdalerecoverycenter.net">www.oakdalerecoverycenter.net</a></li><li>• Growth Works: 734-495-1722; <a href="http://www.gwcares.org">www.gwcares.org</a></li><li>• Detroit Recovery Project: 313-365-3100; <a href="http://www.recovery4detroit.com">www.recovery4detroit.com</a></li><li>• The Doorway to Recovery: 248-987-2696</li></ul>

Dallas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dallas Challenge: 214-935-2287, <a href="https://dallasdrugtreatmentcenters.com/blog/">https://dallasdrugtreatmentcenters.com/blog/</a></li> <li>• Imagine Programs: 214-385-4264, <a href="https://imagineprograms.net/">https://imagineprograms.net/</a></li> <li>• LifePath Systems: 877-422-5939, <a href="https://www.lifepathsystems.org/">https://www.lifepathsystems.org/</a></li> <li>• Nexus Recovery Center: 214-321-0156, <a href="https://nexusrecovery.org/">https://nexusrecovery.org/</a></li> </ul>
Exton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creative Health Services: 610-327-1503; <a href="http://www.creativehs.org">www.creativehs.org</a></li> <li>• Pathway Counseling: 610-269-8396; <a href="http://www.pathwaycounselingserv.com">www.pathwaycounselingserv.com</a></li> <li>• Pennsylvania Recovery Center (610) 379-1689: <a href="http://www.pennsylvaniarecoverycenter.org">http://www.pennsylvaniarecoverycenter.org</a></li> </ul>
Houston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive Recovery Centers: 713-904-4699; <a href="http://www.positiverecovery.com">www.positiverecovery.com</a></li> <li>• ADAPT Programs: 855-862-3278; <a href="http://www.adaptprograms.com">www.adaptprograms.com</a></li> <li>• Cenikor Foundation; <a href="http://www.cenikor.org">www.cenikor.org</a></li> <li>• SAMHSA National Helpline; 1-800-662-HELP (4357)</li> </ul>
Lisle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Care Clinics Inc: Call or Text 630-885-2162; <a href="https://www.careclinicsofnaperville.com">https://www.careclinicsofnaperville.com</a></li> <li>• Al Anon: 866-504-6974 <a href="https://findrecovery.com/alanon_meetings/il/naperville/">https://findrecovery.com/alanon_meetings/il/naperville/</a></li> <li>• Alcoholics Anonymous: 630-355-2662 <a href="https://aa-nia-dist43.org/">https://aa-nia-dist43.org/</a></li> <li>• Epiphany Wellness: 866-844-1249 <a href="https://www.epiphanywellnesscenters.org/lp/get-help/alcohol">https://www.epiphanywellnesscenters.org/lp/get-help/alcohol</a></li> <li>• Narcotic Anonymous: 312-248-9341 <a href="https://www.sutterhealth.org/find-location/facility/sutter-medical-center-emergency-department">https://www.sutterhealth.org/find-location/facility/sutter-medical-center-emergency-department</a></li> <li>Center of Attention Counseling Services, LLC: 630-687-0693; <a href="https://centerofattentioncounseling.com">https://centerofattentioncounseling.com</a></li> </ul>
Long Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 211 County Infoline: Dial 211 or <a href="http://www.211la.org">www.211la.org</a></li> <li>• Safe Refuge: 562-987-5722 or 888-476-2743, <a href="http://www.asaferefuge.org/">http://www.asaferefuge.org/</a></li> <li>• HOPICS: 323-948-0444 or 424-403-5800, <a href="http://www.hopics.org/">http://www.hopics.org/</a></li> <li>• Homeless Health Care LA: 213-744-0724, <a href="http://www.hhcla.org/">http://www.hhcla.org/</a></li> <li>• U.S. Vets – Long Beach; 562-200-7300, <a href="https://usvets.org/locations/long-beach/">https://usvets.org/locations/long-beach/</a></li> </ul>
Miramar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health America of Southeast Florida: 954-746-2055</li> <li>• NAMI Broward County: 954-316-9907; <a href="http://www.namibroward.org">www.namibroward.org</a></li> <li>• Broward Addiction Recovery Center: 954-357-4880; <a href="http://www.broward.org/AddictionRecovery">www.broward.org/AddictionRecovery</a></li> <li>• Broward House: 954-568-7373 extension 7373; <a href="http://www.browardhouse.org">www.browardhouse.org</a></li> </ul>
Mooresville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Loving Hand Counseling Service: 704-662-6118</li> <li>• BK Professional Counseling Center, LLC: 704-662-3923</li> <li>Behavioral Health Services of Lake Norman: 704-660-8321</li> <li>• Iredell County Social Services Mooresville; 704-873-5631 <a href="http://www.iredellcountync.gov">www.iredellcountync.gov</a></li> </ul>
Orlando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aspire Health Partners: 407-875-3700; <a href="http://www.aspirehealthpartners.com">www.aspirehealthpartners.com</a></li> <li>• Sojourners Recovery &amp; Wellness Center: 407-952-8444; <a href="http://www.sojournersrecovery.org/">www.sojournersrecovery.org/</a></li> <li>• Orlando Recovery Center: 407-952-8444; <a href="http://www.orlandorecovery.com">www.orlandorecovery.com</a></li> <li>• Sunrise Detox Orlando; 407-305-4029; <a href="http://www.sunrisedetoxorlando.com">www.sunrisedetoxorlando.com</a></li> </ul>



Phoenix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LLC Counseling Services: 602-224-5499; <a href="http://www.llcounseling.net">www.llcounseling.net</a></li><li>• Terros Health: 602-685-6000; <a href="http://www.terroshealth.org">www.terroshealth.org</a></li><li>• Community Bridges: 877-931-9142; <a href="http://www.communitybridgesinc.org">www.communitybridgesinc.org</a></li><li>• Copper Springs; 480-565-3035; <a href="http://www.coppersprings.com">www.coppersprings.com</a></li></ul>
Rancho Cucamonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inland Valley Recovery Services: 909-949-4667; <a href="http://www.inlandvalleyrecovery.org">www.inlandvalleyrecovery.org</a></li><li>• Inland Behavioral Health Services: 909-881-6146</li><li>• Matrix Institute on Addictions: 909-989-9724;</li><li>• MFI Recovery Center; 866-218-4697; <a href="http://www.mfirecovery.com">www.mfirecovery.com</a></li><li>• Cedar House Life Change Center; 909-421-7120; <a href="http://www.cedarhouse.org">www.cedarhouse.org</a></li></ul>
Sacramento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 916-922-5121; <a href="http://www.ncaddsac.org">www.ncaddsac.org</a></li><li>• Sutter Outpatient Drug &amp; Alcohol Program: 916-386-3077</li><li>• Sobriety Brings a Change: 916-454-4242</li><li>• Community Connection Resource Center: 2-1-1 or 1-916-498-1000; <a href="http://www.211sacramento.org">www.211sacramento.org</a></li><li>• WellSpace Health; 916-737-5555; <a href="http://www.wellspacehealth.org">www.wellspacehealth.org</a></li></ul>

This information is provided in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.