



University of Colorado **Denver**

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Annual Notification 2026



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Standards of Conduct

I. University of Colorado System Policy

The University of Colorado System has shown our commitment to uphold the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act by codifying it in the University of Colorado System's Code of Conduct, APS 2027(6)¹. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects this environment, as well as the individual potential of our community members.

A student, staff, or faculty member that violates laws or policies related to alcohol or drugs is subject to the institution's sanctions and to criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, and local law.

II. University of Colorado Denver Policies

The University of Colorado Denver (CU Denver) is committed to providing a safe and supportive learning, working, and living environment. We acknowledge the importance of providing reasonable expectations for conduct on our campus, education and preventative efforts, accountability for misconduct, and resources to those individuals that may be struggling with alcohol and/or drug abuse.

III. Policies Applicable to Students

There are two primary policies that apply to students. The first the Student Code of Conduct² and the second is the CU Denver Housing and Dining Resident Handbook³.

A. Student Code of Conduct

A student is defined as, "any person with a current or continuing academic relationship with CU Denver, including, but not limited to, a person taking full-time, part-time, nondegree seeking, and concurrent high school enrollment coursework at CU Denver, a person active in an academic program, a person pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies, a person admitted to or in the process of admission to CU Denver, and a person attending orientation at CU Denver" in the Student Code of Conduct (VI)(A)(33).

As stated in the Student Code of Conduct (I)(D), a student or organization's, behavior may be addressed through a [Student Conduct] Resolution Process if it occurs on-campus, off-campus, or at a University-sponsored program or activity, including but not limited to: study abroad programs, alternative break trips, academic internships, and student organization sponsored events and programming.

The specific violations related to alcohol and drugs are as follows:

1. Alcohol (II)(A)(3): Possessing, using, providing, manufacturing, distributing, or selling alcoholic beverages in violation of the law, Student Code of Conduct, the

¹ <https://www.cu.edu/ope/aps/2027>

² https://www.ucdenver.edu/docs/librariesprovider122/student-conduct/cu-denver-student-code-of-conduct.pdf?sfvrsn=4d0ea7b9_15

³ <https://www.ucdenver.edu/housing-and-dining/faq/resident-handbook>

CU Denver Housing & Dining Handbook, AHEC or other University policies. Violations include but are not limited to:

- a. Using alcohol on campus, regardless of age, with the exception of responsible use at an authorized restaurant or event and in compliance with the relevant policies.
- b. Intoxication to the point of endangering oneself or another person's health or safety.
- c. Using or possessing alcohol in the presence of individual(s) under the age of 21 on campus.
- d. Being under the age of 21 and knowing, or reasonably should have known, they were in the presence of alcohol.
- e. Attending classes or University functions intoxicated regardless of age.
2. Driving Under the Influence (II)(A)(7): Operating a vehicle while under the influence of, or intoxicated by, alcohol, marijuana, prescription drugs, or illicit drugs.
3. Illicit Drugs (II)(A)(13): Violating any local, state, federal, or University law, policy, or regulation pertaining to illegal drugs, including but not limited to:
 - a. Manufacturing, selling, providing, using, or possessing illegal drugs.
 - b. Being in the presence of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia when knowledge of said items is reasonable.
 - c. Attending classes or University functions under the influence of illicit drugs, regardless of age.
 - d. Endangering oneself or another person's health or safety due to use of the illegal substance.
4. Marijuana (II)(A)(15): Use or possession, even if in compliance with Colorado State law, is prohibited at CU Denver. This includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Possessing or using marijuana, including medical marijuana, or drug paraphernalia on campus regardless of age.
 - b. Manufacturing, selling, or providing without authorization or to individual(s) under the age of 21.
 - c. Possessing or using marijuana or drug paraphernalia while under the age of 21.
 - d. Being in the presence of marijuana, marijuana use, or drug paraphernalia that violates policy when knowledge of the marijuana, marijuana use, or drug paraphernalia would be reasonable.

B. Resident Handbook

A resident is a student on the Auraria Campus, enrolled in at least 6 credits, that resides in a CU Denver Housing & Dining Residence Hall during the academic year. The specific violations included in the Resident Handbook are as follows:

1. Alcohol (p. 31): In accordance with federal, state, and local laws, the use of alcohol by underage students and the abuse of alcohol is not permitted in the residence halls. The legal drinking age in Colorado is 21. If the student is underage, this prohibition includes a student who knew, or reasonably should have known, they were in the presence of alcoholic beverages, or possessed, displayed, or was in the presence of alcohol containers or packages. Manufacturing, distributing, or selling alcoholic beverages is not permitted. In

addition, playing games that require consumption of beverages (“drinking games”), whether conducted with alcohol or non-alcoholic drinks (i.e., whether “beer pong” or “water pong”), is prohibited in the residence halls.

a. Alcohol Policy Specific to Residents 21 and Over

Students of legal drinking age (21 years of age and older) are permitted to possess and consume alcoholic beverages in their assigned space with the door closed when no individuals under the age of 21 are present.

It is illegal for anyone of legal drinking age to provide alcoholic beverages to anyone under the age of 21.

Residents of legal drinking age who live in suites with residents under the age of 21 must ensure that their alcohol is not accessible to their roommates or suitemates. This means storing all alcohol in their assigned bedroom and, if sharing a bedroom with someone under the age of 21, keeping alcohol in a secure fridge or cabinet.

Alcohol-related conduct which infringes upon the rights of others, such as restricting a resident under the age of 21 from their space so that alcohol can be consumed per this policy, is prohibited.

When residents of the legal drinking age are transporting alcohol through the hall, the containers may not be visible and must be closed.

Alcoholic beverage possession and consumption are not permitted in any areas of Housing & Dining property outside of bedrooms or suites.

b. Alcohol Beverage Containers

To promote healthy, legal consumption of alcohol, full or empty bulk dispensers (kegs, taps, beer bongs, beer funnels, shot skis, etc..) and alcohol related paraphernalia (beer pong tables, etc..) may not be brought into the residence halls, regardless of resident’s age. In addition, collecting and/or displaying empty alcohol containers or packaging is not permitted, regardless of resident’s age.

2. Marijuana & Other Drugs (p. 41): The use, possession, manufacturing, or sale of marijuana, including medical marijuana or related paraphernalia, used or possessed under Colorado Constitution Article 18, section 14, is strictly prohibited on campus, including in and around the residence halls. The Colorado state constitutional amendment authorizing individuals over the age of 21 to recreationally use marijuana (“Amendment 64”) does not change this prohibition or authorize a student to use marijuana on Housing & Dining property or the Auraria Campus. Federal law, including the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, prohibits the presence or use of drugs, including marijuana, on campus. Thus, marijuana use or possession, even if in compliance with Amendment 64, is prohibited on campus. Violations of this policy will result in a referral to the student’s college or university conduct process, assessed fire and life safety fines, as well as possible termination of the housing contract. This prohibition includes a student who knew, or reasonably should have known, they were in the presence of marijuana or marijuana paraphernalia when knowledge of the drugs and/or paraphernalia is reasonable.

- a. Medical Marijuana: Residents who possess a medical marijuana card will not be permitted to use or have marijuana while living on-campus. Residents who

- fail to report and/or are documented in the presence of medical marijuana are also in violation of this policy. Violations will result in referral to the conduct process and possible termination of the housing contract.
- b. **Other Drugs:** The use, possession, distribution or selling of any illegal (under federal or state) drug is also strictly prohibited in the residence halls. This includes any drugs decriminalized at the state level under the Colorado Natural Medicine Health Act (SB23-290)—the use, possession, distribution or selling of hallucinogens, including psilocybin (“magic mushrooms”), is still prohibited on campus. All illegal drugs and related paraphernalia (under federal or state law) found within the residence halls will be confiscated and turned into Auraria Campus police. Any and all drug paraphernalia that is confiscated will not be returned at any time. This prohibition includes a student who knew, or reasonably should have known, they were in the presence of drugs or drug paraphernalia when knowledge of the drugs and/or paraphernalia is reasonable.
 3. **Prohibited Items (p. 44):** The following items are prohibited in the residence halls for fire, electrical, and/or life safety reasons:
Alcohol & Drug-Related:
 - a. Alcohol-related paraphernalia, real or simulated
 - b. Bulk alcohol dispensers (kegs, taps, beer bongs, beer funnels, etc.)
 - c. Empty alcohol containers used as decoration
 - d. Marijuana, illicit drugs, and related paraphernalia
 4. **Smoking (p. 48):** Smoking is strictly prohibited in all suites/bedrooms, hallways, breezeways, common rooms, and courtyards. Smoking is permitted in designated areas only⁴. At Lynx Crossing, residents can smoke at the smoking pavilion in the South parking lot. Hookahs, bongs, vapes, and any other smoking paraphernalia are strictly prohibited on the property, even when they are not in use. Please note that residents found in violation of smoking in the residence halls will be subject to the fire and life safety fine for each occurrence.

IV. Policies Applicable to Staff & Faculty

A. Code of Conduct (CU System Policy APS 2027)⁵

This Code of Conduct states the university’s commitment to upholding the highest ethical, professional, and legal standards.

B. Contributing to a Safe Work Environment (CU Regent Policy 8.A.6)⁶

The illegal use and possession of controlled substances and the possession of firearms, explosives, and other weapons on university premises compromises the safety of the university community. The University of Colorado prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of controlled substances and the unlawful possession of weapons in or on any premises or property owned or controlled by the University of Colorado.

⁴ <https://aurariacampus.edu/maps-hours/>

⁵ <https://www.cu.edu/ope/aps/2027>

⁶ <https://www.cu.edu/regents/principles/safe-workplace>

C. Alcohol Beverages Purchased for University Events (CU System Policy APS 4018)⁷

As a public university it is important to use public funds appropriately. This policy and related procedures have been developed to simplify and clarify the provisions for the purchase of alcoholic beverages at the university.

D. Alcohol Service (Campus Policy 3050)⁸

The purpose of this policy is to set forth the policy and process regarding serving or selling alcohol on University Property or at University Events.

E. Auraria Higher Education Commission (AHEC) Alcohol Policy⁹

Certain facilities on the Auraria Campus are designated as non-public spaces for the purpose of consuming liquor, wine or beer (alcoholic beverages). Any sale, distribution, or consumption of alcoholic beverages in any other locations, except as provided for under specific license, is prohibited. Alcohol is generally not allowed in any common areas of the buildings.

F. Auraria Higher Education Commissions (AHEC) Smoking Policy¹⁰

The Auraria Board of Directors finds that smoking any substance on the Auraria Campus presents a public health hazard that creates a risk to the health and welfare of all students and employees.

⁷ <https://www.cu.edu/ope/aps/4018>

⁸ https://www.ucdenver.edu/docs/librariesprovider284/default-document-library/3000-general-admission/3050---alcohol-service.pdf?sfvrsn=a99f3ba_2

⁹ <https://aurariacampus.edu/wp-content/uploads/Policy-Special-Events-Involving-Alcohol.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://aurariacampus.edu/wp-content/uploads/Policy-Smoking.pdf>

I. Denver Laws and Sanctions Related to Drugs

Please note that this may not be an exhaustive list of all Denver Laws related to drugs. It is the CU Denver affiliated individual's responsibility to ensure they are aware of all applicable laws.

A. Marijuana Consumption

1. D.R.M.C. § 38-175- Possession or consumption of marijuana.
 - a. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to possess one (1) ounce or less of marijuana.
 - b. It shall be unlawful for any person to openly and publicly display or consume one (1) ounce or less of marijuana.
 - i. The term "openly" means occurring or existing in a manner that is unconcealed, undisguised, or obvious, but shall not include the consumption of marijuana occurring within a designated consumption area as that term is defined in Title II, [Chapter 6](#), Article VI of the Revised Municipal Code.
 - ii. The term "publicly" means: Occurring or existing in a public place; or occurring or existing in any outdoor location where the consumption of marijuana is clearly observable from a public place.
 - iii. The term "public place" means a place to which the public or a substantial number of the public have access, and includes, but is not limited to, streets and highways, transportation facilities, schools, places of amusement, parks, playgrounds, and the common areas of public and private buildings or facilities.
 - c. It shall be unlawful for any person within one thousand (1,000) feet of the perimeter of any public or private elementary school, middle school, junior high school, or high school to display, transfer, distribute, sell, or grow marijuana upon any city-owned street or sidewalk or upon any other property owned by the city.
 - d. For the purposes of this section, [section 38-175.5](#), and [section 39-10](#), the term "marijuana" shall mean and include all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including marijuana concentrate. "Marijuana" does not include industrial hemp, nor does it include fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination, or the weight of any other ingredient combined with marijuana to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other product.
 - e. It shall not be an offense under subsection (b) of this section if the consumption of marijuana is occurring on private residential property and the person consuming the marijuana is:

- i. An owner of the property; or
 - ii. A person who has a leasehold interest in the property; or
 - iii. Any other person who has been granted express or implied permission to consume marijuana on the property by the owner or the lessee of the property.
- f. Any violation of this section is hereby declared to be a non-criminal violation and, upon an admission or finding or judgment of guilt or liability by default or otherwise, the violator shall be subject to the following maximum penalties:
- i. First violation: One hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00).
 - ii. Second violation: Five hundred dollars (\$500.00).
 - iii. Third and each subsequent violation: Nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$999.00).

If the violator is under the age of eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the offense, any fine imposed may be supplanted by treatment as required by the court.

II. Colorado Laws and Sanctions Related to Alcohol

A. Unlawful Actis with a Fake ID (C.R.S. § 42-2-309)

The unlawful possession or use of an identification card is a class 3 misdemeanor. The unlawful use of an ID in Colorado includes:

- a. Display any surrendered, fictious, fraudulently altered, or fraudulently obtained identification card
- b. Possession of a fake ID card
- c. Allowing another person to use your identification card
- d. To photograph, duplicate, or reproduce any identification card for the purpose of distribution, resale, reuse, or manipulation of the data or images

B. Sanctions for use of Fake ID (C.R.S. § 42-2-310)

The unlawful use of a fake ID is a class 3 misdemeanor offense in Colorado, as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S. The penalties for use of a fake driver's license include a fine of between \$50 and \$750 and up to 6 months in jail.

C. Colorado Sanctions for Driving Under the Influence (C.R.S. § 42-4-1301)

Colorado Laws and Sanctions for Driving Under the Influence	
Driving Under the Influence (C.R.S. § 42-4-1301):	
A person who drives a motor vehicle or vehicle under the influence of alcohol or one or more drugs, or a combination of both alcohol and one or more drugs, commits driving under the influence. Driving under the influence is a misdemeanor, but it is a class 4 felony if the violation occurred after three or more prior convictions, arising out of separate and distinct criminal episodes, for DUI, DUI per se, or DWAI; vehicular homicide, as described in section 18-3-106 (1) (b), C.R.S.; vehicular assault, as described in section 18-3-205 (1) (b), C.R.S.; or any combination thereof.	
1 st Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 5 days – 1 year • Fine: \$600 – \$1,000 • Community Service: 48 – 96 hours

	• Driving Penalty: 9 month suspension, 12 DMV points, education classes
2 nd Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 10 days – 1 year • Fine: \$600 – \$1,500 • Community Service: 48 – 120 hours • Driving Penalty: 1 year suspension, interlock device for 2 years, 12 DMV points, education classes
3 rd Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 60 days – 1 year • Fine: \$600 – \$1,500 • Community Service: 48 – 120 hours • Driving Penalty: 2 year suspension, interlock device for 2 years, 12 DMV points, education classes
4 th Offense: Class 4 Felony	• Jail Term: 2 – 6 years in prison, 3 years on parole • Fine: \$2,000 – \$500,000
Driving While Ability Impaired	
1 st Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 2 days – 180 days • Fine: \$200 – \$500 • Community Service: 24 – 48 hours • Driving Penalty: 8 DMV points
2 nd Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 10 days – 1 year • Fine: \$600 – \$1,500 • Community Service: 48 – 120 hours • Driving Penalty: 8 DMV points
3 rd Offense: Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 60 days – 1 year • Fine: \$600 – \$1,500 • Community Service: 48 – 120 hours • Driving Penalty: 8 DMV points
4 th Offense: Class 4 Felony	• Jail Term: 2 – 6 years in prison, 3 years on parole • Fine: \$2,000 – \$500,000
Vehicular Assault (C.R.S. § 18-3-205)	
1 st Offense: Class 4 Felony	• Jail Term: 2 – 6 years in prison, 5 years on parole • Fine: \$3,000 – \$750,000
Vehicular Homicide (C.R.S. § 18-3-106)	
1 st Offense: Class 3 Felony	• Jail Term: 4 – 12 years in prison, 5 years on parole • Fine: \$3,000 – \$750,000
Underage Drinking and Driving (C.R.S. § 42-41301)	
1 st Offense: Class A Traffic Infraction	• Fine: \$150 • Community Service: 24 hours • Driving Penalty: 3 month suspension, 4 DMV points
2 nd Offense: Class 2 Traffic Misdemeanor	• Jail Term: 10 days – 90 days • Fine: \$150 - \$300 • Community Service: 48 – 120 hours • 6 month suspension, 4 DMV points, alcohol evaluation and treatment

Open Alcohol Container	
Class A Traffic Infraction	Fine: \$50

III. Colorado Laws and Sanctions Related to Marijuana/Cannabis

Colorado Laws and Sanctions related to Marijuana/Cannabis	
Providing marijuana to a minor	
Level 1 Drug Felony: >2.5 lbs. (>1 lb. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 8 – 32 years, 3 years on parole - Fine: \$5,000 – \$1M
Level 2 Drug Felony: >6 oz. – 2.5 lbs. (3 oz. – 1 lb. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 4 – 8 years, 2 years on parole - Fine: \$3,000 – \$750,000
Level 3 Drug Felony >1 oz. – 6 oz. (0.5 oz. – 3 oz. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 2 – 4 years, 1 year on parole - Fine: \$2,000 – \$500,000
Level 4 Drug Felony <1 oz. (0.5 oz. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 6 months – 1 year, 1 year on parole - Fine: \$1,000 – \$100,000
Manufacturing or processing without a license	
Level 3 Drug Felony Any amount of marijuana or concentrate	- Jail Term: 2 – 4 years, 1 year on parole - Fine: \$2,000 - \$500,000
Dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell or distribute	
Level 1 Drug Felony 50 lbs. (>25 lbs. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 8 – 32 years, 3 years on parole - Fine: \$5,000 – \$1M
Level 2 Drug Felony >5 lbs. – 50 lbs. (>2.5 lbs. – 25 lbs. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 4 – 8 years, 2 years on parole - Fine: \$3,000 – \$750,000
Level 3 Drug Felony >12 oz. – 5 lbs. (> 6 oz. – 2.5 lbs. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 2 – 4 years, 1 year on parole - Fine: \$2,000 – \$500,000
Level 4 Drug Felony >4 oz. – 12 oz. (>2 oz. – 6 oz. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 6 months – 1 year, 1 year on parole - Fine: \$1,000 – \$100,000
Level 1 Drug Misdemeanor <4 oz. – 12 oz. (<2 oz. concentrate)	- Jail Term: 6 – 18 months - Fine: \$500 – \$5,000
Possession of plants	

Level 3 Drug Felony (>30 plants)	• Jail Term: 2 – 4 years, 1 year parole • Fine: \$2,000 – \$500,000
Level 4 Drug Felony (>6 – 30 plants)	• Jail Term: 6 months – 1 year, 1 year on parole • Fine: \$1,000 – \$100,000
Level 1 Drug Misdemeanor (<6 plants)	• Jail Term: 6 – 18 months • Fine: \$500 – \$5,000
Possession	
Level 4 Drug Felony >12 oz. (>3oz. concentrate)	• Jail Term: 6 months – 1 year, 1 year on parole • Fine: \$1,000 - \$100,000
Level 1 Drug Misdemeanor >6 oz. – 12 oz. (>3 oz. concentrate)	• Jail Term: 6 – 18 months • Fine: \$500 - \$5,000
Level 2 Drug Misdemeanor >2 oz. – 6 oz.	• Jail Term: 0 – 12 months • Fine: \$50 - \$750
Drug Petty Offense <2 oz.	• Fine: \$100
Public consumption, display, use	
Drug Petty Offense <2 oz.	• Fine: \$100 • Community Service: Up to 24 hours
➤ 2 oz. – 6 oz.	• See: Possession

IV. Colorado Laws and Sanctions Related to Psilocybin “Natural Medicine” (C.R.S. § 18-18-434)¹¹

Offense	#	Sanction
Under 21 possession and/or consumption	First	• Fine (> \$100) • Substance Use Education or Counseling (> 4 hours)
	Second	• Fine (> \$100) • Substance Use Education or Counseling (> 4 hours) • Public Service (>24 hours)
Public consumption	N/A	• Fine (>\$100) • Public Service (>24 hours)
Noncompliant cultivation	N/A	• Fine (>\$1000)
Unlicensed	N/A	• Level 2 Drug Felony

¹¹ <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb23-290>

V. Applicable Federal Laws and Sanctions

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses.

A. Denial of Financial Aid (20 U.S.C. § 1091(r))

A student who is convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any grant, loan, or work assistance under this subchapter shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this subchapter from the date of that conviction for the period of time specified in the following table:

Convicted of:	# of Offenses	Ineligibility Period
Possession of a Controlled Substance	First	1 year
	Second	2 years
	Third	Indefinite
Sale of a Controlled Substance	First	2 years
	Second	Indefinite

B. Federal Prohibited Acts (21 U.S.C. § 841)¹²

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally —

- A. to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or
- B. to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.

C. Penalties

Based on the DEA's Resource Guide: 2024 Edition, pg. 38¹³:

Federal Trafficking Penalties (excluding Marijuana)				
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	

¹² <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title21/chapter13&edition=prelim>

¹³ <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2024-12/2024-Drugs-of-Abuse-508.pdf>

Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture	more than \$5 million (individual) or \$25 million (organization)	400 grams or more mixture	than \$10 million (individual) or \$50 million (organization).
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million (individual) or \$50 million (organization)	100 grams or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 15 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million (individual) \$75 million (organization).
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule 1)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than \$20 million (individual) or \$75 million (organization)
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

Penalties			
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any Amount	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	Fine \$1 million (individual) or \$5 million (organization)	Fine \$2 million (individual) or \$10 million (organization)
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	Not more than 10 yrs. If death or	Not more than 20 years. If death or

		serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500k (individual) or \$2.5 million (organization)	serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million (individual) or \$5 million (organization)
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250k (individual) or \$1 million (organization)	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500k (individual) or \$2 million (organization)
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	More than 1 gram		
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100k (individual) or \$250k (organization)	Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200k (individual) or \$500k (organization)

Federal Trafficking Penalties (Marijuana)			
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; 100 – 999 plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish;	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious

	50 – 99 kg mixture; more than 1kg of hashish oil;	bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kg marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight); 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$20 million (individual) and \$75 million (organization).

Health Risks

It is important to note that all substances have the ability to be addictive. Some substances are physically addictive and others may be psychologically addictive. Substances that are smoked are likely to cause damage to the lungs and respiratory system. Substances that are snorted are likely to cause damage to the nasal passages, causing a deviated septum. Substances that are swallowed can cause digestive problems, particularly to the liver and kidneys. Substances that are injected increase a person's likelihood to contract HIV and hepatitis due to unsafe injection equipment and sharing needles. All information contained in this section can be found at www.nida.nih.gov and www.niaaa.nih.gov.

- I. **Alcohol:** Alcohol (ethanol) is a psychoactive drug that is the active ingredient in drinks such as beer, wine, and distilled spirits (hard liquor).
 - A. **Risk of Dependence:** People that drink alcohol may develop an addiction due to a variety of factors. Alcohol addiction may begin as a psychological addiction (wanting a drink to relieve stress); however alcohol use may develop into a physical addiction once the body becomes dependent on it to function.
 - B. **Possible short-term effects:** The effect of alcohol can be noticeable within 10 minutes of drinking alcohol. The short-term effects depends on the amount of alcohol in the person's bloodstream and their tolerance to its effects. The higher someone's BAC (blood alcohol concentration) the higher their degree of impairment is. Effects of alcohol include reduced inhibitions, slurred speech, motor impairment, confusion, inability to create memories, vomiting, coma, breathing problems, and even death.
 - C. **Possible long-term effects:** Long-term effects of alcohol use are neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome (if the individual is pregnant), head/neck/esophageal/liver/breast/colorectal cancer, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, brain changes, memory problems, and psychosis.
 - D. **Effects of overdose:** Often times, an overdose of alcohol is called alcohol poisoning. Alcohol poisoning is life threatening. Symptoms of overdose are unconsciousness, vomiting, seizures, trouble breathing, slow heart rate, clammy skin, coma, and death.
- II. **Cannabis:** Cannabis is the dried leaves, flowers, stems, and/or seeds of the Cannabis Sativa L plant. This plant may also be referred to as marijuana. The plant has various chemical compounds including tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). THC is the compound that causes its effect when used by a person.
 - A. **Risk of Dependence:** Some people may develop cannabis use disorder. Withdrawal symptoms include irritability, anger, aggression, anxiety, restlessness, depression, insomnia or strange or unsettling dreams, nausea and vomiting.
 - B. **Possible short-term effects:** Typically people report feeling relaxed, increased appetite, anxious, paranoid, panicked, and they may experience hallucinations.

- C. Possible long-term effects:** Long-term cannabis use is associated with respiratory issues, increased risk of stroke and heart attack, cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome (CHS), head/neck/throat cancer, psychosis (if genetically predisposed), and increased risk of depression and suicidal thoughts in teens.
- D. Effects of overdose:** Cannabis overdose is not likely to result in death. Deaths related to cannabis use are typically a result of an unexpected factor. Symptoms of a cannabis overdose are extreme anxiety or panic attacks, psychotic reactions like paranoia and hallucinations, chest pain, uncontrollable shaking, high blood pressure with a headache.

III. Depressants: Depressants are often used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders. Examples of depressants are barbiturates, benzodiazepines, and GHB. These may be referred to as “downers”.

- A. Risk of Dependence:** People may become addicted to depressants. This type of disorder is called a sedative, hypnotic, or anxiolytic use disorder. Withdrawal symptoms include nervousness, tremors, agitation, seizures, delirium, psychosis, difficulty concentrating, fear, restlessness.
- B. Possible short-term effects:** People may experience feeling drowsy, calm, lower heart rate, issues with movement and memory. In large doses, a person's low heart rate can lead to death.
- C. Possible long-term effects:** People who have long-term use of depressants may experience severe withdrawal symptoms such as seizures, psychosis, and depression.
- D. Effects of overdose:** An overdose of depressants is life threatening, particularly if paired with opioids.

IV. Hallucinogens: These drugs may also be referred to as psychedelic or dissociative drugs. Most hallucinogens are derived from plants and fungi. People have used these drugs for religious rituals. Examples of hallucinogen drugs are psilocybin (mushrooms), LSD, DMT, ketamine, PCP, and MDMA.

- A. Risk of Dependence:** Most hallucinogenic drugs are not known to be physically addictive with the exception of ketamine due to its withdrawal symptoms. People commonly experience unpleasant side effects while taking hallucinogens (specifically nausea and headaches) which reduces a person's desire to use them again.
- B. Possible short-term effects:** Psychedelic drugs may bring vivid visions of oneself, promote feelings of insightfulness of connection. Dissociative drugs alter a person's perception, typically making people feel disconnected from their body and environment. Physical effects include increased heart rate, nausea, intensified feelings and sensations, changes in perceptions of time, loss of appetited, dry mouth, panic, and paranoia.
- C. Possible long-term effects:** Long-term effects of hallucinogens are rare, but possible. Specifically people may develop persistent psychosis and Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD). Both disorders are continued experiences of visual disturbances or hallucinations within a few days or more than a year after drug use.

D. Effects of overdose: Overdoses are rarely associated with typical use of common psychedelic and dissociated drugs. Using psychedelic and dissociative drugs may be linked to dangerous behavior and injuries given the drugs effect on people's perceptions.

V. Narcotics/Opioids: Opioids are a class of natural, semi-synthetic, and synthetic drugs that include both prescriptions medications and illegal drugs. Examples of opioids are oxycodone, hydrocodone (Vicodin), morphine, codeine, fentanyl, and heroin.

A. Risk of Dependence: Opioids are addictive; there are three ways a person becomes addicted them. The first is through dependence. A person's body acclimates to functioning on the drug, and eventually the body is only able to function with the drug present. The second way a person becomes addicted is through experiencing withdrawals. Withdrawal symptoms occur when opioid is not present; a person may experience muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, chills, and diarrhea. And the last way addiction occurs is through tolerance. As someone uses an opioid, their body is less responsive to the drug so the person has to take larger amounts to feel the effects.

B. Possible short-term effects: The main effects of opioids are pain relief and feelings of happiness and relaxation. It may also include constipation, nausea and vomiting, headache, dizziness, and sleep problems. Taking too high of a dose can slow breathing to the point that oxygen is depleted to the brain, causing severe brain damage or death.

C. Possible long-term effects: Opioid use can cause cardiovascular changes like heart failure and cardiac arrest. Use of opioids can impair a person's immune system, make them more sensitive to pain, and is associated with mental disorders like depression and sexual dysfunction.

D. Effects of overdose: An opioid overdose is life threatening. Symptoms of an overdose are: unconsciousness, slow or shallow breathing, nails/lips/skin turning purple, constricted "pinpoint" pupils that do not react to direct light.

VI. Stimulants: Class of drugs that increase the activity of the central nervous system. Examples of stimulants include amphetamines, cocaine, MDMA, methamphetamine, synthetic cathinones (bath salts). These substances may be referred to as "uppers".

A. Risk of Dependence: Stimulants can be addictive, particularly due to tolerance. In order for the drug to have the desired effect a person must use more and more of the substance.

B. Possible short-term effects: Stimulants cause feelings of euphoria or a "rush". Typically the body will have high blood pressure and heart rate, dilated pupils, restlessness, muscle twitches, and tremors.

C. Possible long-term effects: People that use stimulants may experience weight loss, stroke, severe dental problems, skin sores, violent behavior, hallucinations, paranoia, and changes to their brain structure.

D. Effects of overdose: An overdose on stimulants is life threatening. Symptoms of a stimulants overdose are seizures/fitting/rigid, hyperthermia (overheating),

nausea and vomiting, rapid heart rate, chest pains, heart attack, hallucinations, and dilated pupils.

VII. Tobacco/Nicotine: Tobacco is a plant with leaves that are cured, aged, and then processed to make various tobacco products. The leaves contain a highly addictive active ingredient, nicotine.

- A. Risk of Dependence:** Nicotine is addictive. The withdrawal symptoms include irritability, craving, depression, anxiety, attention difficulties, sleep disturbances, increased appetite.
- B. Possible short-term effects:** People describe a “buzz” caused by a release of epinephrine. This release increases blood pressure, breathing, and heart rate. People describe feeling pleasure and relaxation.
- C. Possible long-term effects:** Cancer (specifically lung cancer when smoked and oral cancers when chewed), chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), heart disease, oral health problems, insomnia, and depression.
- D. Effects of overdose:** Nicotine overdose is typically called nicotine poisoning. Overdose symptoms occur in two phases stimulatory and depressive. Stimulatory is the early phase and typically occurs within 15-60 minutes. Symptoms include nausea and vomiting, dizziness, tremors, headache, increased heart rate, excessive salivation, rapid breathing. Depressive is the late phase which occurs 30 minutes to 4 hours after exposure. Symptoms include slowed heart rate, shallow breathing, respiratory failure, muscle weakness or paralysis, confusion, lethargy, or coma, and seizures.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

I. Prevention & Education

Health Promotion offers prevention and education programming on alcohol and drug use at CU Denver by utilizing a harm reduction approach. Health Promotion aims to teach students about drug and alcohol use to make informed decisions for themselves and their community. Additional programming and education are offered through the Auraria Health Center and the Student and Community Counseling Center. As mandated by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, this DAAPP report is distributed to all students, staff and faculty on an annual basis; and during every even year, a biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted. For more information concerning current programs, interventions, and policies, contact:

Student Wellness Center: healthpromo@ucdenver.edu 303-315-9355

II. Counseling & Treatment Resources

A. Students: Short-term alcohol and other drug counseling is available through the CU Denver Student and Community Counseling Center (303-315-7270) for Denver Students. The Auraria Health Center (303-615-9999) provides primary medical care, sexual health services, immunizations, mental health referrals, and substance use screening for Auraria Campus students. Services are available by appointment, and referrals for ongoing treatment or specialty care may be provided as appropriate.

B. Staff/Faculty: Campus services may refer students to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment if deemed appropriate. The University of Colorado Denver, through the State of Colorado State Employee Assistance Program offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. Below is an abbreviated list of services and treatment centers.

The list includes a brief summary of the agency name, services offered at various levels of treatment, and contact information.

Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs.

For a more comprehensive list of services students and employees are encouraged to visit the following website: <https://rmcrisispartners.org/>.

Treatment Center	Service Description	Contact Information
ACI Counseling Services	Outpatient offender programs, relapse prevention, groups and classes. Serve adults, children, and adolescents.	1301 East 58th Ave., Unit F. Denver, Colorado 80216 (720) 641-9627
Addiction Research and Treatment Services (ARTS)	Inpatient and outpatient substance abuse treatment with specialized programs for adolescents, men, women, and the offender population. ARTS is on the cutting edge of scientific research, medical education, and clinical care for the purpose of reducing death and dying from addictive disorders.	13001 E. 17th Place, Building 500, Campus Box C290, Aurora, CO 80045 (303) 336-1600 Artstreatment.com
CeDAR	Detoxification and stabilization, addiction psychiatry, recovery management and support, counseling, integrated addiction medicine and primary care, residential and day treatment.	1693 N. Quentin St. Aurora, CO 80045 (720) 848-3000 Cedarcolorado.org
Centennial Peaks Hospital	Adult psychiatric services, chemical dependency services, dual diagnosis, intensive outpatient, electroconvulsive therapy, inpatient detoxification.	2255 S. 88th St. Louisville, CO 80027 (303) 673-9990 Centennialparks.com
West Pines (Chemical Dependency and Behavioral Health)	Residential treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, addiction aftercare, medical detoxification, integrated treatment for people with co-occurring diagnoses.	3400 N. Lutheran Pkwy. Wheat Ridge, CO 80033 (303) 467- 4000 Westpinesrecovery.org

III. On-Campus Resources

CU Denver and Auraria Resources	
Office	Contact Information
Student and Community Counseling Center	303-315-7270 Tivoli 454
Auraria Recovery Community	Recovercommunityinfo@gmail.com
Auraria Health Center	303-556-2525 Plaza Building
Auraria Campus Police Department	303-556-5000, textline: 20-593-TIPS (8477) Administration Building 110
Office of Case Management	303-315-7306 Student Commons 2007 shareaconcern@ucdenver.edu
Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards	303-315-7311 Student Commons 2007 studentconduct@ucdenver.edu
Colorado State Employee Assistance Program (C-SEAP)	303-866-4314 Cseap.colorado.gov
Wellness & Recreation Services	303-315-9355 Ucdenver.edu/wellness

IV. Off-Campus Resources

Denver and State of Colorado Resources	
Office	Contact Information
Denver Police Department	Emergency: 911 Non-Emergency: 720-913-2000
Denver Sheriff's Department	720-337-0400
Colorado Crisis Centers	1-844-493-8255
Denver Health	303-436-6000 Denverhealth.org
Peer Assistance Services	303-369-0039 Peerassistanceservices.org
Colorado Physician Health Program (CPHP)	303-860-0122 Cphp.org

Disciplinary Sanctions

I. University Imposed Sanctions for Students

Students that are alleged to have engaged in misconduct, related to drugs or alcohol, are eligible for one of three resolution processes: Restorative Justice, the Formal Conduct Process, or the Dismissal Process. In each of these processes student will volunteer to, or be required to, complete action items (sanctions) if found responsible for the violation.

Sanctions are based on a consideration of the totality of the information in a particular case including, but not limited to, the individual student's prior conduct history, mitigating and aggravating factors, the severity of the violation, and the impact on individuals or the Campus and greater community.

The following are the various types of sanctions. Students may be sanctioned to any combination of these.

A. Advocacy: Sanctions that may seem to be disconnected to the Prohibited Student Behavior but are intended to help the student be successful at CU Denver.

Typical Advocacy Sanctions include:

1. Referral to Alcohol or Drug substance use counselor for assessment.
2. Request for student to research Drug or Alcohol resources available to them.
3. Referral to Student and Community Counseling Center for support.

B. Educational: Sanctions that aim to help a student learn information about a specific topic or to show their self-reflection, including, but not limited to, reflection or research papers, and educational courses about alcohol and marijuana.

Typical Educational Sanctions include:

1. Required attendance of the CU Denver Alcohol and/or Marijuana Course.
2. Completion of the relevant Institute for Specialized Alternative Education (ISAE)'s Alcohol and/or Marijuana Course.
3. Completion of the 3rd Millennium Curriculum's "Under the Influence" Course (related to alcohol) or the "THC 101" Course (related to marijuana).
4. Reflection paper related to decision making.
5. Reflection paper following the attendance or completion of a required course.
6. For students of the age of 21, a reflection paper related to harm reduction practices they may use in the future.
7. Create a material to share with other students to raise awareness about the dangers of drugs and alcohol.
8. Watch an educational video about alcohol or marijuana and submit a reflection paper.

C. Disciplinary: Sanctions that acknowledge that the behavior does not meet community expectations, or that provide boundaries to help prevent the behavior from occurring again in the future.

Disciplinary Sanctions include:

- A. Loss of Financial Aid eligibility¹⁴
- B. Housing and Dining Contract Termination
- C. Student Employee Termination (pg. 28 Student Employee Handbook)
- D. Class Removal
- E. Disciplinary Warning
- F. Disciplinary Probation
- G. Disciplinary Probation with Loss of Good Standing
- H. Suspension
- I. Campus Exclusion
- J. Expulsion

II. University Imposed Sanctions for Employees

It is a violation of CU Denver's Code of Conduct for any employee to jeopardize the operation or interests of the University through the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, or distribution of alcohol or drugs. Some departments have adopted reasonable suspicion policies that may include additional provisions regarding the possession or use of drugs or alcohol in the workplace. Sanctions for employees who are found to be in violation may include discipline up to and including termination of employment. Compliance with CU Denver's policies and State and Federal laws is a condition of employment for all employees (published by CU Boulder¹⁵).

¹⁴ <https://www.ucdenver.edu/student-finances/financial-aid/help-resources/faq#ac-is-it-true-that-drug-convictions-might-affect-my-ability-to-get-federal-student-aid-8>

¹⁵ <https://www.colorado.edu/hr/alcohol-drugs-guidelines>