

## Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Acts Amendments of 1987, Public Law 101-226, requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any Federal Program, an institution of higher education must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. This Federal mandate coincides with the strong desire of the Arizona Christian University administration to maintain a campus free from alcohol, illegal drugs or substances, and the misuse of legal drugs or substances.

### Alcohol<sup>1</sup>

The ACU campus is a dry campus, and it is expected that its underage students will not engage in behavior that includes alcohol consumption. Possession or use of alcoholic beverages in University owned or operated facilities, during University sponsored academic, athletic, or University trips (conferences, mission trips, athletic competitions or any trip in conjunction with Arizona Christian University), and during University sponsored activities, is prohibited, no matter what the age of the student. Contributing to the consumption of alcohol or knowing about alcohol use by underage students at any time, any place is expressly prohibited. Alcoholic beverage containers (beer bottles, bear cans, wine bottles, and hard alcohol bottles), posters, and other items promoting and advertising alcoholic beverages may not be displayed in residence halls, or any other setting on campus.

Students violating any part of this policy may be subject to the disciplinary process as expressed in the Student Conduct Process outlined in this handbook, as well as subject to local, state, or federal authorities for prosecution. Intoxication of any student, regardless of age at any time, on campus property either owned or operated, or at any time off-campus will result in disciplinary sanctions.

Of-age students are allowed to use their discretion as to whether alcohol use will be a part of their lives in off-campus settings. It is the University's hope that students will weigh this decision and pray earnestly about it, processing how alcohol use will affect their ministry and calling on their life. The University, however, will not tolerate underage drinking of any kind, and of age students found in an environment where underage drinking is present will be entered into the discipline process at the appropriate level. In this sense, the University is asking that its of-age students' role model the inappropriateness of underage drinking by confronting students in situations where illegal behavior is occurring. The University will not tolerate students, whether of legal drinking age or not, supplying alcohol to minors, contributing to an atmosphere where underage drinking can occur, or serving as the conduit to procure alcohol for minors. In addition students who are of legal drinking age and are found accountable for "knowledge of a violation of University policy" may face a higher sanction than those students under the legal drinking age.

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<sup>1</sup> Elements of this policy were reprinted and adapted with permission from Colorado Christian University granted on March 7, 2017.

Students who find that they are struggling with alcohol, its use, and its role in their lives, are encouraged to come forward on their own will with no threat of disciplinary action, but instead will receive help, guidance, and love.

### Potential Sanctions (Alcohol)

The University's response to alcohol violations can vary based on the severity and repetition of the violation(s). In general, a student's third alcohol violation for consumption, possession, or paraphernalia will result in separation from the university in the form of suspension. Students participating in distributing alcohol may be separated from the university on the first violation. For more information of potential sanctions, see the Student Conduct Process section.

### **Illegal Drugs and Other Substances<sup>2</sup>**

This section describes the University's policy regarding the sale, manufacture, distribution, possession and use of illegal drugs on or off University property or at University-sponsored events or programs in accordance with federal, state and local laws. Examples of violations include:

- Misuse of over-the-counter drugs.
- Misuse or sharing of prescription drugs.
- Possessing, using, being under the influence of, distributing, or manufacturing any form of illegal drug.
- Possessing paraphernalia (i.e., rolling papers, pipes, bongs, etc.) for intended or implied use of any form of illegal drug.
- Possessing paraphernalia that contains or appears to contain illegal drug residue.
- Purchasing or passing illegal drugs from one person to another.
- Using mail services to purchase, pass, or distribute illegal drugs.

As a part of the campus commitment to be drug free, the University upholds all laws against distribution, use, knowing about, and possession of any controlled substance on- or off-campus, in University operated facilities and at University events or activities. Students engaging in activity, which include the presence of illegal drugs or the abuse of legal prescription drugs in any way on campus, or at any time in the off-campus community, will be dealt with swiftly and quickly. It is the University's solid belief that illegal drugs of any kind are wholly inappropriate in the lives of its students. The University will cooperate fully with local and federal authorities when dealing in situations involving them. It is the University's hope that any student who finds himself or herself faced in a situation where drugs are being used will immediately leave the situation or call the appropriate authorities.

In addition to illegal drugs, students are prohibited from using prescriptions that are not prescribed to that individual and substances that are meant to illicit a feeling of being "buzzed", high or intoxicated. The use of any substance to alter one's personality, behavior, physical or emotional state or to enhance academic or athletic performance is strictly forbidden. Violators of this policy will be subject to disciplinary sanctions as outlined in the standards of conduct section of this handbook. Students who find themselves in a dependence situation involving drugs are

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encouraged to come forward to any faculty or staff member on their own with no threat of disciplinary action and a promise of help, assistance, and love.

### **Medical Marijuana**

Although Arizona state law permits the use of medical marijuana (i.e., use by persons possessing lawfully issued medical marijuana cards), federal laws prohibit marijuana use, possession, and/or cultivation at educational institutions and on the premises of other recipients of federal funds. The use, possession, or cultivation of marijuana for medical purposes is therefore not allowed in any Arizona Christian University housing or any other Arizona Christian University property; nor is it allowed at any University related event or activity on or off campus. Sanctions for violations related to marijuana will be consistent with all other illegal drugs and substances.

### Potential Sanctions (Illegal Drugs and Substances)

First violations related to illegal drugs and substances, in particular possession, use, and paraphernalia, is grounds for suspension and/or expulsion and other sanctions. The manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs or substances is grounds for expulsion on the first violation. For more information of potential sanctions, see the Student Conduct Process section.

### **Drug Testing and Searches**

The University exercises its right to require drug testing of any and all students at any time, and also students suspected of drug use, and as a potential sanction for previous drug use. Searches of students, their rooms, possessions, and automobiles will be conducted if reasonable cause exists to suspect possession of illegal drugs or substances and/or alcohol. Refusal of a drug screen will be considered grounds for suspension. In the event a drug test is required, the student will be charged for this screening process. Students who fail a drug test will be subject to escalated sanctions, including disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion.

Note: Alcohol and Illegal Drugs or Substances may be turned over to local law enforcement, who may elect to pursue criminal charges separate from ACU's Student Conduct Process.

### **Concerned Student Clause**

Arizona Christian University realizes that this Alcohol and Substance Abuse Policy may discourage students who are under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drugs or substances from seeking medical or other professional attention for fellow students that are impaired by or under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drugs and substances. In order to promote the health and welfare of the ACU community, ACU has established a "Concerned Student Clause" that will not subject Concerned Students to the standard Student Conduct Process, unless the situation puts the health and safety of the University community in substantial jeopardy. Following the incident, Concerned Students will still be required to meet with Student Development staff to discuss the incident. The Concerned Student may still receive some consequences for their involvement in the incident, but will not be placed on probation, suspended, or expelled. Information pertaining to a Concerned Student's involvement will be kept for internal, University purposes, but will not go on their official University record or be shared with external parties. Permitted under FERPA, parents or guardians of students under the age of 21 found responsible in incidents involving alcohol and/or illegal drugs or substance incidents will be notified via letter.

## **Alcohol and Substance Abuse Notification Policy**

According to the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), educational institutions are permitted to notify parents or guardians of students under the age of 21 found responsible in incidents violating federal, state, or local laws or institutional policies related to alcohol and/or illegal drugs or substances.

Arizona Christian University understands that parents and guardians play a vital role in student success and works to involve parents and guardians in situations related to alcohol and/or illegal drugs and substances. Parents or guardians of students under 21 may be notified in the following situations:

1. A student is found responsible for violating federal, state, or local laws pertaining to alcohol and/or illegal drug and substances.
2. A student is found responsible through the Student Conduct Process of violating University policy related to alcohol and/or illegal drug and substances.
3. A student is sent to a medical facility to receive treatment for alcohol and/or illegal drug and substance abuse.
4. A student inflicts harm to him/herself or others while under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drug and substances.
5. A student is found responsible for vandalism while under the influence of alcohol and/or illegal drug and substances.
6. Other situations deemed appropriate by the Dean of Students.

## **Health Risks<sup>3,4</sup>**

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, this section provides students with information on the potential health risks associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs or substances.

### Tobacco and Nicotine

Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic, and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Thirty percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy also poses risks, such as spontaneous abortion, pre-term birth, and low birth weights. Fetal and infant deaths are more likely to occur when the pregnant woman is a smoker. Nicotine is both psychologically and physically addictive.

### Alcohol

Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, and loss of memory and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Dept. of Education (1989). What Works: Schools Without Drugs. (Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, 1989), pp 61-72.

<sup>4</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA Capsules, (Rockville, MD: Press Office of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1986).

such as the brain and the liver. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

#### Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long term use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

#### Inhalants (Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons)

Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

#### Cocaine (Crack)

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

#### Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice)

Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

#### Depressants (Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers)

Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory

depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

#### Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

#### Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

#### Designer Drugs (Analog of Fenatyl, Analog of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy Analog of PCP)

Many "designer drugs" are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analog of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analog of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

#### Anabolic Steroids

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardio-vascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as "road rage", and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

#### **Legal Sanctions**

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, this section provides students with information on the potential legal sanctions associated with alcohol, tobacco, and/or illegal drugs or substances.

#### Arizona State Criminal Drug Penalties

Marijuana (A.R.S. § 13-3405)
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Possession, use, production, sale or transportation of marijuana		
Quantity	Activity	Penalty
Less than 2 lbs.	Possession or Use	Class 6 felony
2-4 lbs.	Possession or Use	Class 5 felony
4+ lbs.	Possession or Use	Class 4 felony
Less than 2 lbs.	Possession for Sale	Class 4 felony
2-4 lbs.	Possession for Sale	Class 3 felony
4+ lbs.	Possession for Sale	Class 2 felony
Less than 2 lbs.	Transport, Import	Class 3 felony
2+ lbs.	Transport, Import	Class 2 felony

Peyote (A.R.S. § 13-3402)	
Possession and sale of peyote; classification	
Activity	Penalty
Possession, Sale, Transfer	Class 6 felony

Narcotic Drugs* (A.R.S. § 13-3408) – any amount	
*as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401 includes (among others) Cannabis, Cocaine leaves, Fentanyl, Opium, Codeine, Heroin	
Possession or use	Class 4 felony
Possession of equipment/chemicals to manufacture	Class 3 felony
Possession for sale	Class 2 felony
Manufacture	Class 2 felony
Administer	Class 2 felony
Obtain by fraud	Class 3 felony
Transport, import	Class 2 felony

Dangerous Drugs* (A.R.S. § 13-3407) – any amount	
*as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401(6), include (among others) LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Barbiturate.	
Possession or use	Class 4 felony
Possession for sale	Class 2 felony
Possession of equipment to manufacture	Class 3 felony
Manufacture	Class 2 felony
Administer	Class 2 felony
Obtain by fraud	Class 3 felony
Transport, import	Class 2 felony

Sentence for Convictions (A.R.S. § 13-701)	
Subject to more severe penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders A.R.S. § 13-604, offenses involving or using minors, A.R.S. § 13-4309 and other aggravating circumstances as set for in A.R.S. § 13-702, the following terms of imprisonment shall follow a conviction for a first offense:	
Class 2 felony	5 years
Class 3 felony	3.5 years
Class 4 felony	2.5 years
Class 5 felony	1.5 years
Class 6 felony	1 year
Conviction and probation may also include monetary fines, mandatory drug testing and community service. Penalties will be increased for violations that occur in drug-free school zones (A.R.S. § 13-3411)	

## Federal Criminal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalties
II	Cocaine 500-4999 gms mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual</p>	Cocaine 5 kgs or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 gms mixture		Cocaine Base 280 gms or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40 - 399 gms mixture		Fentanyl <b>400 gms or more mixture</b>	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10 - 99 gms mixture		Fentanyl Analogue <b>100 gms or more mixture</b>	
I	Heroin 100 - 999 gms mixture		Heroin <b>1 kg or more mixture</b>	
I	LSD 1 – 9 gms mixture		LSD <b>10 gms or more mixture</b>	
II	Methamphetamine 5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		Methamphetamine <b>50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture</b>	
II	PCP 10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture		PCP <b>100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture</b>	
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances		First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid		Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram				
Any Amount of Other Schedule III Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.</p>		
Any Amount of Schedule V Drugs		<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>		
Source: <a href="http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp_chart1.pdf">http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp_chart1.pdf</a> . Retrieved February 3, 2017.				

## Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances



Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: 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 \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.  Second Offense: Not less than 20 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 100-999 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 100-999 marijuana plants	First Offense: 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 \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.  Second Offense: 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 50-99 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 50-99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.  Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1-49 marijuana plants	
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.  Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	
Source: <a href="https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp_chart2.pdf">https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp_chart2.pdf</a> . Retrieved February 3, 2017.	

### Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, this section provides students with information on programs that can provide help or assistance to those struggling with alcohol and/or illegal drug or substance abuse.

Arizona Christian University is committed to helping students seek confidential, professional assistance for matters involving alcohol and/or illegal drug or substance abuse. All ACU student can partake in ACU provided Counseling Services free of charge, as well as speak with staff in the Student Development Division.

Educational information regarding alcohol and drug abuse can be found through Arizona Christian University's counseling services. Additional resources and prevention information can be found on our Campus Safety website:

<http://arizonachristian.edu/campussafety/victim-resources/>.

Counseling referrals are available to both students and staff. Counseling and treatment programs are confidential. All students and employees are encouraged to participate in drug awareness education offered through University's counseling services.

ACU recognizes alcohol, drug and chemical dependency as illnesses and as a major health concern. Counseling and referrals are available for students through Student Development 602-489-5300 x3501 or the On-Site Counseling Center at [counselingcenter@arizonachristian.edu](mailto:counselingcenter@arizonachristian.edu).

Additional resources can be found on our Campus Safety website  
<http://arizonachristian.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Alcohol-Resources-and-Prevention.pdf>

In addition to these campus-based programs and offices, students may also contact outside resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Alcoholics Anonymous 602-957-7457

Narcotics Anonymous 1-800-677-1462