

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 concern and health problem, Southeastern sets forth this policy to guide community members in making knowledgeable choices, which foster ethical, healthy, and responsible lifetime behaviors. It is the purpose of this policy to establish a comprehensive program to address these issues.

I. Standards of Conduct

- A. This policy will apply to all University students, employees, and guests.
- B. All students, employees, and guests are strictly prohibited from the unlawful possession, manufacture, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on University property or as part of any University activity, whether on or off campus. This policy will extend to any other sites, e.g., Baton Rouge Center, etc., which the University might operate or be in attendance.
- C. The following conduct is prohibited except as permitted by University regulations and the law:
 - 1. The use, consumption, possession, manufacture, furnishing, sale and/or distribution of illicit drugs, narcotics, or other controlled substances, including marijuana.
 - 2. The use, possession, manufacture, purchase, sale, furnishing, and/or distribution of drug paraphernalia.
 - 3. The use, consumption, possession, manufacture, purchase, sale, furnishing, and/or distribution of alcoholic beverages (any beverage containing 1% or more alcohol by volume) on University property, or at any of its activities (whether on or off campus).
 - 4. The use, consumption, possession and/or purchase of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age.
 - 5. Operating or attempting to operate a motor vehicle while intoxicated.
 - 6. Public intoxication on University property.
 - 7. Furnishing, serving, and/or otherwise providing alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age.
 - 8. Failure to properly register events involving alcohol, as required by the University Alcohol Policy.
 - 9. Reporting to work, class, or performing work for the State while under the influence of and impaired by illegal drugs or alcohol.

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

a. “**Purchase**” means acquisition by the payment of money or other consideration.

b. **“Public possession”** means the possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption, on any street or highway or in any public place or any place open to the public, including a club, which is de facto open to the public. “Public possession” does not include the following:

(1) The possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage:

(a) For an established religious purpose.

(b) At a function sponsored by a bona fide nonprofit organization under 26 U.S.C 501c where an individual had received or purchased a ticket for admittance.

(c) When a person under 21 years of age is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian 21 years of age or older.

(d) For medical purposes when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital, or medical institution.

(e) In private residences.

(2) The sale, handling, transport, or service in dispensing of alcoholic beverages pursuant to lawful employment of a person under 21 years of age by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol.

a. **“Alcoholic beverage”** means beer, distilled spirits, and wine containing 1/2 of 1% or more alcohol by volume. Beer includes but is not limited to ale, lager, porter, stout, sake, and similar fermented beverages brewed or produced from malt wholly or in part or from any substitute thereof. Distilled spirits include alcohol, ethanol, or spirits or wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever process produced.

3. LA. RS 14:93.11

a. Unlawful sales to persons under 21 is selling or otherwise delivering for value of any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age. Lack of knowledge of the person’s age shall not be a defense.

b. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

4. LA. RS 14:93.12

a. It is unlawful for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.

b. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

5. LA. RS 14:93.13

a. It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent or legal guardian as specified in RS 14:93.10, to purchase on behalf of a person under 21 years of age any alcoholic beverage.

b. Whoever violates the provision of this Section shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

6. LA. RS 14:98

a. Prohibits operating any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when:

1. The operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages; or

2. The operator’s blood alcohol concentration is 0.08 percent or more for persons over 21 years of age, or 0.02 percent or greater for persons under 21 years of age; or

3. The operator is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substance as set forth in RS 40:964.

b. Provides penalties as follows:

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 hard labor for not less than 10 nor more than 30 years.
5. Underage Driving Under the Influence, the maximum penalties for persons under the age of 21 include a criminal record, a loss of driver's license for 6 months, a fine of \$100-\$250, and participation in substance abuse and driver improvement programs. Penalties increase with subsequent violations to include jail time and vehicle seizure.
7. LA. R.S.49:1015
 - a. Provides a public employer may require, as a condition of continued employment, samples from his employees to test for the presence of drugs following an accident during the course and scope of his employment, under other circumstances which result in reasonable suspicion that drugs are being used, or as part of a monitoring program established by the employer to assure compliance with terms of a rehabilitation agreement.
 - b. A public employer may require samples from prospective employees, as a condition of hiring, to test for the presence of drugs.
 - c. A public employer may implement a program of random drug testing of those employees who occupy safety-sensitive or security-sensitive positions.
 - d. Any public employee drug testing shall occur pursuant to a written policy, duly promulgated, and shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

III. Controlled Dangerous Substances - Relevant State and Federal Statutes and Penalties

A. Federal Law

1. 34 CFR Part 86 RIN 1880-AA46 Drug-Free Schools and Campuses.

Summary: The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226, require that as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any Federal program, an institution of higher education (IHE), State educational agency (LEA) must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The regulations specify the content of the drug prevention program to be adopted and implemented; the nature of the certification requirements; the response and sanctions to be applied for failure to comply with the requirements of this part; and the appeal process.

2. 102 STAT 4304 PUBLIC LAW 100-690-drug-free workplace.
 - a. Drug-free Workplace requirements.

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 grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will 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;

2. the grantee's policy of maintaining a 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;

c. making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of such grant be given a copy of the statement required by subparagraph (a);

d. notifying the employee in the statement required by subparagraph (a), that as a condition of employment in such grant, the employee will:

1. abide by the terms of the statement; and

2. notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after such conviction;

a. notifying the granting agency within 10 days after receiving notice of a conviction under subparagraph (d)(ii) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction;

b. imposing a sanction on, or requiring the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by any employee who is convicted, as required by section 5154.

2. Individuals - No Federal agency shall make a grant to any individual unless such individual certifies to the agency as a condition of such grant that the individual will not engage in unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with such grant.

a. Suspension, termination, or debarment of the grantee:

1. Grounds for suspension, termination, or debarment - each grant awarded by a Federal agency shall be subject to suspension of payments under the grant or termination of the grant, or both, and the grantee thereunder shall be subject to suspension or debarment, in accordance with the requirements of this section if the agency head of the granting agency or his official designee determines, in writing, that such a number of employees of such grantee have been convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes for violations occurring in the workplace as to indicate that the grantee has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace as required in subsection (a) (i).

2. A suspension of payments, termination, or suspension or debarment proceedings subject to this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with applicable law, including Executive Order 12549 or any superseding Executive Order and any regulation promulgated to implement such law or Executive Order.

3. Effect of debarment. Upon issuance of any final decision under this subsection requiring debarment of a grantee, such grantee shall be ineligible for award of any grant from any Federal agency and for participation in future grant from any Federal agency for a period specified in the decision, not to exceed 5 years.

Sec. 5154. Employee Sanctions & Remedies

A grantee or contractor shall, within 30 days after receiving notice from an employee of a conviction will:

1. take appropriate personnel action against such employee up to and including termination; or
2. require such employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

Sec. 5157 Definitions

1. “**Drug-free workplace**” means a site for the performance of work done in connection with a specific grant or contract described in section 5152 or 5153 of an entity at which employees of such entity are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in accordance with the requirements of this Act;
2. “**Employee**” means the employee of a grantee or contractor directly engaged in the performance of work pursuant to the provision of the grant or contract described in section 5152 or 5153.
3. “**Controlled substance**” means a controlled substance in schedule I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812);
4. “**Conviction**” means a find of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the federal or state criminal drug statutes;
5. “**Criminal drug statute**” means a criminal statute involving manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of any controlled substance;
6. “**Grantee**” means the department, division, or other unit of a person responsible for the performance under the grant;
7. “**Contractor**” means the department, division, or unit of a person responsible for the performance under the contract; and
8. “**Federal Agency**” means an agency as that term is defined in section 552(f) of title 5, United States Code.

Controlled Substance & Alcohol Use and Testing

Summary: This rule requires employers to test drivers who are required to obtain commercial driver’s licenses (CDLs) for the illegal use of alcohol and controlled substances.

The Louisiana Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Law (LA RS 40:961-100)

Establishes five schedules of illicit drugs, which may not be manufactured, distributed or possessed without legal authority to do so, e.g., pharmacists, physicians, etc. While the composition of the schedules is too lengthy to report here, that information is available in

the Office of the Dean of Students. Listed below are the penalties for manufacture, distribution, and/or possession of drugs in each schedule.

**Louisiana Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Law LA RS 40:966
Manufacture; Distribution**

Schedule I

LA. RS 40:966

- A. For narcotic drugs; life imprisonment at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.
- B. For other drugs in Schedule I: 5 to 30 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.

Schedule II

LA. RS 40:967

- A. For narcotic drugs, amphetamines or methamphetamines: 5 to 30 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.
- B. For pentazocine: 7 to 10 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.
- C. Production of amphetamines, methamphetamines, or cocaine: 20 to 50 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$500,000
- D. Other Schedule II drugs: Maximum of 10 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.

Schedules III & IV

LA. RS 40:968-969 Maximum of 10 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$15,000.

Schedule V

LA. RS 40:970 Maximum of 5 years at hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5000.

NOTE: For second or subsequent offenses, the penalties are twice those applicable for first offenses.

Distribution to persons under the age of 18 (LA. RS 40:980)

- A. Persons over 25 to person under 18: For distribution of narcotic drugs in Schedule I and II the sentence is life at hard labor.
- B. Persons at least 18 to persons under 18 and at least 3 years their junior: For distribution of narcotic drugs in Schedules I and II the penalty is imprisonment for up to twice that authorized in RS 40:966-967 or not more than twice the fine, or both.
- C. Persons at least 18 to persons under 18 and at least 3 years their junior. For distribution of any other controlled substance in Schedules I - IV, the penalty is imprisonment for up to twice that authorized in RS 40:966-967, or not more than twice the fine, or both.

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.

C. For other drugs in Schedule II: Maximum of five years with or without hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

Schedules III, IV, V

LA. RS 968-970

A. Maximum of five years with or without hard labor. Maximum fine of \$5,000.

NOTE: Except as otherwise stated, penalties for second or subsequent convictions are twice those for a first conviction.

IV. Prevention, Intervention, Education, Mental Health Counseling, and Rehabilitation Programs for Students and Employees

Policy Overview

It is the policy of the University Counseling Center to treat chemical dependency from a “disease concept” approach with abstinence of major mood altering chemicals (alcohol and other drugs) as the basic premise of this approach. The Center recognizes that recovery from chemical dependency is a lifelong process and that involvement in ongoing support programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, is an essential element in maintaining recovery. When appropriate and feasible, clients may be referred to chemical dependency treatment centers.

The following services can be provided through the University Counseling Center.

1. Education and Intervention Training
2. Evaluation and Assessment
3. Individual Therapy
4. Referral to appropriate treatment milieu
 - a. Individual and/or group counseling at the University Counseling Center.
 - b. 12-Step Meetings such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotic Anonymous.
 - c. Inpatient and outpatient chemical dependency treatment referral information available.
 - d. Tracking of individual’s progress if treated other than at the University Counseling Center.
5. Follow-up
 - a. Aftercare counseling (individual and group).
 - b. Family counseling for co-dependents (individual and group).
 - c. Referral to adjunct services.
 - (1) ALANON, Co-dependency Support Groups, Adult Children of Alcoholics, Spouse Abuse or other support groups.
 - (2) Treatment programs for Adult Children of Alcoholics and for Codependents.
6. Consultation Services - The University Counseling Center maintains contact with a number of treatment centers. Center and made available upon request.

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 more successful university life. Therefore, Southeastern may send written notification and/or make phone contact to parents/guardians of students under the age of 21 who have been found responsible for violating the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy;
8. Other actions may be approved by the university disciplinary committee or the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee.

C. Guests may be barred from campus and turned over to the District Attorney for further actions.

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, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember 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 are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics. Use and/or abuse of controlled substances have the potential to cause psychological and/or physical dependence. The health risks associated with substances covered by the "Controlled Substances Act are described in the Table's Controlled Substances-Uses and Effects."

Controlled Substances - Uses & Effects

Health Risks Associated With Substances Covered By The Controlled Substances Act

Narcotics

Possible Effects: euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory, depression, constricted pupils, nausea.

Effects of Overdose: slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death.

Withdrawal Syndrome: watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating.

Duration: 3 to 6 hours for most. Dependence: most high physical and high psychological

Drugs: Opium, Morphine, Codeine, Heroin, Methadone, Meperidine, Hydromorphone

Depressants

Possible Effects: slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol.

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.

Stimulants

Possible Effects: increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite.

Effects of Overdose: agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death.

Withdrawal Syndrome: apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation.

Duration: 1 to 4 hours

Dependence: Physical possible, psychological mostly high.

Drugs: Cocaine, Amphetamines, Phenmetrazine, Methylphenidate.

Hallucinogens

Possible Effects: illusions and hallucinations, poor perception of time and distance.

Effects of Overdose: longer more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death.

Withdrawal Syndrome: Not reported Duration: varies from 8 to 12 hours to days.

Dependence: none to unknown physically, unknown to high psychologically.

Drugs: LSD, Mescaline and Peyote, PCP, Phencyclidine Analogues, Amphetamine Variants.

Cannabis

Possible Effects: euphoria, increased appetite, relaxed inhibitions, disoriented behavior.

Effects of Overdose : fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis.

Withdrawal Syndrome: insomnia, hyperactivity and decreased appetite occasionally mentioned.

Duration: 2 to 4 hours Dependence: unknown physically, moderate psychologically.

Drug: Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil.

VII. REVIEW

This policy will be reviewed biennially by a university appointed committee to:

A. Determine effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed;
and

B. Ensure that the sanctions described in Part V are consistently enforced.