



Idaho State
University

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)

2026-2027 Academic Year

Student and Employee Annual Notification

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and
Communities Act

Table of Contents

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program, 2026-2027	2
Standards of Conduct	2
Student Code of Conduct	3
Drug and Alcohol Testing for Student Athletes Policy	5
Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy	6
Federal Legal Sanctions for Drugs and Alcohol	7
Federal Sanctions for Illicit Drugs	7
Federal Alcohol Sanctions	8
Federal Financial Aid Eligibility and Criminal Convictions	8
State Legal Sanctions	9
State of Idaho Sanctions for Illicit Drugs	9
State of Alaska Sanctions for Illicit Drugs	10
State of Idaho Sanctions for Alcohol Offenses	10
State of Alaska Sanctions for Alcohol Offenses	11
City Legal Sanctions For Drug and Alcohol Offenses	12
Pocatello City Code	12
Idaho Falls City Code	13
Meridian City Code	13
Twin Falls City Code	14
Caldwell City Code	14
Anchorage, Alaska City Code	15
Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse	15
Alcohol	15
Marijuana	16
MDMA (often referred to as “ecstasy” or “molly”)	17
Methamphetamine	17
Fentanyl and Heroin	18
Prescription Opioids	18
Specific Dangers from Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs	19
Drug and Alcohol Resources or Programs	20
Drug and Alcohol Counseling	20
Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation	21
Drug and Alcohol Re-Entry Programs	21
Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Education	22



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program, 2026-2027

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989 (Public Law 101-226, 20 U.S.C. § 1011) requires Idaho State University to develop and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school properties or as a part of any of its activities. This requirement exists as a condition of receiving federal funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program.

The University community, including all students enrolled in any course for which academic credit may be earned and all employees, must receive annual written notification regarding Idaho State University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program, which includes:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on University property or as part of any University activities.
- A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs.
- A description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs that are available to students and employees.
- A clear statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violation of the standards of conduct.

Idaho State University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program information is posted on the ISU website at isu.edu/ogc/compliance/. The University distributes a mass email with a link to the PDF and a summary of its contents to all students enrolled in one or more credits and all employees once every Fall semester and in subsequent semesters as needed to ensure each student and employee receives the notification as they join the campus community.

The University conducts a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes as needed, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions described in the program are consistently enforced.

Standards of Conduct

Idaho State University is committed to providing an environment where learning and scholarship can flourish. The University complies with local, state, and federal laws regarding the sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages and the unlawful manufacture, possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or controlled substances on University property or as part of University activities. Accordingly, Idaho State University enforces state and federal laws and related University policies, including those prohibiting the following activities on campus and at institution-related activities:

1. Providing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 years of age.



2. Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21 years of age.
3. Distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or controlled substances.

The possession, consumption, sale, and service of alcoholic beverages are generally prohibited on Idaho State University property, except as permitted by applicable law and State Board of Education policy. To ensure that alcohol is used responsibly within the University's academic and social environment, the [Idaho State Board of Education Policy, Section I.J.2](#), and the University's [Alcoholic Beverage Permitting](#) policy (ISUPP 1040) set forth the requirements and exceptions. In accordance with these policies, the University President, or a designee, may grant an Alcoholic Beverage Permit authorizing the possession, consumption, sale, or service of alcoholic beverages at events held on campus and at properties owned, leased, or controlled by the University.

Permitted events must comply with applicable University policy and federal, state, and local law, including requirements concerning legal drinking age, responsible service, designated event locations, and control of the area in which alcohol is permitted. Only persons of lawful drinking age may possess or consume alcoholic beverages at a permitted event. Under no circumstance may any person bring their own alcoholic beverages to a University-owned, leased, or controlled property unless officially permitted, authorized, and legally served in accordance with the policy.

Idaho State University strives to provide a space for individuals to make safe decisions regarding alcohol and other drugs and is dedicated to fairly imposing disciplinary sanctions befitting the violation of local, state, and federal laws and ISU policies that do not support this effort. Idaho State can and will impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of the ISU policies described in the sections below. The use of, or addiction to, alcohol or other controlled substances is not an excuse for violations of the Student Code of Conduct or employee expectations and will not be a mitigating factor in applying appropriate disciplinary sanctions for such violations. Idaho State strongly encourages students and employees to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse problems before such behavior results in an arrest and/or disciplinary action, which might result in their separation from the institution. Help is available for students and employees dependent on or abusing alcohol or other drugs, and more information can be found in the Available Drug and Alcohol Resources or Programs section below.

The following sections outline specific policies that the University has adopted regarding the use, misuse, and abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and applicable sanctions for violations of ISU policy. These policies apply to all students taking one or more credits at ISU and all University employees, as well as to all on-campus activities and ISU-sponsored off-campus activities or groups considered to be sponsored by ISU.

Student Code of Conduct

The [Student Code of Conduct](#), ISUPP 5000, applies to students defined as all persons taking courses at the University, either full-time or part-time, pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies, whether degree- or non-degree-seeking, and continuing education classes or special programs. It also applies to persons who withdraw after allegedly violating the Student Code of Conduct, who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but have a continuing relationship with the University, or who have submitted an application for admission and are considered students. Additionally, the Student Code of Conduct applies to conduct that occurs on University premises at all locations and centers, at university-



sponsored activities, and off-campus conduct that adversely affects the University community or the pursuit of its objective on a case-by-case basis.

The University encourages students to approach personal decision-making with the following expectations and principles. The following behaviors are considered violations of the Student Code of Conduct rules and regulations:

- **Alcohol:** Illegal or unauthorized procurement, consumption, use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstances, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to persons under twenty-one (21) years of age.
 - Consumption and possession of alcohol are prohibited in general use areas and all University residence halls. General use areas include all University-owned, leased, or operated facilities, and campus grounds.
 - Consumption and possession of alcohol, by anyone of legal age (21 or older) is only authorized in the University apartments and other areas designated by the President with the approval of the State Board of Education.
 - Distribution of alcohol to persons under twenty-one (21) years of age is prohibited.
 - Possession and consumption of alcohol by persons under twenty-one (21) years of age is prohibited. Persons under twenty-one (21) years of age in the presence of alcohol in University residence halls may be found in violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
 - Possession and consumption of alcohol in areas that are designated as “alcohol free” is prohibited.
 - Sale of alcohol, unless authorized by the State Board of Education and with the appropriate licenses and permits, is prohibited.
 - It is prohibited for anyone of legal drinking age (21 or older) to consume alcohol in University residential facilities, in the presence of a minor or person under twenty-one (21) years of age, unless that minor is a roommate, spouse, or dependent.
- **Drugs:** The manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or sale (whether attempted or completed) of controlled substances identified in federal/state law or regulation as prohibited. The misuse, sale, or distribution of prescription medication; the misuse of over-the-counter medication; and possession of drug paraphernalia (including but not limited to: rolling papers, pipes, bongs, roach clips, and vials), regardless of whether it is purchased or handmade, is also prohibited. Being in the presence of and having knowledge of an illegal substance in a University residence is also prohibited.
- **Violations of University Policy or Law:** Violating any University policy, rule, regulation, requirement, directive, standards, or contract, whether published electronically or in hard copy, and/or violating any local, state, or federal law may be considered a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and may be processed as a Conduct case.

Sanctions to individual students include sanctions and restorative outcomes that endeavor to preserve individual and institutional integrity, help students to learn from their mistakes, repair harm, and maintain the safety of the students involved as well as members of the University community. In determining sanction(s), the student’s demeanor; past conduct record; the nature of the violation; the severity of any damage, disruption, injury, or harm resulting from it; and other factors may be considered. Sanctions fall



into three categories and may be imposed, singly or in combination, upon any student found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct:

- Educational Sanctions may include but are not limited to: work assignments, essays, apology letters, service to the University or community, online educational modules, workshops, behavioral contracts, and mediations.
- University Status Sanctions may include, but are not limited to: written warning; University and/or Housing probation, suspension, or expulsion; loss of privileges (may include access to locations, participation in programs, status in organizations, no contact orders, etc.); revocation of admission and/or degree; and withholding of a degree.
- Restitution Sanctions may include but are not limited to: compensation for loss or damage. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement. The University may add financial penalties to the Student's ISU financial account.

A registered student organization is offered the privilege to conduct its activities at the University, subject to its compliance with the Student Code of Conduct. Accordingly, the University has discretion to impose upon any registered student organization any one or more of the following sanctions:

- Each sanction described above.
- Loss of applicable University-related privilege during any time period that the University specifies.
- Permanent loss of either University registration or any other applicable University-related privilege.

ISUPP 5000 Student Code of Conduct defines these sanctions and provides additional information about the conduct process.

The University may institute conduct proceedings against a student charged with conduct that potentially violates both criminal law and the Student Code of Conduct. Conduct proceedings may be carried out before, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings at the discretion of the Conduct Administrator in consultation with the Vice President for Student Affairs and General Counsel. Determinations made, or sanctions imposed under the Student Code of Conduct may not be subject to change because criminal charges arising out of the same facts were dismissed, reduced, or resolved in favor of or against the criminal law defendant.

Drug and Alcohol Testing for Student Athletes Policy

In addition to Idaho State University's general standards of conduct governing drugs and alcohol, the University maintains a separate drug and alcohol testing program applicable to student athletes. The University's [**Drug and Alcohol Testing for Student Athletes**](#) policy ISUPP 8190 establishes requirements intended to deter the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and performance-enhancing substances by student athletes and to promote drug-free and healthful lifestyles to the community through its athletic program.

Student athletes are subject to testing, education, and other requirements established by ISUPP 8190 and applicable intercollegiate athletics rules. The policy establishes circumstances under which testing may occur, including random testing and testing based upon documented reasonable suspicion or a previous positive test, as specified in the policy.



Student athletes are also subject to the University's general standards of conduct and applicable federal, state, and local laws concerning drugs and alcohol. A violation of the student-athlete drug and alcohol testing policy may result in consequences under that policy and may also result in University disciplinary action or other consequences when the conduct violates University policy or applicable law.

Students who are not student-athletes are not subject to drug testing as part of ISU's official sanctions for drug and alcohol violations, but drug testing may be a program requirement in certain areas. The student-athlete drug and alcohol testing program is an institutional athletics policy and should not be construed as a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy

The **Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace** policy, ISUPP 3180, applies to employees defined as any faculty, staff, or student receiving a salary, wages, or other compensation from the University. The workplace is defined as the University's physical boundaries and all University-owned or controlled property, vehicles, and facilities. It includes all Idaho State premises where University activities are conducted and the locations where employees officially represent the University. All employees must report to work or perform job duties free from being impaired due to on- or off-duty use of alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs.

The following behaviors are considered violations of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy and are actionable under the policy:

- The unlawful or unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol in the workplace;
- An employee who is impaired in the workplace from drug and/or alcohol use;
- A conviction based upon conduct occurring in the traditional workplace or where the employee is representing the University in an official capacity which negatively impacts the employee's work at the University; or
- An employee's failure to report the employee's charge or conviction, as required below:
 - All employees who receive a charge or conviction related to alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs must notify their supervisor within two business days of the charge or conviction. A supervisor notified of an employee's charge or conviction must notify the Human Resources Office and their respective management team so that proper action can be considered as outlined in Section V.D.1 of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy.
 - Additionally, the Human Resources Office and any supervisor who is notified of an employee working under a grant or contract who received a drug conviction at the workplace must report the conviction to the Office of the Vice President for Research, which will notify the appropriate federal Agency, if applicable.

Employees who violate the Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy may be subject to criminal prosecution, disciplinary action taken by the University, and professional sanctions. Outcomes for violations of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy may be corrective or disciplinary, depending on the severity of the violation. The University will manage disciplinary action for employee violations of the



policy on a case-by-case basis, following the policies and procedures applicable to faculty, staff, or students. Disciplinary action may include but is not limited to management consultation and corrective or disciplinary action, such as suspension without pay, involuntary demotion or transfer, and termination of employment. Additional information is available in ISUPP 3180 Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy.

Employees who violate the Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy may face loss of professional licensure or certification and sanctions from professional governing boards, where applicable, which may result in an inability to work in certain fields. Additionally, employees may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal, state, and local laws that specify fines or imprisonment for violating any drug law, or where the use of drugs or alcohol was found to be a contributing factor in a law violation. Arrest and prosecution for alleged violation of criminal law or city ordinances may result from the same incident for which ISU imposes disciplinary sanctions.

Federal Legal Sanctions for Drugs and Alcohol

The federal sanctions or consequences described in this section are separate from criminal penalties imposed by state or local law and from sanctions imposed under Idaho State University policies. Federal penalties can include substantial fines and imprisonment, including mandatory minimum and lengthy maximum terms for certain trafficking offenses.

It is important to note that the following information is not an exhaustive list and is not intended to constitute a complete statement of every federal offense or penalty that may apply.

Federal Sanctions for Illicit Drugs

The Controlled Substances Act is a federal statute that places all substances regulated under federal law into one of five categories called schedules. Placement on a schedule is based on whether it has a legitimate use in medical treatment, its potential for abuse, and the likelihood of its abuse leading to dependence. The schedules are listed in order from most to least dangerous. For more information and the most up-to-date scheduling information, visit the United States Drug Enforcement Administration's website at [dea.gov/drug-information/drug-scheduling](https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-scheduling).

The federal Controlled Substances Act prohibits the unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensing, and possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances. Federal law also prohibits the knowing or intentional possession of controlled substances unless authorized by law, including possession pursuant to a valid prescription or order. Violations under 21 U.S.C. Section 841 may result in criminal prosecution, imprisonment, substantial fines, supervised release, and other penalties.

The severity of the penalty depends on factors including the type and quantity of controlled substance, the nature of the conduct, the location of the offense, whether the offense involved a protected person or location, and the individual's prior criminal history. For example, certain Schedule I or II controlled substance offenses can carry imprisonment of up to 20 years, with substantially greater penalties when death or serious bodily injury results or when the defendant has qualifying prior convictions. Certain



large-quantity trafficking offenses carry mandatory minimum terms of 5, 10, or 20 years and can result in life imprisonment.

Federal law separately prohibits knowing or intentional simple possession of a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained with a valid prescription or is otherwise authorized. Under 21 U.S.C. Section 844, a first federal offense may be punishable by up to 1 year imprisonment and a minimum \$1,000 fine, with increased penalties for repeat convictions. Federal law also authorizes a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for possession of certain small personal-use amounts of controlled substances under 21 U.S.C. Section 844a.

Federal penalties for manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to distribute controlled substances vary substantially by substance and quantity under 21 U.S.C. Section 841. The federal sanctions can include mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment and imprisonment for periods extending to life for certain serious offenses. Enhanced penalties may apply when specified quantities are involved, when death or serious bodily injury results, or when the offender has qualifying prior convictions.

Federal Alcohol Sanctions

Federal law does not generally prohibit an adult from possessing or consuming alcohol. However, federal law establishes a national minimum drinking age policy through 23 U.S.C. Section 158. The statute also regulates particular alcohol-related conduct and provides for enforcement of applicable state law in certain federal jurisdictions. State and local laws therefore provide the primary criminal sanctions for unlawful possession, consumption, furnishing, sale, or distribution of alcohol by students and employees at Idaho State University's campuses.

Alcohol- or drug-impaired operation of a motor vehicle or other conveyance may result in federal, state, or local criminal penalties depending upon the location and applicable law. According to 18 U.S.C. Section 13, conduct occurring within federal jurisdiction may also be subject to federal sanctions in addition to applicable state penalties.

Federal Financial Aid Eligibility and Criminal Convictions

A student's criminal conviction does not, by itself, generally prevent the student from receiving federal student financial aid. Federal law and the U.S. Department of Education regulations establish specific eligibility rules for students with criminal convictions.

A drug conviction for the possession or sale of a controlled substance no longer automatically suspends a student's eligibility for federal student aid. The FAFSA Simplification Act, which took effect on July 1, 2023, eliminated the prior federal student aid suspension associated with drug convictions. Accordingly, a student with a drug conviction may remain eligible for federal student aid if the student satisfies the other applicable Title IV eligibility requirements.

The federal government does, however, maintain a separate drug-abuse hold process. Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, a federal or state court may, in certain circumstances, enter a judgment denying specified federal benefits to an individual convicted of drug trafficking or possession. Students subject



to such a federal drug-abuse hold may be denied certain federal benefits, including federal student aid, for the period specified by the court. This court-imposed restriction on federal benefits is separate from the former Title IV drug-conviction suspension, which has been eliminated.

An alcohol-related conviction by itself does not create a general federal Title IV student aid suspension comparable to the former drug-conviction rule. A student with an alcohol-related conviction may remain eligible for federal student aid if the student satisfies all other applicable federal eligibility requirements, but other state, institutional, or program-specific eligibility requirements may still apply.

State Legal Sanctions

The following summarizes significant Idaho and Alaska state laws concerning the unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol, illicit drugs, and controlled substances. This information is not an exhaustive list of all applicable offenses or legal sanctions under Idaho or Alaska law.

Both Idaho and Alaska law contain limited protection from prosecution for certain controlled substance offenses when a person seeks or requires medical assistance for a drug-related medical emergency or overdose. The legal protections outlined in Idaho Code Section 37-2739C and Alaska Statute Section 11.71.311 apply only if the evidence of the offense was obtained because of the emergency or need for assistance. Applicable law limits these protections and does not provide blanket immunity from criminal prosecution, University disciplinary action, or other consequences.

State of Idaho Sanctions for Illicit Drugs

Idaho law prohibits the unauthorized possession, manufacture, delivery, or distribution of controlled substances. Idaho Code Section 37-2732(c) makes it unlawful to possess a controlled substance unless it was obtained with a valid prescription or otherwise authorized by law. Possession of a Schedule I narcotic drug or a Schedule II controlled substance is a felony punishable by up to 7 years of imprisonment, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both. Possession of LSD is a felony punishable by up to 3 years of imprisonment, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. Possession of other Schedule I nonnarcotic substances and Schedule III-VI controlled substances is generally a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year of imprisonment, a \$1,000 fine, or both.

For manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver under Idaho Code Section 37-2732(a), penalties can be substantially higher. For example, manufacturing or delivering a Schedule I narcotic drug or Schedule II controlled substance can result in a felony punishable by up to life imprisonment, a fine up to \$25,000, or both. Penalties for other controlled substances vary by schedule and may include imprisonment of up to 5 years, 3 years, or 1 year and fines of up to \$15,000, \$10,000, or \$5,000, respectively. Idaho also has additional enhanced penalties for distributing controlled substances to persons under 18 and for manufacturing or delivering controlled substances where children are present.

Under Idaho Code section 37-2732D, trafficking in fentanyl is a serious felony that applies if a person knowingly manufactures, delivers, brings into Idaho, or possesses 4 or more grams, or 100 or more pills,



of fentanyl or related substances. The law sets a strict mandatory minimum of a 3-year prison sentence and fines up to \$10,000 based on the weight or pill count, with increasing penalties for higher quantities of fentanyl.

Under Idaho law, possession and use of a controlled substance are not the same offense. Idaho Code Section 37-2732C makes it unlawful to use or be under the influence of specified controlled substances on public streets, public conveyances, public property, or private property open to the public. A conviction is generally a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 6 months in county jail, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both. There are enhanced consequences for repeat offenders, including mandatory incarceration if certain conditions are met and if the person refuses a court-offered licensed drug rehabilitation program.

Marijuana is illegal under Idaho Code Section 37-2732(e). Possession of 3 ounces or less is a misdemeanor and carries a minimum fine of \$300, in addition to other applicable penalties. Possession of more than 3 ounces is a felony punishable by up to 5 years of imprisonment, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. Idaho law also has enhanced mandatory penalties for marijuana trafficking offenses involving specified quantities.

State of Alaska Sanctions for Illicit Drugs

Alaska law prohibits the unauthorized manufacture, delivery, distribution, and possession of controlled substances. Alaska classifies controlled substances into six schedules or categories based on the potential for abuse and dependence of a given substance or whether the substance has a legitimate medical purpose under Alaska Statute Chapter 11.71.

Depending upon the controlled substance, quantity, conduct, location, and other circumstances, an offense may constitute an unclassified felony, Class A felony, Class B felony, Class C felony, Class A misdemeanor, or Class B misdemeanor. Serious offenses include specified manufacture, delivery, possession with intent to deliver, and aggravated possession offenses. Lesser unlawful possession offenses may constitute misdemeanors.

Under Alaska Statute 11.71.050, possession of a controlled substance in Schedule IA, IIA, IIIA, or VA is misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fifth degree, a Class A misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail and a fine of up to \$10,000. The specific classification and penalty may increase depending on where the substance was possessed or on prior convictions.

Alaska law differs from Idaho law with respect to marijuana, and Alaska law treats marijuana differently from other controlled substances. Alaska law permits a person 21 years of age or older to possess, use, display, purchase, or transport up to one ounce of marijuana under Alaska Statute Section 17.38.020. Under this statute, adults may also possess or grow a certain number of plants. However, marijuana may not be consumed in public, and public consumption of marijuana is subject to a fine of up to \$100 under Alaska Statute Section 17.38.040. Although Alaska's state law permits marijuana possession and use, federal law continues to classify marijuana as a controlled substance under the Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Section 801). Therefore, the possession, use, or distribution of marijuana is prohibited on University property and at University-sponsored activities.

State of Idaho Sanctions for Alcohol Offenses



Persons under 21 are prohibited from purchasing, attempting to purchase, consuming, or possessing an alcoholic beverage under Idaho Code Section 23-604. A first violation is an infraction, and a subsequent conviction is a misdemeanor; both carry fines, additional court costs, and fees.

Any person aged 18 or older is prohibited from dispensing, furnishing, giving, or selling alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years old according to Idaho Code Section 23-603. A first offense is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, up to one year in jail, or both. Subsequent offenses are misdemeanors punishable by a fine of \$1,000 to \$2,000, up to one year in jail, or both.

A person under 21 is generally prohibited from selling, serving, or dispensing beer, wine, or other alcoholic liquor by Idaho Code Section 23-949. There are employment exceptions for persons 19 or older to sell, serve, or dispense alcohol in specified circumstances as part of employment. Violations are subject to the penalties established by Idaho Code Section 18-1502.

Idaho Code Section 23-104 makes it a misdemeanor for a person under 21 years old to falsely represent that they are 21 or older to enter a location licensed to sell alcoholic beverages, or to ask a licensed location to sell, serve, or dispense alcoholic beverages to them. The statute also applies to falsely representing another person's age for the same purpose.

The possession, manufacture, transportation, purchase, sale, or dispensing of alcohol is a misdemeanor, as stated under Idaho Code Section 23-602, except as authorized by Idaho law. A second or subsequent conviction may result in a \$300 to \$1,000 fine, 3 months to 1 year in county jail, or both.

Driving after drinking or using drugs creates the risk that the driver may injure or kill someone. Idaho Code Section 18-8004 prohibits driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or another intoxicating substance. A person with an alcohol concentration over 0.08 is presumed to be intoxicated. A person under 21 may also violate Idaho's underage DUI provision with an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08. DUI convictions can result in criminal penalties, license suspension, and other sanctions, with enhanced penalties for certain repeat or high-alcohol-concentration offenses.

State of Alaska Sanctions for Alcohol Offenses

Alaska prohibits a person under 21 from knowingly consuming, possessing, or controlling alcohol under Alaska Statute Section 04.16.050, except as permitted by Alaska law. The violation is punishable by a \$500 fine, but the law provides for opportunities for reduction based on completion of an approved alcohol-safety program or diversion.

Alaska Statute Section 04.16.051 separately prohibits furnishing or delivering alcohol to persons under 21, subject to statutory exceptions. Furnishing or delivering alcohol to a minor is generally a Class A misdemeanor with penalties of up to one year in jail and fines up to \$10,000. Some circumstances can elevate the offense to a Class C felony punishable by up to five years in prison, including repeat offenders and situations involving serious injury or death.

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, an inhalant, or a controlled substance is prohibited by Alaska Statute Section 28.35.030. The statute uses a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 as the indicator that the driver is intoxicated, with other rules applying to lower concentrations and underage drivers. A first-time DUI is a Class A misdemeanor carrying a mandatory minimum of 72 hours



in jail, a \$1,500 fine, and a 90-day license suspension. Repeat offenses and offenses involving injury or death carry enhanced consequences.

City Legal Sanctions For Drug and Alcohol Offenses

Law enforcement agencies generally rely on state laws when charging for drug- and alcohol-related offenses, but city law enforcement agencies may also use local ordinances or city codes to address these offenses. City codes may prohibit possession or consumption of alcohol in public places, possession of open alcoholic beverage containers, unauthorized sale or distribution of alcohol, and other drug- or alcohol-related conduct within city limits. Local violations may result in fines, imprisonment where authorized, or other municipal penalties.

The following summarizes significant Idaho and Alaska state laws concerning the unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol, illicit drugs, and controlled substances. Below is a summary of relevant city codes and local ordinances related to the illegal or unauthorized possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol, illegal drugs, and controlled substances within cities where an ISU campus is located, as the term “campus” is defined by the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. This information is not an exhaustive list of all applicable offenses or legal sanctions for illegal alcohol- or drug-related conduct in the cities, since municipal codes often match state law; instead, it summarizes the city codes that differ from state law.

Pocatello City Code

In addition to state law, the City of Pocatello Code of Ordinances imposes additional restrictions on alcohol in public places. For example, Pocatello City Code Section 9.12.030 prohibits consuming beer or liquor in public view while standing, sitting, or traveling on a public street. Alcohol is also generally prohibited in Pocatello municipal parks by Pocatello City Code Section 12.36.050, except as authorized by exceptions and special permits.

Additionally, Pocatello City Code Section 9.12.035 also prohibits consuming alcoholic beverages, possessing open alcohol containers, transporting an open alcoholic beverage, and inhaling chemical vapors or drinking toxic liquids in certain public areas. Public areas of the City include, but are not limited to, public parking lots, sidewalks, alleys, public easements, parking areas along and adjacent to public streets and similar areas of public use. Violations of these Pocatello ordinances are generally municipal misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months, or both, in addition to applicable state-law sanctions.

Unlawful possession, use, manufacture, delivery, or distribution of controlled substances is primarily governed by Idaho’s Uniform Controlled Substances Act found in Title 37, Chapter 27 of the Idaho Code. Pocatello ordinances may impose additional penalties for specified drug-related conduct occurring within the City.

Idaho Falls City Code



In addition to Idaho state law, students and employees at the Idaho Falls campus are subject to applicable City of Idaho Falls ordinances. Local ordinances regulate alcohol-related conduct, including the licensing, service, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages in circumstances regulated by the City. Idaho Falls has separate alcohol provisions for beer and liquor. For example, Idaho Falls City Code 4-3-1 prohibits possessing an open beer within the City, while Idaho Falls City Code 4-2-22 prohibits possessing an open container of liquor within the City. Both City Codes provide an exception for possession of an open alcohol container when within a fully enclosed, privately owned building, private parking lot, private residence, or yard, or within any area licensed to sell or dispense alcoholic beverages.

Alcohol is also generally prohibited while in any Idaho Falls municipal parks, outdoor recreation areas or facilities, and any adjacent parking lots by Idaho Falls City Code 8-3-1, except as authorized by exceptions and special permits. Violations of these Idaho Falls ordinances are generally municipal misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months, or both, in addition to applicable state-law sanctions.

Unlawful possession, manufacture, delivery, or distribution of controlled substances within Idaho Falls City limits is primarily governed by Idaho's Uniform Controlled Substances Act found in Title 37, Chapter 27 of the Idaho Code. The drug penalties summarized in the Idaho State Legal Sanctions section above apply to the Idaho Falls campus, but applicable Idaho Falls City Code may impose additional penalties for certain drug-related conduct occurring within the City.

Meridian City Code

In addition to Idaho state law, persons at the Meridian campus are subject to applicable Meridian municipal ordinances. Meridian City Code section 3-2-7 prohibits consuming alcohol or possessing an open alcoholic beverage on public property or property open to the public, including streets, sidewalks, alleys, and publicly accessible parking areas, except as authorized by law or an applicable license or permit. Violations are municipal misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months, or both, in addition to applicable state-law sanctions.

Meridian City Code 13-2-6(C) regulates specified alcohol-related conduct, including the sale, service, consumption, and possession of alcoholic beverages in City parks and during City-regulated events. For example, Meridian's park regulations prohibit alcohol in City parks except under specified permit and event conditions. Certain violations are misdemeanors, while specified park violations may be infractions subject to a \$100 penalty.

Additionally, Meridian City Code 6-3-3 makes it unlawful for any person to host a party where someone under the age of 21 is in possession of, consuming, or under the influence of an alcoholic beverage and the host knew or should have known that the person was under the age of 21. Violations of this code are misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, incarceration for up to six months, or both. Additionally, violators may have to pay restitution for the cost of law enforcement and emergency responders.

Unlawful possession, use, manufacture, delivery, or distribution of controlled substances is primarily governed by Idaho's Uniform Controlled Substances Act found in Title 37, Chapter 27 of the Idaho Code. The Idaho state sanctions summarized above apply to drug-related conduct occurring within Meridian



city limits, but applicable Meridian City Code may impose additional penalties for certain drug-related conduct occurring within the City.

Twin Falls City Code

In addition to Idaho state law, persons at the Idaho State University Twin Falls campus are subject to applicable Twin Falls municipal ordinances. These ordinances may regulate alcohol-related conduct and other drug-or alcohol-related conduct occurring in locations subject to municipal regulation. The City of Twin Falls has several municipal codes that are similar to state law, so only those codes with additional provisions are summarized below.

Twin Falls City Code Section 6-2-6 prohibits possession of an open alcoholic beverage or drinking alcohol while in a motor vehicle on certain public property. It also prohibits the use of inhalants, possession of inhalants with intent to inhale, being under the influence of inhalants, and possession of inhalant paraphernalia. The City also has multiple City codes pertaining to alcohol in parks. Under Twin Falls City Code 8-3-7, possessing or consuming alcohol is prohibited in City parks where posted signs prohibit it, and being under the influence of alcohol in public areas is restricted. Additionally, Twin Falls City Code 6-2-3(C) makes it a misdemeanor for anyone in public to be so intoxicated that they pose a danger to others or disturb the peace. Violations are generally municipal misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months, or both, in addition to applicable state-law sanctions.

The principal criminal sanctions for unlawful possession, manufacture, delivery, and distribution of controlled substances at the Twin Falls campus are established by Idaho Code Title 37, Chapter 27, including Idaho Code Section 37-2732. Accordingly, the Idaho state sanctions summarized above apply to the Twin Falls campus, although applicable Twin Falls City Code may impose additional penalties for certain drug-related conduct occurring within the City.

Caldwell City Code

Caldwell City Code Section 8-07-03 generally prohibits possessing open alcoholic beverages on a street, in a public parking lot, in a motor vehicle, or on public property or private property open to the public. Section 08-07-05 separately prohibits consuming alcohol on a street, in a public parking lot, in a motor vehicle, or on public property or private property open to the public unless permitted by law. Additionally, Caldwell City Code Section 08-01-27 makes it a misdemeanor for any person to be in a public place and intoxicated at a level that presents a danger to themselves or others or disturbs the peace. Violations of these City codes are generally municipal misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 6 months, or both, in addition to applicable state-law sanctions.

The principal criminal sanctions for unlawful possession, manufacture, delivery, and distribution of controlled substances are established by Idaho Code Title 37, Chapter 27, including Idaho Code Section 37-2732. The Idaho state sanctions summarized above therefore apply to the Caldwell campus, but applicable Caldwell City Code may impose additional penalties for certain drug-related conduct occurring within the City.



Anchorage, Alaska City Code

Under Anchorage Municipal Code Section 8.35.400, consuming alcohol is prohibited in all public areas, areas accessible to the public, and certain outdoor or private areas adjacent to public areas without the owner's consent. Although Alaska law permits persons 21 years of age or older to possess certain amounts of marijuana, public consumption of marijuana is prohibited by Anchorage Municipal Code Section 8.35.300. It applies to smoking, vaping, or ingesting cannabis in view of the general public, parks, sidewalks, and municipal outdoor spaces. Public consumption of alcohol or marijuana violations are both typically punishable by a civil fine of up to \$100.

The principal criminal sanctions for unlawful drug-related conduct at the Anchorage campus are governed by applicable Alaska state law summarized above in the State of Alaska Sanctions section. However, Anchorage Municipal Code may impose additional penalties for specified drug-related conduct occurring within the Municipality.

Health Risks Associated with Substance Abuse

Improper use of drugs or alcohol can seriously injure the health of students and employees, impair the performance of their responsibilities, and endanger the safety and well-being of fellow students, employees, and members of the general public. Many well-documented risks are associated with alcohol and other drugs, affecting not only the individual user but also the user's family, friends, and communities.

Alcohol

The following information on health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention¹:

Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost each year in the United States from 2011 to 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans define moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems, including

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems;

¹ Available at CDC website: [cdc.gov/alcohol/about-alcohol-use/](https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/about-alcohol-use/) (last accessed September 2026)



- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon;
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance;
- Mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment;
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.

By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention²:

Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States, and marijuana use may have a wide range of health effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high. It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user.

In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form of hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit.

Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near-daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations, and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there).

Marijuana use has also been linked to depression, anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, whether this is causal or simply an association is unknown.

² Available at CDC website: [cdc.gov/cannabis/health-effects/](https://www.cdc.gov/cannabis/health-effects/) (last accessed September 2026)



MDMA (often referred to as “ecstasy” or “molly”)

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse³:

People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for “molecular”) often refers to the supposedly “pure” crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs, such as synthetic cathinone (“bath salts”) instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs, such as alcohol or marijuana.

MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- Dopamine—produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- Norepinephrine—increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems
- Serotonin—affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA.

Other health effects include nausea, muscle cramping, involuntary teeth clenching, blurred vision, chills, and sweating.

MDMA’s effects last about 3 to 6 hours, although many users take a second dose as the first dose fades. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It’s possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana.

High doses of MDMA can affect the body’s ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature, occasionally resulting in liver, kidney, or heart failure or even death.

Methamphetamine

The following information on health risks is from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) within the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services⁴.

Methamphetamine (meth) is consumed by smoking, snorting, taken orally, or injected. Meth is an addictive synthetic stimulant that can cause great health problems up to and including death.

The effects of meth include increased blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate, and a dramatic increase in dopamine levels (this causes psychological changes).

³ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/research-topics/mdma-ecstasy-molly. (last accessed September 2026)

⁴ Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at samhsa.gov/substance-use/learn/stimulants. (last accessed September 2026)



The user may experience a great euphoric level of alertness and energy as meth floods the brain with excessive production of dopamine that stimulates body movement, motivation, and reinforces rewarding behaviors. This stimulation of the reward areas of the brain is what creates mental addiction.

There is no medication treatment for meth, but behavioral therapies have been found to be effective.

Fentanyl and Heroin

The following information on the health risks of both **Heroin**⁵ and **Fentanyl**⁶ is from the National Institutes of Health.

Heroin and Fentanyl are both opioids. The difference is that Fentanyl is synthetic and 50-100 times stronger than morphine. Fentanyl is used medicinally for people who have a higher tolerance to opioids and is, therefore, much more dangerous when misused. Heroin and Fentanyl rapidly block brain receptors responsible for feeling pain, pleasure, and controlling heart rate, sleep, and breathing.

Heroin is consumed by smoking, snorting, or by injecting it. Heroin users may experience a temporary surge of euphoria or pleasure with clouded mental function. The effects of Heroin range from nausea, dry mouth, and feeling heavy to insomnia, infection of the heart lining and valves, liver and kidney disease, lung complications, and mental disorders.

Fentanyl is consumed legally by injection, dermal patch, or by oral lozenges. It's consumed illegally through eye drops, nasal sprays, oral use, dermal patches, and injection. Fentanyl is most often mixed with other illicit drugs such as Meth, cocaine, heroin, and more. Fentanyl users may experience nausea, confusion, extreme happiness, or drowsiness. The effects of Fentanyl are shared with those of Heroin and also include breathing problems, sedation, and unconsciousness.

Treatment for Heroin and Fentanyl use/exposure includes administration of Narcan (for immediate treatment that lasts approximately 30 minutes/dose) and other medicines that may be combined with behavioral therapies.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse⁷:

Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to

⁵ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/publications/research-reports/heroin/overview. (last accessed Sep 2026)

⁶ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/research-topics/fentanyl. (last accessed Sep 2026)

⁷ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/prescription-opioids. (last accessed Sep 2026)



the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience.

In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing. Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, resulting in too little oxygen reaching the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether the damage can be reversed.

People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goosebumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings.

An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death. When people overdose on opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, resulting in coma, permanent brain damage, or death.

If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose immediately. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Specific Dangers from Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Three specific drugs are commonly utilized in drug-facilitated sexual assault or as a date rape drug: Rohypnol®, Ketamine, or GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid). If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine, they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care, the individual who has ingested the drug can request that the hospital take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing. If the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

Rohypnol®⁸, also known as flunitrazepam or “roofies”, is a benzodiazepine chemically similar to prescription sedatives and is not approved in the United States. It is most commonly found as a tablet, which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. Rohypnol has been used to commit sexual assaults because of its strong sedative effects. Possible short-term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout, decreased anxiety, muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination, impaired mental functioning and judgment, confusion, aggression, excitability,

⁸ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/research-topics/drugs-a-to-z/flunitrazepam. (last accessed Sep 2026)



slurred speech, headache, and slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol, the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point, the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36 and 72 hours to leave the body.

Ketamine⁹ is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment-resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short-term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure; unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol, there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long-term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory.

GHB, or gamma-hydroxybutyric acid,¹⁰ is a depressant approved for use in the treatment of narcolepsy. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder and is swallowed, often in combination with alcohol or other beverages. The possible short-term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breathing, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol, the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. At this point in time, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Drug and Alcohol Resources or Programs

Students and employees who may be experiencing difficulty with drug or alcohol abuse are encouraged to seek assistance as appropriate on campus, within the community, or through referrals by contacting the resources detailed below. Students may be referred through the Counseling and Mental Health Center to other community treatment programs for more intensive care. Information obtained regarding an employee or student participating in such programs or services will be treated as confidential per federal and state laws.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling

Short-term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to currently enrolled students through Idaho State University's Counseling and Mental Health Center. Contact information for students at ISU's campuses and educational centers is below.

⁹ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts#ketamine. (last accessed Sep 2026)

¹⁰ Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse; National Institutes of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Available at: nida.nih.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts#ghb. (last accessed Sep 2026)



- **Pocatello:** The ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center is located at 1001 S. 8th Avenue in Graveley Hall South, 3rd Floor, Room #351. For further information, contact (208) 282-2130 or visit isu.edu/counselingcenter/.
- **Idaho Falls:** Counseling Services is located at 1784 Science Center Drive in the Bennion Student Union, 2nd floor, Room #223. For further information, contact (208) 282-7750 or visit isu.edu/counselingcenter/.
- **Meridian:** Counseling Services are located in the Sam & Aline Skaggs Health Science Center at ISU Meridian, 1311 E. Central Drive. For further information, contact (208) 373-1732 or visit isu.edu/counselingcenter/.
- **Twin Falls:** Any student living in Twin Falls who is attending classes in person and is also a dual-enrolled CSI student can use counseling services through the College of Southern Idaho Counseling Services at (208) 732-6260. Otherwise, contact the University Counseling and Testing Service at (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or assistance in identifying area referrals.
- **Caldwell:** For telehealth options or assistance in identifying area referrals, contact the University Counseling and Testing Service at (208) 282-2130.
- **Alaska:** For further information, contact the University of Alaska, Anchorage Student Health & Counseling Center at 3416 Seawolf Drive, Rasmuson Hall 120, or call (907) 786-4040 for confidential counseling services.

Employees can take advantage of the benefits offered through ISU's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Under the EAP, all benefit-eligible employees, their spouses, children, and stepchildren, regardless of whether they are enrolled in the medical plan, have up to 5 one-hour sessions per family member each benefit year. Through the program, there are services for emotional, behavioral, mental health, and substance abuse issues for each individual. These sessions have no out-of-pocket co-payments and do not count against the available mental health and substance abuse services. BPAHealth provides EAP benefits with access to BetterHelp.com. For full details, see the [Idaho Office of Group Insurance EAP website](#).

Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation

Idaho State University does not offer on-campus resources or services related to inpatient or outpatient treatment for or rehabilitation from substance misuse or substance abuse disorders. Students and employees may seek detox, rehabilitation, or treatment services in the community and may explore additional referrals through their personal insurance provider, depending on their benefits.

There are various off-campus, community resources available for rehabilitation, treatment, and mental health services for those who have been diagnosed with alcohol dependence or drug addiction. Students and employees should consider using the [Search for Treatment - FindTreatment.gov](#) tool to find state-licensed treatment for addiction and substance use disorder. It is the most comprehensive resource for persons seeking treatment for mental and substance use disorder in the United States and its territories. It provides the ability to search for substance use and mental health facilities and opioid treatment providers.

Drug and Alcohol Re-Entry Programs



Student sanctions for violating the Student Code of Conduct may include a University suspension, which is the separation of the student from the University for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to apply to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified, and students must complete all sanctions before applying for readmission to ISU.





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