



**DRUG ABUSE AND
ALCOHOL PREVENTION
PROGRAM - 2021**

University Students, Faculty, and Staff:

In continuing efforts to maintain a safe and healthy environment for its students, employees, and visitors, the University of North Alabama (UNA) 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. UNA has a [Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy](#), which states, in part, that an individual who has drug, alcohol, or related problems may voluntarily seek counseling and follow prescribed treatment without fear of recrimination. Assistance may be given in referring persons to various community agencies which are trained and equipped to treat persons with drug or alcohol problems. These referral services are available at the University Health Center for students and through the faculty, staff, or service employee's supervisor, department head, or Assistant Vice President for Human Resources for faculty, staff and service employees.

The following online information is provided annually to all UNA students and employees in compliance with our policies and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. More information can be found at the following websites:

- [University of North Alabama Employee Manual and Handbook](#)
- [Code of Student Conduct](#)

Please read this information carefully and assist the University in achieving a drug-free campus and environment.

Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act Requirements

UNA's Board of Trustees, in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act (41 U.S.C. 701) and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (20 U.S.C. 1145g), adopted UNA's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy. UNA is committed to the elimination of drug and/or alcohol abuse in the workplace and in all learning environments. Any employee charged with a violation(s) of state or federal drug laws must notify their immediate supervisor who then must notify their respective EC member no later than (5) days after the filing of such charges. The EC member will immediately report this information to the Assistant Vice President for Human Resources.

Under federal legislation entitled *The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA)* require an Institution of Higher Education (IHE) such as University of North Alabama (UNA), to certify that it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs both by UNA students and employees either on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. No institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program unless they oblige by these regulations.

At a minimum, UNA shall annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- I. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- II. A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- III. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse;
- IV. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- V. A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

Implementation of the University's Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP)

The Vice President for Student Affairs has brought together an evaluation team to ensure a drug-free campus and workplace by:

- Establishing procedures and developing informational materials to annually distribute to students and employees;
- Providing recommendations to promote and further develop the university's drug and alcohol prevention program; and
- Evaluating the university's drug and alcohol prevention program biennially to determine its effectiveness and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Alcohol and other drug use and abuse pose a potential risk to the health, safety and educational/occupational experience for UNA students and employees. The negative impact of student alcohol and drug use is often felt in the broader UNA community through noise, vandalism, vehicle crashes, and use of community resources such as local police departments and agencies, including Florence Police Department, and local hospitals, including North Alabama Medical Center. Alcohol and Drug Prevention programs and policies of UNA are designed to support the larger mission of the University as well as UNA's core values. By incorporating a public health perspective to address high risk and excessive substance use, the university's prevention approach strives to create an environment that fosters academic success, increases student retention, and promotes the safety and wellbeing of all members of the UNA Community.

UNA relies on evidence-based and theory-driven public health research, theory, and practice in developing comprehensive alcohol and drug prevention programs and policies. The University also looks to existing federal, state, and local laws to define and regulate the appropriate and legal consumption of alcohol in the University community.

Employee Standards of Conduct

It is the policy of the University of North Alabama that the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property, or as a part of any of the University's activities, is prohibited.

Employees should also review the University's No Smoking Policy and be familiar with the Employee Policy Manual and Handbook as well as the Staff and/or Faculty Handbooks.

The full version of the current Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy can be found in the University Employee Policy Manual and Handbook, available online at:

<https://una.edu/employee-policy-manual/index.html>

Student Standards of Conduct

Students attending UNA are held accountable to the *Code of Student Conduct* which prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and other drugs by students and student organizations. The *Code of Conduct* also prohibits other alcohol-related misconduct. Students under the age of 21 are prohibited from possession and/or consumption of alcohol. All students are prohibited from the use and possession of illegal drugs. In addition, student organizations sponsoring events where alcohol is present are subject to the requirements and guidelines outlined in the [University's Statement and Regulations Regarding Alcoholic Beverages at Social Functions](#).

The full version of the current *Code of Student Conduct* can be found online at:

<https://una.edu/student-conduct/policies/code-of-student-conduct.html>

Students should also review:

- [Amnesty Policy](#)
- [Social Policy for Organizations](#)
- [Athletics' Drug Abuse Prevention Program](#)
- [University Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy](#)
- [University No Smoking Policy](#)
- Student Handbook for their college or department

Health Risks According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite negative consequences and by long-lasting changes in the brain. Most drugs of abuse can alter a person's thinking and judgment, leading to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving and infectious disease. Most drugs could potentially harm an unborn baby.

The Controlled Substance Act (CSA) regulates five classes of drugs: Narcotics, Depressants, Stimulants, Hallucinogens and Anabolic steroids. Each class has distinguishing properties, and drugs within each class often produce similar effects. However, all controlled substances, regardless of class, share a number of common features. All controlled substances have abuse potential or are immediate precursors to substances with abuse potential. With the exception of anabolic steroids, controlled substances are abused to alter mood, thought, and feeling through their actions on the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). Some of these drugs alleviate pain, anxiety, or depression. Some induce sleep and others energize.

Though some controlled substances are therapeutically useful, the "feel good" effects of these drugs contribute to their abuse. The extent to which a substance is reliably capable of producing intensely pleasurable feelings (euphoria) increases the likelihood of that substance being abused.

When controlled substances are used in a manner or amount inconsistent with the legitimate medical use, it is called drug abuse. The non-sanctioned use of substances controlled in Schedules I through V of the CSA is considered drug abuse. The use of these pharmaceuticals outside the scope of sound medical practice is drug abuse. In addition to having abuse potential, most controlled substances are capable of producing dependence, either physical or psychological.

Health Risks: Depressants

Depressants are known to put you to sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures. They are abused to experience euphoria. Depressants like GHB and Rohypnol are also misused to facilitate sexual assault. Some of the effects are causing amnesia, leaving no memory of events that occur while under the influence, reduce reaction time, impair mental functioning and judgment, and cause confusion. Long term use will produce psychological dependence. Physical effects include slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, and slowed breathing. Large doses combined with other drugs or alcohol can be fatal. Examples of depressants are barbiturates, benzodiazepines, GHB, and Rohypnol.

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

Health Risks: Hallucinogens (psychedelics)

Hallucinogens are known for producing sensory effects including perceptual distortions that vary with dose, setting, and mood. Psychic effects include distortions of thought associated with time and space. Time may appear to stand still, and forms and colors seem to change and take on new significance. Weeks or even months after some hallucinogens have been taken, the user may experience flashbacks. The occurrence of a flashback is unpredictable, but is more likely to occur during times of stress and seems to occur more frequently in younger individuals. Physiological effects include elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, and dilated pupils. A severe overdose can result in respiratory depression, coma, convulsions, seizures, and death due to respiratory arrest. Examples of hallucinogens are ecstasy/MDMA, ketamine, LSD, peyote & mescaline, psilocybin, marijuana/cannabis, and marijuana concentrates (honey oil, budder).

Health Risks: Stimulants

Stimulants are known to produce a sense of exhilaration, enhance self-esteem, improve mental and physical performance, increase activity, reduce appetite, extend wakefulness for prolonged period, and “get high”. Examples of the drug are amphetamines, cocaine, Khat, and methamphetamine. Chronic high dose use is associated with agitation, hostility, panic, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal tendencies. Paranoia, sometimes accompanied by both auditory and visual hallucinations, may also occur. Taking too large a dose at one time or taking large doses over an extended period of time may cause such physical side effects as: Dizziness, tremors, headache, flushed skin, chest pain with palpitations, excessive sweating, vomiting, and abdominal cramps. In overdose situations, high fever, convulsions, and cardiovascular collapse may precede death.

Additionally, **caffeine**, in larger doses (>250 mg) can also result in caffeinism (agitation, anxiety, headache, insomnia, tremors). Larger doses, or if mixed with other stimulants, may result in delirium, high blood pressure, heart rhythm disturbances, convulsions and respiratory arrest.

Health Risks: Narcotics

Narcotics, also known as opioids. They are known to dull the senses and relieve pain. They are mostly referred to as opium and opium derivatives and their semi-synthetic substitutes. Examples of the drug are heroin, hydromorphone, OxyContin, Vicodin, codeine, morphine, methadone and fentanyl. Besides their medical use, narcotic/opioid use comes with a variety of unwanted effects, including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, and apathy. Slowed physical activity, constriction of the pupils, flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea, vomiting, and slowed breathing. Physical dependence is a consequence of chronic opioid use and withdrawal takes place when drug use is discontinued. Early withdrawal symptoms often include watery eyes, runny nose, yawning and sweating. As withdrawals worsen, symptoms may include restlessness, irritability, loss of appetite, nausea, tremors, drug craving, severe depression, vomiting, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and chills alternating with flushing and excessive sweating. Overdoses are not uncommon and can be fatal. Some effects of overdosing can include the following constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness, and slowed breathing.

Health Risks: Steroids

Steroids are synthetically produced variants of the naturally occurring male hormone testosterone. High doses of anabolic steroids may cause mood and behavioral effects. In some individuals, steroid use can cause dramatic mood swings, increased feelings of hostility, impaired judgment, and increased levels of aggression (often referred to as “roid rage”). When users stop taking steroids, they may experience depression that may be severe enough to lead one to commit suicide. Anabolic steroid use may also cause psychological dependence and addiction. In men, anabolic steroid use can cause shrinkage of the testicles, reduced sperm count, enlargement of the male breast tissue, sterility, and an increased risk of prostate cancer. In both men and women, anabolic steroid use can cause high cholesterol levels, which may increase the risk of coronary artery disease, strokes, and heart attacks. Anabolic steroid use can also cause acne and fluid retention. Oral preparations of anabolic steroids, in particular, can damage the liver. Examples of abused anabolic steroids are testosterone, nandrolone, stanozolol, methandienone and boldenone.

Health Risks: Inhalants

Inhalants are known to induce psychoactive or mind-altering effects. Inhalant abuse can cause damage to the parts of the brain that control thinking, moving, seeing, and hearing. Cognitive abnormalities can range from mild impairment to severe dementia. Depending on the degree of abuse, the user can experience slight stimulation, feeling of less inhibition, or loss of consciousness. Within minutes of inhalation, the user may experience slurred speech, an inability to coordinate movements, euphoria, and dizziness. After heavy use of inhalants, users may feel drowsy for several hours and experience a lingering headache. Long term inhalant users include weight loss, muscle weakness, disorientation, inattentiveness, lack of coordination, irritability, depression, and 15 I P a g e damage to the nervous system and other organs. Some of the damaging effects to the body may be at least partially reversible when inhalant abuse is stopped; however, many of the effects from prolonged abuse are irreversible. Prolonged sniffing of the highly concentrated chemicals in solvents or aerosol sprays can induce irregular and rapid heart rhythms and lead to heart failure and death within minutes. Other signs may include spots or sores around the mouth; red or runny eyes or nose; chemical breath odor; drunk, dazed, or dizzy appearance; nausea; loss of appetite; anxiety; excitability; and irritability. With successive inhalations, users may suffer loss of consciousness and/or death.

Health Risks: Tobacco and other drugs

Narcotics, also known as opioids. They are known to dull the senses and relive pain. They are mostly Tobacco use 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. UNA is a smoke-free campus. This will provide a healthier and cleaner community. The University recognizes that quitting smoking can be a significant personal challenge. As such, the University will provide ongoing information, education, and support to faculty, staff, and students on a variety of wellness initiatives including cessation aids and programs.

Likewise, designer drugs (DMX, kratom, bath salts) that may not currently be controlled by the federal Controlled Substance Act also post risks to individuals who abuse them.

For a complete list of short- and long-term health effects and treatment options, visit:

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts> or learn more from the DEA at www.dea.gov.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

The following training, programs, resources, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or reentry programs are available to employees and/or students as described below.

University Employees:

An individual who has drug, alcohol, or related problems may voluntarily seek counseling and follow prescribed treatment without fear of recrimination. Assistance may be given in referring persons to various community agencies which are trained and equipped to treat persons with drug or alcohol problems. These referral services are available at the University Health Center for students and through the faculty, staff, or service employee's supervisor, department head, or Assistant Vice President for Human Resources for faculty, staff and service employees.

Expanded Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Benefits (EPS) are offered as part of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield health plan. The local providers for these benefits are listed [here](#). Please note that any provider listed here can be seen with a \$0 co-pay. For assistance in finding a provider, please call Blue Cross/Blue Shield at 1-800-292-8868. The Health Plan at a Glance document and Health Plan Booklet provide detailed information regarding the medical, psychiatric, and substance abuse coverages. Please see the information here for EPS program details.

University Students, as a whole:

Throughout the year, the Office of Student Conduct routinely and regularly provides training, resources, and programming related to alcohol and drugs. Likewise, the Office of Title IX provides training and resources on those topics as they intersect with sexual assault. All incoming students are required to complete "Voices for Change" created by Get Inclusive. This four-part module covers topics, including alcohol and drugs, to prepare students for healthy and responsible decision making and begins educating students about UNA's policies. Refresher courses on these topics are available for current students. For more information related to Get Inclusive, please visit: <https://www.una.edu/get-inclusive>. This page also features community and campus resources related to alcohol and drugs, among other things. Similar resources are also available by visiting the Student Conduct webpage or contacting the Office of Student Conduct.

The University of North Alabama also recognizes that the health and safety of our students is our primary concern. Therefore, if an individual seeks medical attention due to his/her level of intoxication, the Office of Student Conduct will not pursue conduct sanctions against the student for the sole violation of using or possessing alcohol or

drugs. Additionally, those students who assist in obtaining medical attention for individuals who are intoxicated will not receive student conduct sanctions for violations of the Alcohol Policy in the Code of Conduct. In lieu of student conduct sanctions, the intoxicated student (and possibly the referring student) will be required to meet with the Director of Student Conduct who may recommend educational components such as alcohol education, counseling, and/or an alcohol and substance abuse assessment. For more information about the Medical Amnesty/Good Samaritan policy, please visit Student Conduct's webpage at: <https://www.una.edu/student-conduct/policies/medical-amnesty-good-samaritan.html>.

Fraternity and Sorority Life

New members of organizations reporting through the College Panhellenic Council, Independent Greek Council, Interfraternity Council, and National Pan-Hellenic Council are required to take a new member course. One week of the course requires new members to learn about UNA policies, including all alcohol policies. During that week, New Members are also provided a video through YouTube related to Health and Safety, followed by a discussion on that same topic.

During the academic year, FSL hosts monthly trainings on event guidelines as it relates to alcohol policies. Likewise, during the calendar year, FSL hosts various events and programs related to different topics. One topic is usually related to alcohol or drunk driving, for example wearing "drunk goggles" and inviting University police officials to talk about alcohol misuse.

Housing and Residential Life

Students living on-campus receive training and programming related to drugs and alcohol. HRL Staff regularly do programming related to drugs and alcohol, including sober social gatherings and raising awareness through bulletin boards, throughout the academic year. HRL staff also perform health and safety checks of the rooms and confiscate/destroy any alcohol/drugs found on campus and make referrals to UPD and Student Conduct.

Student Counseling Services

Student Counseling Provides multiple options for students as it relates to substance use and abuse treatment.

- **Assessment**
 - All students actively enrolled at the University of North Alabama are eligible to receive counseling services. For those seeking assistance, services typically begin via brief intake assessment. Students presenting with substance abuse/use concerns will be given further, in-depth assessment to address possible need for specific intervention and/or higher level of care.

- **Individual Counseling**
 - Based on the student's level of need, individual counseling sessions are offered to treat benign substance use issues that do not require a more intensive level of treatment setting such as intensive outpatient, or inpatient services.

- **Group Counseling: C.H.A.N.G.E. U. (Choosing Honesty Allows New Growth Everyday)**
 - C.H.A.N.G.E. U. was developed in 2018 due to an identified student need for more inclusive substance abuse services on campus. This is a closed, referral only, group offered through Student Counseling Services and led by a licensed clinician in SCS, or supervised, master's level intern. Referrals to this group are made internally in this department. Other student support offices such as Title IX, Student Conduct, Athletics, Housing and Residence Life, Case Management, Mitchell-West, etc., can also make referrals to SCS for evaluation for students to be considered for admission to this group.

- **Lion Recovery**
 - This service was established in 2019 as UNA's version of a community Alcoholics Anonymous and/or Narcotics Anonymous meeting. It was led by a community volunteer who identified themselves as a person in recovery, and wanted to provide recovery support to UNA students. This group was intentionally non-therapist led to foster a more relaxed environment for students struggling with substance use issues and/or maintaining their sobriety to allow them the opportunity to be transparent amongst peers with similar concerns.

- **Community Referrals**

- If a student is assessed through SCS, and it is determined a higher level of care is more appropriate for their treatment, SCS staff members will recommend and refer to community partnerships. Students may be referred to intensive outpatient (IOP) programs and/or residential/inpatient treatment facilities. SCS acts as a liaison between different levels of care and can provide services on an outpatient basis.

- **Ongoing Services**

- Student Counseling Services can provide all services listed above (except for Lion Recovery) as substance treatment needs arise in the student population. We currently do not have a facilitator for Lion Recovery, but can continue our partnerships with community members to gain additional facilitators in the future.

University Police Department

University Police typically provide an Alcohol and Drug Awareness class for the student body. This event is held in a residence hall or large venue such as Flowers Hall. Beyond that, multiple programs exist throughout the year to simulate the impact of alcohol on your vision and abilities – such as “drunk” goggles worn while attempting to drive a golf cart through cones in an empty parking lot.

Additionally, UPD provides training to Residence Advisors, and other groups upon request, with respect to identification of drugs that they may encounter in the course of their duties.

Sanctions

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

1. Referral to a drug or alcohol recovery program;
2. Probation, suspension, or expulsion of students;
3. Suspension or termination of employees;
4. Referral for prosecution;
5. Referral to drug and/or alcohol education program.

Likewise, in the case of a violation of a university alcohol or other drug policy by a student under the age of 21, the Office of Student Conduct sends home a parental notification. A letter of notification is sent by certified mail, generally within three business days of the determination that the student violated University alcohol or other drug policies. For more information, please visit <https://www.una.edu/student-conduct/policies/parental-notification.html>.

University policies informing potential disciplinary sanctions include the following:

[UNA Drug and Alcohol Abuse Policy](#)

[UNA Code of Student Conduct:](#)

[University No Smoking Policy](#)

[University Statement on Alcohol Use](#)

[Social Policy for Organizations](#)

[Athletics' Drug Abuse Prevention Program](#)

[Anderson College of Nursing Student Handbook](#)

Legal Sanctions

UNA Police Department enforces state and local laws, local ordinances, and works with federal agencies to ensure federal laws are not violated on UNA's campus. The following tables illustrate the federal, state, and local penalties as it relates to drugs and alcohol. For more information about Federal laws, visit www.dea.gov. For more information about Alabama State Laws, visit: <http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/coatoc.html>.

For more information about Florence Municipal Codes, visit <https://library.municode.com/al/florence>.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV and V (Except Marijuana)

Substance/Quantity	Schedule	Penalty
Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	II	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine if not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p>
Cocaine Base 28 - 279 grams mixture	II	
Fentanyl 40 - 399 grams mixture	IV	
Fentanyl Analogue 10 - 99 grams mixture	I	
Heroin 100 - 999 grams mixture	I	
LSD 1 - 9 grams mixture	I	
Methamphetamine 5 - 49 grams pure or 50 - 499 grams mixture	II	
PCP 10 - 99 grams pure or 100 - 9999 grams mixture	II	
Substance/Quantity	Schedule	

Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	II	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	II	
Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	IV	
Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	I	
Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	I	
LSD 10 grams or more mixture	I	
Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	II	
PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	II	

Marijuana and other Federal Penalties

Any Amount of Other Schedule I & II Substances	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life and/or fine not to exceed \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment and/or fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	
Any Amount of Other Schedule III Substances	<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>
Any Amount of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>
Any Amount of All Other Schedule V Drugs	<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if not an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>
<p>Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants</p>	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million of other than an individual.</p>
<p>Marijuana 100 - 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 - 999 marijuana plants</p>	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if the other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not</p>

	more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 50 - 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 - 99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 - 49 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

Alabama State Controlled Substance and Marijuana Penalties

Violation	Penalties	AL Code §
<p>Possession of marijuana in first degree (other than personal use and not previously convicted of possession in second degree)</p> <p>Possession of marijuana in the first degree (other than for personal use, with a prior conviction for possession of marijuana for personal use only or possession in second degree)</p>	<p>Class C Felony Prison: 1 - 10 years Fine: Not more than \$15,000</p> <p>Class D Felony: Prison: 1 - 5 years Fine: Not more than \$7,5000</p>	13A-12-213
<p>Trafficking: Knowingly sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into the state the following quantities of a controlled substance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cannabis (in any of its forms), > 2.2 lbs cocaine, > 28g heroin, morphine, opium, > 4g methaqualone, > 1,000 pills hydromorphone, > 500 pills 3-4,methylenedioxy amphetamine, > 28g 5-methoxy,3-4 methlendioxy amphetamine, > 28g phencylidine, > 4g lysergic acid diethylamide methamphetamine, or LSD, > 4g amphetamine, >28g methamphetamine, >28g synthetic controlled substance, >56g fentanyl, >1g 	<p>Class A Felony Imprisonment & fines depending on amounts Prison: Ranges from 3 years to mandatory life in prison Fine: Ranges from \$25,000-\$750,000</p>	13A-12-231
<p>Sale of controlled substance by person 18+ to person under 18</p>	<p>Class A Felony Not eligible for suspended sentence or probation Prison: 10 - 99 years or life</p>	13A-12-215

	Fine: Not more than \$60,000	
Sale of controlled substance that is on the campus or within a 3-mile radius of campus boundaries of any public or private school, college, university or other educational institution or within a three-mile radius of public housing project owned by a housing authority	Class A Felony Prison: Add 5 years to penalty with no provision for probation	13A-12-250 13A-12-270
Engages in a criminal enterprise, in connection with 5 or more persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position or any other position of management, and from which obtains substantial income or resources, to traffic in illegal drugs	Class A Felony Prison: 25 years -life without parole Fine: \$50,000 - \$1,000,000	13A-12-233
Manufacturing controlled substance if 2 or more of following conditions are present: possession of firearm; use of booby trap; illegal possession, transportation, or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials or while transporting or causing to be transported materials in furtherance of a clandestine laboratory operation, there was created a substantial risk to human health or safety or a danger to the environment; use of clandestine lab within 500 feet of a residence, place of business, church or school; a clandestine lab operation actually produced any amount of a specified controlled substance; a clandestine lab operation was for the production of controlled substances listed in Schedule I or Schedule II; the presence of someone under 17 years of age during the manufacturing process	Class A Felony Prison: –10 – life Fine: Not more than \$60,000	13A-12-218
Manufacture of a controlled substance if manufactures a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I to V, inclusive or possesses precursor substances as determined in Section 20-2-181, an any amount with the intent to unlawfully manufacture a controlled substance	Class B Felony Prison: 2 - 20 years Fine: Not more than \$30,000	13A-12-217

Distribution of controlled substances (furnished, sold, given away, delivered, or distributed)	Class B Felony Prison: 2 - 20 years Fine: Not more than \$30,000	13A-12-211(a)
Possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance (possession of any of the following quantities of a controlled substance or mixtures thereof): cocaine > 8g but < 28g morphine, opium, heroin >2g but<4g 3,4 methylenedioxy amphetamine >8g but <28g 5-methoxy,3, 4-methylenedioxy amphetamine >8g but <28g Amphetamine >8g but <28g Methamphetamine. >8g but <28g Fentanyl > ½ g but < 1 g	Class B Felony Prison: 2 - 20 years Fine: Not more than \$30,000	13A-12-211(c)
Possession or receipt of controlled substances (except as authorized, possesses a controlled substance or obtains a controlled substance or a precursor chemical by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge or by the alteration of a prescription or written order or by the concealment of a material fact or by the use of a false name or giving a false address)	Class D Felony Prison: 1 - 5 years Fine: Not more than \$7,500	13A-12-212
Person convicted of attempt, criminal solicitation & criminal conspiracy to commit controlled substance crime	Punishable the same as the crime itself	13A-12-202 (c); -203(c); -204(c)

*Imprisonment sentences for felonies: 13A-5-7; fines for felonies 13A-5-11 & for misdemeanors: 13A-5-12. Driver's license suspended for 6 months for any drug offense conviction (13A-12-290).

Note: A drug conviction under state or federal law may make a student ineligible for federal financial aid (loans, grants, work study). For more information, see <https://studentaid.ed.gov/eligibility/criminalconvictions#drug-convictions>

Alabama State & Florence City Alcohol Violations and Penalties

Violation	Penalties	Code Section
<p>Minor in Possession/Purchasing: State: Unlawful for person under 21 year of age to purchase, consume, process, or transport alcohol, liquor or malt or brewed beverages in the State.</p> <p>City: Unlawful for person under 21 to be in possession or under influence of alcohol.</p>	<p>Jail: Not more than 30 days</p> <p>Fine: \$25 - \$100</p> <p>Misdemeanor.</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 3 months</p> <p>Fine: \$50 - \$500</p> <p>Mandatory suspension of driver's license for 90 days to 6 months (including YO or juvenile status)</p> <p>City</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 6 months</p> <p>Fine: Not more than \$500</p>	<p>AL Code § 28-1-5</p> <p>AL Code § 28-3A-25(a) (18) & (b) (2-3)</p> <p>City Code § 3-5</p>
<p>Contributing to Delinquency of Minor: State: It is unlawful for any parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, or other person to willfully aid, encourage, or cause any child (under age 19) to become or remain delinquent.</p>	<p>Class A Misdemeanor</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 1 year</p> <p>Fine: not more than \$6,000</p>	<p>AL Code § 12-15-111</p>

<p>Misrepresentation of age of a minor: It is unlawful for any adult to make to any liquor dealer, his agent or employee, any false pretense, statement or representation as to the age of a minor, with the intent or purpose to induce such liquor dealer, his agent or employee, to give, deliver or sell any vinous, spirituous or malt liquor to any minor.</p>	<p>City</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 6 months</p> <p>Fine: Not more than \$500</p>	<p>City Code § 3-4</p>
<p>Public Intoxication: State: Unlawful to appear in a public place under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, or other drugs to the degree that they endanger themselves, or another person or property or by boisterous and offensive conduct annoys another person in his vicinity.</p>	<p>Jail: Not more than 30 days</p> <p>Fine: no more than \$200</p>	<p>AL Code § 13A-11-10</p>
<p>Open Container: State: Unlawful for person to have 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 public highway.</p> <p>City: Except as otherwise permitted by this chapter, the public consumption of alcoholic beverages in the city is prohibited. Public consumption is defined as consumption of alcoholic beverages on public grounds or property, such as city streets or alleys or</p>	<p>Class C Misdemeanor</p> <p>Fine: No more than \$25</p> <p>City</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 6 months</p> <p>Fine: Not more than \$500</p>	<p>AL Code § 32-5A-330</p> <p>City Code § 3-8</p>

<p>ways or parks or school grounds when outside the confines of the structure where sale or consumption is authorized and consumption on private property where the public is a public invitee, including, but not limited to, shopping center parking areas, and when outside the confines of the structure where sale or consumption is authorized.</p>		
<p>False Driver's License/ID: State: Person under age of 21 may not knowingly use or attempt to use a false, forged, deceptive or otherwise nongenuine driver's license to obtain or attempt to obtain alcoholic beverages within this state. City: It shall be unlawful for any minor to obtain, or attempt to obtain, any vinous, spirituous or malt liquor from any liquor dealer, his agent or employee, by means of any false representation, pretense or statement, to such liquor dealer, his agent, or employee, that such minor is twenty-one (21) years of age or older.</p>	<p>Misdemeanor Jail: Not more than 3 months Fine: \$50-\$500 Mandatory suspension of driver's license for 90 days to 6 months. City Jail: Not more than 6 months Fine: Not more than \$500</p>	<p>AL Code § 28-3A-25 (a) (21) & (b) (2) & (c) City Code § 3-5</p>

<p>Open House Party: State: No adult having control of any residence, who has authorized an open house party at the residence and is in attendance at the party, shall allow the party to continue if alcoholic beverages or controlled substances are illegally possessed or consumed at the residence by a person under the age of 21 and the adult knows this and fails to take reasonable action to prevent it.</p>	<p>Class B Misdemeanor</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 6 months</p> <p>Fine: Not more than \$3,000</p>	<p>AL Code § 13A-11-10.1</p>
<p>Driving Under the Influence (DUI): State: A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle (or boat) while: there is 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol is in his/her blood (unless under the age of 21, in which the amount is 0.02 percent), or under the influence of alcohol, or under the influence of any controlled or other substance which impairs his/her ability to drive safely, or under the combined influence of alcohol and a controlled substance to a degree which renders him/her incapable of safely driving, or under the influence of any substance which impairs the mental or physical faculties of such person to a degree which renders him/her incapable of safely driving.</p>	<p>1st DUI</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p> <p>Jail: Up to 1 year</p> <p>Fine: \$600 - \$2,100</p> <p>Mandatory suspension of license for 90 days.</p> <p>2nd DUI</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p> <p>Jail: Not more than 1 year, including mandatory 5 days or community service for not less than 30 days</p> <p>Fine:\$1,000 - \$5,100</p> <p>Mandatory suspension of license for 1 yr.</p> <p>Ignition Interlock Device installed for 2 years</p> <p>3rd DUI</p> <p>Misdemeanor</p> <p>Jail: 60 days - 1 year, including mandatory minimum of 60 days</p>	<p>AL Code § 32-5A-191</p>

	Fine: \$2,100 - \$10,100 Mandatory suspension of driver's license for 3 yrs. Ignition Interlock Device installed for 3 years 4th DUI Class C Felony Prison 1yr/1day - 10 yrs Fine: \$4,100 - \$10,100 Mandatory revocation of driver's license for 5 yrs. Ignition Interlock Device installed for 4 years	
State Offenses Any individual committing an offense (misdemeanor, felony or violation) against the state automatically commits an offense against the city.	Unless otherwise provided: City: Jail: Not more than 6 months Fine: Not more than \$500	City Code § 16-1,

Distribution of the DAAPP

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP is distributed to all current UNA employees on an annual basis via the Employee Digest. It is also provided to new employees, upon hire.

Notification of the information contained in the DAAPP to all currently enrolled students each semester, and queries are run to ensure all late-starting students are notified. The DAAPP is also sent out via the Student Digest.

The DAAPP is also available for review online [here](#).

Evaluation

The University, through the Division of Student Affairs, and along with necessary campus partners, conducts a biennial review of its alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs to determine its effectiveness, make recommendations of needed changes, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced consistently. This review may include reviewing and evaluating the following criteria on a biennial basis, or more often as requested by the Vice President for the Division of Student Affairs:

- The number of participants in prevention programming;
- The number of reports of potential drug and alcohol violations received;
- The number of drug and alcohol related responsible findings made;
- The number of drug and alcohol arrests by University Police;
- The number of recorded housing violations for drug and alcohol violations;
- The number of alcohol or drug related vandalism cases occurring in residence halls;
- The number of alcohol or drug related incidents of violence occurring on-campus;
- The percent of repeat violators; and,
- The outcomes of any treatment or rehabilitative programming, if known.

Questions and Further Inquiries

Inquiries concerning matters described in this document should be directed to:



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