

Appendix A

18-13-122. Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person - adolescent substance abuse prevention and treatment fund - legislative declaration.

(1) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Establishment" means a business, firm, enterprise, service or fraternal organization, club, institution, entity, group, or residence, and any real property, including buildings and improvements, connected therewith, and shall also include any members, employees, and occupants associated therewith.

(b) "Ethyl alcohol" means any substance which is or contains ethyl alcohol.

(c) "Possession of ethyl alcohol" means that a person has or holds any amount of ethyl alcohol anywhere on his person, or that a person owns or has custody of ethyl alcohol, or has ethyl alcohol within his immediate presence and control.

(d) "Private property" means any dwelling and its curtilage which is being used by a natural person or natural persons for habitation and which is not open to the public and privately owned real property which is not open to the public. "Private property" shall not include:

(I) Any establishment which has or is required to have a license pursuant to article 46, 47, or 48 of title 12, C.R.S.; or

(II) Any establishment which sells ethyl alcohol or upon which ethyl alcohol is sold; or

(III) Any establishment which leases, rents, or provides accommodations to members of the public generally.

(2) (a) Any person under twenty-one years of age who possesses or consumes ethyl alcohol anywhere in the state of Colorado commits illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person.

Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person is a strict liability offense.

(b) (I) Upon conviction of a first offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars. The court, upon sentencing a defendant pursuant to this paragraph (b), may, in addition to any fine, order that the defendant perform up to twenty-four hours of useful public service, subject to the conditions and restrictions of section 18-1.3-507, and may further order that the defendant submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or an alcohol treatment program at such defendant's own expense.

(II) Upon conviction of a second offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or

an alcohol treatment program, at the defendant's own expense. The court may further order the defendant to perform up to twenty-four hours of useful public service, subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in section 18-1.3-507.

(III) Upon conviction of a third or subsequent offense, illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by an underage person shall be a class 2 misdemeanor, and the court, in addition to sentencing the defendant pursuant to the provisions of section 18-1.3-501, shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol evaluation or assessment, an alcohol education program, or an alcohol treatment program, at the defendant's own expense.

(IV) A person convicted of a violation of this section is subject to an additional penalty surcharge of twenty-five dollars that shall be administered to the adolescent substance abuse prevention and treatment fund.

(3) It shall be an affirmative defense to the offense described in subsection (2) of this section that the ethyl alcohol was possessed or consumed by a person less than twenty-one years of age under the following circumstances:

(a) While such person was legally upon private property with the knowledge and consent of the owner or legal possessor of such private property and the ethyl alcohol was possessed or consumed with the consent of his parent or legal guardian who was present during such possession or consumption; or

(b) When the existence of ethyl alcohol in a person's body was due solely to the ingestion of a confectionery which contained ethyl alcohol within the limits prescribed by section 25-5-410 (1) (i) (II), C.R.S.; or the ingestion of any substance which was manufactured, designed, or intended primarily for a purpose other than oral human ingestion; or the ingestion of any substance which was manufactured, designed, or intended solely for medicinal or hygienic purposes; or solely from the ingestion of a beverage which contained less than one-half of one percent of ethyl alcohol by weight.

(c) The person is a student who:

(I) Tastes but does not imbibe an alcohol beverage only while under the direct supervision of an instructor who is at least twenty-one years of age and employed by a post-secondary school;

(II) Is enrolled in a university or a post-secondary school accredited or certified by an agency recognized by the United States department of education, a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or the "Private Occupational Education Act of 1981", article 59 of title 12, C.R.S.;

(III) Is participating in a culinary arts, food service, or restaurant management degree program; and

(IV) Tastes but does not imbibe the alcohol beverage for instructional purposes as a part of a required course in which the alcohol beverage, except the portion the student tastes, remains under the control of the instructor.

(4) The possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol shall not constitute a violation of this section if such possession or consumption takes place for religious purposes protected by the first amendment to the United States constitution.

(4.5) An underage person and one or two other persons shall be immune from criminal prosecution under this section if they establish the following:

(a) One of the underage persons called 911 and reported that another underage person was in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption;

(b) The underage person who called 911 and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who called 911 provided each of their names to the 911 operator;

(c) The underage person was the first person to make the 911 report; and

(d) The underage person and, if applicable, one or two other persons acting in concert with the underage person who made the 911 call remained on the scene with the underage person in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel on the scene.

(5) Prima facie evidence of a violation of subsection (2) of this section shall consist of:

(a) Evidence that the defendant was under the age of twenty-one years and possessed or consumed ethyl alcohol anywhere in this state; or

(b) Evidence that the defendant was under the age of twenty-one years and manifested any of the characteristics commonly associated with ethyl alcohol intoxication or impairment while present anywhere in this state.

Appendix B

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drugs

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 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 (Barbituates, 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 (Analogues of Fenatyl, Analogues of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy Analogues 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 analogues can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogues of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogues 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 "roid rage", and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

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References

U.S. Dept. of Education (1989). What Works: Schools Without Drugs. (Rockville, MD:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, 1989), pp 61-72

National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA Capsules, (Rockville, MD: Press Office of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1986)

Appendix C

Victim Assistance and Drug/Alcohol Referral Programs and Resources:

Pueblo Campus:

- Addict2Athlete – 2101 E. Evans Avenue, Pueblo, CO 81004 – 719.250.7805
- Suicide Prevention – Teen Hot Line – 1.800.273.8255
*Crisis Text Line – Text START to 741.741 24 hours
- Catholic Charities Family Counseling Center: 719.544.4233
- CO Anti-Violence Program (LGBT): 1.888.557.4441 (May have to leave a message)
- **Community Care**: 719.314.2560
- Child Abuse/Neglect Reporting: 719.583.6901
- YWCA - Adult & Child Domestic Violence Counseling 719.545.8195
- Posada: 719.545.8776
- Alano Club (support& referral) - 320 Clark Street, Pueblo, CO 81003 – 719.542.6347
- Alcoholic Anonymous - 4035 Club Manor Drive, Suite A, Pueblo, CO 81008 – 719.546.1173
- Crossroads Turning Point - 509 E. 13th Street, Pueblo, CO 81001 – 719.546.6666;
Special Women's Services - 3500 Baltimore, Pueblo, CO 81008 – 719.545.1181;
Alcoholism Treatment Program – 1711 E. Evans Avenue, Pueblo, CO 81004 – 719.924.9511
- Parkview-Chemical Dependency Program - 58 Club Manor Drive, Pueblo, CO 81008 – 719.584.4343
- Parkview Adolescent Substance Abuse Program - 56 Club Manor Drive, Suite 104, Pueblo, CO 81008 – 719.584.4457
- HIV/AIDS Hotline: 1.800.CDC.INFO (1.800.232.4636)
- **Health Solutions** – 719.545.2746
- Pueblo City/County Health Department: 719.583.4300
- Teen Crisis Line-runaway hotline-Covenant House “9” Line: 1.800.999.9999
- **The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline**: 1.800.273.8255
- **National Organization for Victim Assistance**: 1.800.879.6682
- **Safe2Tell**: 1.877.542.SAFE (1.877.542.7233)
- **TESSA crisis line** - 719-633-3819
- Pueblo Community Health Center:
 - On Campus: MT 118 – 719.549.3315
 - Main Clinic: 110 East Routt Avenue, Pueblo, CO 81004: 719.543.8711

Fremont Campus:

- Alcoholics Anonymous – 719.275.7089
- Family Crisis Services, Inc. - 3228 Independence Road, Cañon City, CO 81212 – 719.275.2429
- Rocky Mountain Behavioral Health - 3239 Independence Road, Cañon City, CO 81212 – 719.275.7650
- Solvista Health; Canon City call 719.275.2351; Westcliffe call 719.783.9064

Mancos Campus, Bayfield, and Durango Sites:

- Al-Anon and Al-Ateen Family Groups SW Groups – 970.259.2982
- Alcohol & Drug Treatment Referral – 800.454.8966
- Alternative Horizons, Durango, CO – 970.247.9619
- Axis Health System (formerly Southwest Colorado Mental Health Center, Inc.)
 - Axis Crises Line – 970.247.5245
 - Cortez, CO – 970.565.7946
 - Durango, CO – 970.259.2162
 - Pagosa Springs, CO – 970.264.2104
 - Emergency Suicide Prevention – 970.247.5245
 - Crossroads – Emergencies, Durango, CO – 970.403.0180
- Colorado Crisis Services Support Line - 844.493.8255
- Detox of La Plata County, Durango, CO – 970.259.8732
- NEST Child Advocacy Center – 970.565.8155
- Pine River Shares, Bayfield, CO – 970.884.6040
- Preferred Counseling Services, Durango, CO – 970.739.8970 or 970.259.3952
- Recovery Center – CARS, Cortez, CO – 970.565.4109
- Second Wind Fund – 720.962.0706. This is not a crisis hotline but the fund is available to youths who face social or financial barriers to crisis counseling. The organization requires a referral by a school counselor or mental health professional.
- Sexual Assault Services Organization (SASO hotline) Durango, Bayfield, Ignacio – 970.247.5400
- Southern Colorado Community Action Agency, Inc., Ignacio, CO – 970.563.4517
- Southern Ute Health Center, Ignacio, CO – 970.563.4851 (Serving ALL Indian tribes w/proof of documentation)
- Trevor Project – 866.488.7386. Crisis intervention and suicide prevention for LGBTQ youth via online chat, text, or phone
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe – 970.565.3751

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and those who are in need of addiction assistance or suicide prevention resources, include:

[Addiction Care and Education](#)

[Addiction Health Today](#)

[Addiction Treatment Resources](#)

[Alcohol Addiction](#)

[Bullying Awareness & Prevention](#)

[Choosing the Best Inpatient Addiction and Domestic Violence or Sexual Abuse Recovery Center](#)

[Colorado Anti-Violence Program, Building Safety and Justice for LGBTQ Communities](#)

[Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#)

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Detox Centers and Drug Rehab
Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse
Drug Addiction Help
DrugRehabs.Net
Guidebook to Addiction on College Campuses
Local Addiction Resources
Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network
RehabSpot
Start Your Recovery
Staying Safe on Campus
Student Suicide & Depression Awareness Guide
Suicide Prevention Guide
Suicide Prevention Help and Resources
The Recovery Village
Violence Awareness & Prevention