

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

As required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, Public Law 101.226. Sec. 22, Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, this document has been prepared and is published and distributed to all students and employees in compliance with title 34 of the code of Federal Regulations Part 86.

PREAMBLE

Southeastern Louisiana University strives to provide a safe, productive, healthy and supportive environment for students, faculty, staff, and guests. Recognizing that the abuse of alcohol and other drug use is a major societal

10. The illegal use, or possession, distribution, manufacture, or sale of controlled substances by employees at the work site, or while the employee is on official state business, on duty or on call for duty.

11. Other violations as noted in the University Alcohol Policy.

D. Students and employees who violate the provisions of this policy will be subject to sanctions which could include, but is not limited to, criminal prosecution, suspension, termination and/or expulsion.

E. Students and employees should refer to the following, available in the Office of the Dean of Student, for additional information:

1. Student Handbook, Classified Handbook, Faculty Handbook and the Graduate Assistant Handbook.

2. Drug-Free Schools and Community Act Amendment of 1989.

3. State and Federal Drug-Free Workplace Policies.

II. Alcohol

The following statutes are cited to provide information concerning certain laws and penalties pertaining to the unlawful use of alcohol. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and failure to include any statute will not excuse behavior which violates that or any other statute.

A. Local Law

In almost all cases, local ordinances are the same as State statutes listed below. In addition, the following sections prohibit certain actions.

1. Hammond Code Ord. No. 936 Sec. 21-66

a. Makes it unlawful to possess any open container containing alcohol in or upon the parking lot or other property of any premises licensed to sell alcohol.

b. Provides for a fine not exceeding \$200, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days or both.

2. Hammond Code Ord. No. 936 Sec. 21-67

a. Makes it unlawful for any person to remove an open container containing alcohol from any business, lounge, restaurant, or establishment.

b. Provides for a fine not to exceed \$200, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days or both.

B. State Law

1. Act 639 - House Bill #716

To prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age; to prohibit the purchase of alcoholic beverages on behalf of persons under 21 years of age; to increase the fine for the unlawful purchase of alcoholic beverages by an adult on behalf of a minor, and to provide for related matters.

2. LA. R.S. 14:93.10 Definitions

Purchase

y or other consideration.

1. First conviction - a fine of not less than \$125 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months; license suspended for 90 days.
2. For second conviction within 5 years - a fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$1000 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months; license suspended for one year.
3. For a third conviction within five years - imprisonment with or without hard labor for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years and may be fined not more than \$2000; license suspended for two years. It also becomes a felony.
4. For a fourth conviction within five years - imprisonment at 1 460.39 6p4o b

1. Persons other than individuals - No person, other than an individual, shall receive a grant from any Federal agency unless such a person has certified to the granting agency that it will provide a drug-free workplace by:

a. publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the workplace; and any disciplinary action to be taken against employees for

such violation of such prohibition;

b. establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:

1. the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

the drug-free workplace;

3. any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

4. the penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations;

Sec. 5154. Employee Sanctions & Remedies

A grantee or contractor shall, within 30 days after receiving notice from an

Distribution to a student (LA. RS 40:981.1)

Distributing any drug in Schedules I-V will be punished by a term of imprisonment of not more than twice that authorized in RS 40:966-970, or by payment of not more than twice the fine, or both.

Violation of controlled Dangerous Substance Law on or near school property (LA. RS 40:981.3)

Any person who violates a felony provision of RS 40:966-970 on or within 1,000 feet of school property, or on a school bus shall be punished as follows:

First conviction - Maximum fine and not less than half nor more than the maximum term of imprisonment in RS 40:966-970.

Second conviction - Maximum fine and maximum term of imprisonment in RS 40:966-970.

Possession

LA. RS 40:966

A. For narcotic drugs: four to 10 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

B. For phencyclidine: four to 20 years with or without hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

C. Other drugs in Schedule I except marijuana: Maximum of five years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

D. Possession of Marijuana Under 60 pounds:

1. First conviction: Fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

2. Second conviction: Fine of not more than \$2,000, imprisonment with or without hard labor of not more than five years, or both.

3. Third or subsequent conviction: Imprisonment with or without hard labor for not over 20 years.

E. Possession of Marijuana over 60 pounds:

1. For 60 pounds or more but less than 2,000 pounds: Imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years, nor more than 15 years and a fine of not less than \$25,000 nor more than \$50,000.

2. For 2,000 pounds or more but less than 10,000 pounds: Imprisonment at hard labor for not less than 10 years, nor more than 40 years and a fine of not less than \$50,000 nor more than \$200,000.

3. For 10,000 pounds or more: Imprisonment at hard labor for not less than 25 years, nor more than 40 years and a fine of not less than \$200,000 nor more than \$500,000.

Schedule II

LA. RS 40:967

A. For pentazocine: two to five years with or without hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

B. For cocaine, amphetamines and methamphetamines:

1. 28-199 grams: 5 to 30 years at hard labor. Fine of \$50,000 to \$150,000.
2. 200-399 grams: 10 to 30 years at hard labor. Fine of \$100,000 to \$250,000.
3. 400 or more grams: 15 to 30 years at hard labor. Fine of \$250,000 to \$600,000.

Sanctions

Southeastern Louisiana University will impose sanctions on any student, employee, or guest who violates any university, local, State, or Federal regulation concerning the unlawful possession, consumption, distribution or manufacture of drugs or alcohol. If the university does not take action and the individual is later convicted in criminal court, the university reserves the right to impose sanctions as described in this policy. In all cases individuals will be afforded their rights of due process as defined by statute and/or court decisions.

A. Employees

In accordance with the State of Louisiana Substance Abuse and Drug-free Workplace Policy, Southeastern Louisiana University will strive to maintain a drug-free workplace and a work force free from other substance abuse.

1. Employees are required by federal law to notify the employing state agency head or designee within five working days of conviction under any criminal drug statute where such conviction occurred in the workplace, while on official business, during work hours, when on call for duty, or any activities or class. Southeastern Louisiana University personnel are to notify the Human Resource Office.

2. The following sanctions or other actions may be imposed on employees who violate this policy.

- a. Referral to a rehabilitation program;
- b. Suspension from duty and pay;
- c. Termination of employment;
- d. Referral for criminal prosecution;
- e. Restrictions of use of any motorized vehicle(s) on campus.

B. Students and/or organizations who violate any of the provisions of this policy are subject to sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct.

In addition the following sanctions may be added:

1. Loss of financial aid and possible repayment of any aid received after the violation occurred;
2. Completion of an approved rehabilitation program;
3. Counseling;
4. Restriction of use of any motorized vehicle(s) on campus;
5. Removal from elective or appointive office or standing committee and/or membership in recognized university organizations;
6. Community Service;
7. Parental Notification - While the University recognizes that students are adults who must make their own decisions and assume responsibility for their actions, it also promotes partnerships between parents/guardians and students to facilitate development, learning, and a mor()-9(c)3(e)4()-299(r)-6(e)4(sponsi 0 0 1 33 Tm[)]TETBT1-9(g)1-9(g)110(;)TETBT1 0

VI. Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Alcohol and substance abuse lead to health problems, decreased productivity and crime. Alcohol and substance abuse are especially destructive to education and learning, inhibiting educational, social and interpersonal development. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including, spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions,

information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversibly physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholic parents ddi799u(ne)4()-3(c)4t andtse pave irrevica

Effects of Overdose: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death.

Withdrawal Syndrome: anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death.

Duration: Varies from 1 to 16 hours for barbiturates, to 4 to 8 for most others.

Dependence: Varies from low on Benzodiazepines to high on Quaaludes.

Drugs: Chloral Hydrate, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Quaaludes.