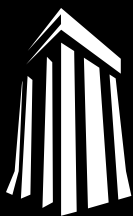




**DRUG
FREE
CAMPUS
& WORKPLACE**



AUBURN

MONTGOMERY®

Standards of Conduct

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or employees of Auburn University at Montgomery is prohibited at any time on any university property or at any university activity. No employee who is impaired by an illegal drug or by alcohol will report for work or will work or be present in the workplace. No student who is impaired by illegal drugs or alcohol will attend classes or any university activity.

Disciplinary Sanctions

The university will impose sanctions (consistent with local, state and federal law) upon all employees and students who violate these standards of conduct. Such sanctions may include but are not limited to:

- 1) referral for prosecution;
- 2) probation, suspension or expulsion of students;
- 3) suspension or termination of employees.

Types of Drugs

I. DEPRESSANTS (of the central nervous system)

A. Opioid derivatives/narcotics (heroin, morphine, codeine, hydrocodone [Lortab combinations], oxycodone [Oxycotin], methadone and opium).

Lowers the perception of pain and can cause lethargy, apathy, loss of judgment and self-control. Physical and psychological tolerance and dependence develop. Overdoses cause convulsions, coma and death. Additional risks of use include malnutrition, hepatitis and AIDS (when injected).

B. Sedative/Hypnotics

1. Alcohol is a powerful depressant. Alcohol use decreases alertness and inhibitions. Accidents and/or risky behaviors occur with negative consequences to health such as disease transmission. Long-term, heavy drinking is linked to cancer, gastrointestinal problems, heart and liver

damage, birth defects and psychological disorders. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence develop. Danger increases when mixed with other drugs, particularly other depressants.

2. Benzodiazepines, e.g. alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), and lorazepam (Ativan) are tranquilizers or anti-anxiety agents that are also depressants and can cloud judgment/reactions. They are especially dangerous when mixed with other depressants such as alcohol.

3. Rohypnol (flunitrazepam) is also a benzodiazepine and is a potent tranquilizer; it goes by several names, most commonly "roofies." Used with other drugs such as alcohol, the effects of Rohypnol intensify. This drug is known as the perfect "date rape drug." It can be slipped into beverages without detection (no change in taste or appearance). Within 30 minutes victims appear extremely intoxicated, are unable to resist unwanted advances, and afterwards, are unable to identify perpetrators since Rohypnol produces amnesia. With repeated use, physical and psychological dependence may develop. Respiratory failure and death may occur if used in combination with other drugs.

4. Barbiturates (downers), **tranquilizers** and **methaqualone** may cause confusion and loss of coordination. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence develop. Overdoses cause coma and death. Depressants taken in combination with alcohol are especially dangerous due to their combined effects.

C. Inhalants (aerosol products, lighter fluid, paint thinner, amyl nitrite, glues and other volatile solvents) can cause loss of coordination, loss of bowel and bladder control, confusion and hallucinations. Overdoses cause convulsions, cardiac arrest and death. Psychological dependence develops. Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver and immune system may occur.

II. STIMULANTS

A. Amphetamines (uppers, speed), **dextroamphetamine**, **methamphetamines** (ice, crystal), **methylphenidate** (Ritalin) and **mixed amphetamine salts** (Adderall) cause euphoria, increased alertness and hallucinations during acute toxicities. Tolerance, psychological and physical dependence develop. Continued high doses cause heart problems, high blood pressure, malnutrition and death.

B. Cocaine or crack cocaine causes confusion, depression and hallucinations. Tolerance and physical dependence develop. Effects are unpredictable; convulsions, coma, cardiac arrest and death are possible. Nasal membranes may be destroyed. Smoking causes lesions in the lungs. Brain damage may occur.

C. Caffeine in larger doses (>250 mg) results in caffeinism (agitation, anxiety, headache, insomnia, tremors). Larger doses, or if mixed with other stimulants, may result in delirium, heart rhythm disturbances, convulsions and respiratory arrest.

III. HALLUCINOGENS (Psychedelics)

A. Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) causes hallucinations and panic. Effects may recur (“flashbacks”) even after use is discontinued. Tolerance and psychological dependence develop. Severe effects may occur in mother or baby if taken during pregnancy.

B. Phencyclidine (PCP) and **ketamine** causes depression, hallucinations, confusion and irrational behavior. Tolerance develops. Overdoses may cause convulsions, coma or death.

C. Mescaline (peyote), **mushrooms** (psilocybin), **ecstasy**, and other “designer” hallucinogens cause anxiety, depression, paranoia, illusions and hallucinations. Impaired perceptions may occur. Irreversible brain damage may occur.

D. Cannabis (marijuana) alters mood and perception. Use may cause confusion and loss of coordination. Long-term use leads to tolerance and psychological dependence. Users frequently begin using other drugs. Long-term use causes damage to lung tissue and other illnesses. Marijuana contains higher levels of carcinogens than tobacco.

IV. OTHER

A. Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate (GHB) is a synthetic “date rape drug” that is a colorless and odorless central nervous system depressant. It is commonly called “G” and is associated with other “club drugs.” Originally introduced as a treatment for narcolepsy, it is now an illegally manufactured drug. Gamma Butyrolactone (GBL) is a chemical found in GHB and associated with GHB. GHB is found in liquid form and is used the same way as is Rohypnol, on an unsuspecting victim. The effects of GHB can be felt as quickly as 15 minutes after being introduced into the body. It has no taste when mixed in

a drink or water, but there may be a salty aftertaste. Memory loss is associated with GHB, as is nausea, unconsciousness, breathing difficulty, seizures, and possibly coma.

B. Ketamine Hydrochloride (Ketamine) is another “date rape drug,” or “club drug,” used legitimately for general anesthesia of humans and animals. It is more commonly known as “Special K.” It is found in liquid form but can be processed and then introduced into the body orally or by inhalation. The effects of ketamine include nausea, slurred speech, agitation, elevated blood pressure, breathing problems, and hallucinations or out-of-body experiences.

C. Methylenedioxy-Methylamphetamine (MDMA), or Ecstasy, is commonly known as XTC. It is a synthetic stimulant and is recognized as a “date rape drug” by many law enforcement entities. It is usually found in tablet form with a variety of different imprints ranging from the design of a butterfly to the word: SEX. Ecstasy can be deadly when mixed with alcohol. Other effects include anxiety, inability to sleep, chills, increased heart rate and blood pressure, rapid eye movement, and confusion.

D. Synthetic Marijuana (Spice or K2) may be sold in legal retail outlets as herbal incense and can be labeled “Not for human consumption” to mask their intended purpose and avoid FDA oversight. These products consist of plant material that has been laced with substances that claim to mimic THC, the primary psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, and are often marketed as a “legal” high. Please note these substances are currently illegal in Alabama.

V. TOBACCO

Tobacco used in the form of cigarette smoking is linked to emphysema, lung cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses. Physical and psychological dependence may develop. Smokeless tobacco use leads to cancer of the head and neck areas. Passive smoking may increase upper respiratory illnesses.

VI. ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Anabolic steroids may produce behavioral effects including aggressiveness, irritability, impaired judgment, impulsiveness, mania and paranoid delusions. Sexual functioning is frequently impaired. Serious health problems include cancer and liver and heart disease.

I. Possession, Use or Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages

A. Alabama state law prohibits the purchase, consumption, possession or transportation of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age. Penalties for conviction may include a fine, a jail sentence and a 90-day driver's license suspension.

B. Public intoxication, driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI), and the unlicensed sale of alcoholic beverages are also against the law. Penalties may include a fine, jail sentence, suspension of driver's license and/or required completion of an alcohol rehabilitation program.

C. Alabama state law prohibits a person from having in his/her possession alcoholic beverages in an open container in the passenger area of a motor vehicle of any kind on a public highway or right of way of a public highway. A violation of this is a Class C misdemeanor that carries a fine of up to \$500.

II. Possession of Controlled or Illicit Drugs

A. Marijuana

1. Possession of a small amount of marijuana for personal use only is a misdemeanor punishable by a prison sentence of up to one year, a fine of up to \$6,000, or both and a six-month driver's license suspension.

2. Possession of marijuana for other than personal use, or a second conviction for personal use, is a felony punishable by a prison sentence of 1–10 years, a fine of up to \$15,000, or both and a six-month driver's license suspension.

3. Possession of more than 2.2 pounds of marijuana is considered "drug trafficking" and is punishable by a minimum prison sentence of three years and a fine of up to \$25,000. It also includes a six-month driver's license suspension.

B. All Other Controlled Substances

1. Possession of a controlled substance other than marijuana is a felony punishable by a prison sentence of 1–10 years and a fine of up to \$15,000, or both, and a six-month driver's license suspension.

2. Possession of large amounts of a controlled substance other than marijuana is considered "drug trafficking" and is punishable by a minimum prison sentence of three years and a fine ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000 and a six-month driver's license suspension.

III. Sale of Controlled or Illicit Drugs

A. The sale of a controlled substance is a felony punishable by a prison term of 2-20 years, a fine of up to \$30,000, or both.

B. The sale or distribution of a controlled substance by a person 18 years old or older to a person under the age of 18 is a felony punishable by a prison sentence of 10 years to life imprisonment or a fine of up to \$60,000, or both. The sentence for the distribution of a controlled substance to a minor cannot be suspended and there is no provision for probation.

C. The sale or distribution of a controlled substance within a three-mile radius of any school or college is punishable by a mandatory sentence of five years in addition to other penalties described above.

D. The sale of large amounts of controlled drugs is considered "drug trafficking" and is punishable by a minimum prison sentence of three years and a fine ranging from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

E. Federal trafficking penalties for first offenses range from up to one year of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$4 million depending on the illicit drug involved. Repeat offense penalties range from up to two years of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$200,000 to mandatory life imprisonment and a fine of up to \$8 million depending on the illicit drug involved.

Drug Education

A full range of education and treatment programs is available to students and employees of Auburn University at Montgomery. Programs fall generally into four categories: **(A)** Information/Education; **(B)** Self-Help; **(C)** Professional Treatment; **(D)** Referral

AUM Counseling & Health Promotion Services: education and first-level intervention (individual & group counseling) for students with alcohol and other drug concerns. Referrals are provided for intensive inpatient or outpatient services when indicated. Educational information on alcohol and other drugs is available through the Counseling & Health Promotion Services.

Location: Taylor Center 316

Phone: 244-3469

Services: (A, B, D)

1. Montgomery Area Mental Health Authority (MAMHA)

Individual and group counseling services are available at the authorities several clinic sites and inpatient treatment centers.

Main location:

2140 Upper Wetumpka Road, Montgomery, AL 36107

Phone: 279-7830

Services: (A, B, C)

2. Bradford Health Services

Provides rehabilitative services resulting from alcohol and/or chemical dependency for both adults and adolescents.

Location: 386 St. Lukes Drive

Phone: 244-0702 or 1-800-873-2887

Services: (A, B, C)

3. Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Auburn University's EAP provides information and referral to employees about a variety of topics, including alcohol and drugs.

American Behavioral

Phone: 800-925-5EAP (5327)

Services: (A, B, C, D)

4. AUM Student Health Services Clinic

AUM Student Health Services provides students and employees medical evaluation for alcohol and other drug concerns, treatment and/or referral for intensive inpatient or outpatient services when indicated.
www.aum.edu/current-students/health-and-wellness/student-health-services

Location: Irma B. Moore Hall Room 102

Phone: 334-244-3281

Services: (A, B, C, D)

5. Private Alcohol and Drug Treatment Programs

A number of private programs are operated in proximity to Auburn University at Montgomery, throughout Alabama, and in neighboring states. Those programs are too numerous to list, but information may be obtained from the above referral sources.

Services: (A, B, C)

6. Alabama Department of Mental Health

A network of community mental health centers operated by regional mental health boards offers services in every county of the state. Programs and services related to alcohol and drugs are available through these centers and may be located by consulting a telephone directory (Yellow Pages) or by calling a statewide toll-free number that is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Alabama DMH personnel who can direct you to professional services in your area operate this line. Programs operated throughout the state are available to Auburn University at Montgomery employees whose work sites are distant from the campus. In addition, students may prefer to seek services in locations near their homes.

Phone: 1-800-367-0955 (statewide)

Services: (A, B, C)

Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act Requirements

Any employee receiving a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace shall notify the Office of Human Resources not later than five days after such conviction. If the employee reporting such a conviction is employed under a contract or grant, an authorized Auburn Montgomery representative will notify the appropriate granting or contracting agencies within ten days after receiving such notice of a criminal drug statute conviction.

Implementation of University's Drug Prevention Program

An AU/AUM advisory committee for a drug-free campus and workplace has been appointed by the AU president to:

1. Establish procedures and develop informational materials to annually distribute to students and employees.
2. Provide recommendations to promote and further develop the university's drug prevention program.
3. Evaluate the university's drug prevention program biennially to determine its effectiveness and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Further Information

Inquiries concerning matters described in this brochure should be directed to the Office of Human Resources at: 334-244-3253 or 334-244-3639 (voice or TDD*)

* telecommunications device for the deaf

Further Information

In continuing efforts to maintain a safe and healthy environment for our students, employees and visitors, Auburn University at Montgomery has adopted and implemented policies and programs that address the illegal and improper use of alcohol and other drugs by members of the university community. The Auburn University Board of Trustees has adopted a drug-free campus and workplace policy, and the administration has implemented a tobacco-free campus policy.

The following online information is provided annually to all students and employees of Auburn University at Montgomery in compliance with our policies and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989.

The Faculty Handbook

http://www.aum.edu/Faculty_Handbook

The Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual

http://www.aum.edu/Policies_and_Procedures_Manual

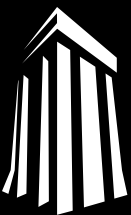
I urge you to read this information carefully and assist the university in achieving a drug-free campus and environment.

Sincerely,



Carl A. Stockton
Chancellor

**DRUG
FREE**



AUBURN

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