

William R. Moore College of Technology
Memphis, TN

Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Abuse Prevention Program

NOTICE TO Students and Employees

William R. Moore College of Technology has established an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Abuse Prevention Program. The AOD program consists the following; Institutional Policy, Rules of Student conduct. Listing of local counseling, Rehabilitation and assistance programs, Health Warning, Legal Sanctions, notice of Institutional biennial review, and Drug Conviction & Title IV Financial Aid Eligibility.

General Warning re. DRUG and or ALCOHOL USE on Campus

Drug and alcohol use impairs memory, alertness and achievement. It erodes the capacity to perform, think and act responsibly. Drug and Alcohol use impairs the ability of the employee and student to make safe decisions in the shop environment. Drug or alcohol abuse or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol in any form while on campus may be grounds for termination of employment re. employees and end of enrollment and or other legal action for students.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A POLICY OF MAINTAINING an ALCOHOL and OTHER DRUG (AOD) FREE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

All students and employees are hereby notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited in the institution's learning environment. Any student or employee must notify the institution of any criminal drug and alcohol statute conviction for a violation occurring in the learning environment no later than five days after such conviction. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the institution's 'workplace' consists of the following locations:

William R. Moore College of Technology, 1200 Poplar Ave. Memphis, TN. or, any teaching site, or any "off-site" location (i.e. field trips, college related luncheons, off campus meetings, etc.) where the activities are in any way related to the institution.

Procedures for distribution to students and employees

WRMCOT distributes the AOD program to all students and employees annually along with the Annual Security Report (ASR) and other Consumer Information.

New students and new employees are presented the AOD program and sign a document attesting to their being in receipt of and understanding same.

William R. Moore College of Technology

RULES OF STUDENT CONDUCT

One of the objectives of education is to develop self-reliance and to form desirable habits of conduct. Students are expected to conform to the ordinary rules of polite society, to be truthful, to respect the rights of others, to attend classes without being a disturbance to others and to have regard for the preservation of college property as well as the private property of others.

VANDALISM: Destroying, damaging, or defacing college or private property.

WEAPONS: Possession of, or association with, knives, firearms or explosives on campus. *See expanded definition of WEAPONS below.

GAMBLING: Gambling of any form.

ALCOHOL and OTHER DRUGS: Possession, consumption, or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines, etc. on campus. This applies to approved on campus social functions and those acting as college representatives off campus. see Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Prevention Program for details on AOD prevention.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES: Writing bad checks or failure to pay college fees.

DISTURBING THE PEACE: Any behavior which in any way impairs the ability of the college to operate in a peaceful environment.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT: Participation in riotous conduct, individually or in groups.

This includes hate statements involving race or any harassment regarding race.

APPROPRIATE ATTIRE: Students are required to wear clothing that is not only suitable and safe for working in shops but would be acceptable in the work environment. This would include but is not limited to; no off the waist pants, no suggestive "gang" apparel, no crude or vulgar t-shirts, etc.

TRAFFIC: Repeated violations of parking, speeding, and driving regulations on campus.

SMOKING: Smoking is NOT permitted in any building on our campus

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: Sexual assault or sexual harassment.

THREATENING the safety or well being of a student, faculty, or staff.

FELONY CRIME: Commission of any felony during enrollment.

*** Weapons are defined as guns, knives and other objects universally considered a weapon by the police. A "weapon" can also be any object, which would do harm to another when used as such. The College shall deem any such object a "weapon" for**

the purpose of enforcing of this policy.

I have read and understand this Student Conduct document.

Student Name (Print)

Student Signature

Date

LISTING OF THE AVAILABLE LOCAL ALCOHOL and OTHER DRUG COUNSELING, REHABILITATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:

1. Memphis Alcohol and Drug Council (free referral service) 1870 Union Ave., Memphis, TN 38104, 901-274-0056
2. Harbor House Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center 1979 Alcy Rd. Memphis, TN 38114, 901-743-1836
3. Memphis Recovery Center 219 N. Montgomery St. Memphis, TN 38104, 901-272-7751
4. Narcotics Anonymous, Memphis, TN 276-5483
5. Alcoholics Anonymous, 1835 Union Ave., #302, Memphis, TN 38104, 901-726-6750

Results of NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS INSTITUTION'S DRUG-FREE policy.

Non-compliance with the AOD program will result in the following action or actions being taken by this institution. 1. The student could lose Title IV financial aid or 2. the student could be terminated from enrollment. Each offence is reviewed to determine if the student had violated the rules of eligibility for Title IV aid. See *Drug Conviction and Financial Aid Eligibility* below.

Health Issues Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Alcohol

Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, and loss of memory and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. If combined with other depressants of

the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Longterm use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

Inhalants (Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons)

Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

Cocaine (Crack)

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and

seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice)

Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Depressants (Barbituates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers)

Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea,

and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Designer Drugs (Analog of Fenatyl, Analog of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy Analog of PCP) Many "designer drugs" are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analog of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analog of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Anabolic Steroids

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as "roid rage", and depression. While some side affects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

LEGAL SANCTIONS
FEDERAL PENALTIES and SANCTIONS

		PENALTIES		PENALTIES	
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	First Offense :	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense :	

Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 gms mixture	Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual	280 gms or more mixture	Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture	Second Offense : Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual	100 gms or more mixture	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.
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

PENALTIES

Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense : Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.

Second Offense : Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual

Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense : Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.

Second Offense : Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1.5 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual

All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense : Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.
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Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Less than 1 gm	Second Offense : Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.
		Second Offense : Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	Not less than 10 years, not more than life	Not less than 20 years, not more than life
		If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life	If death or serious injury, mandatory life
		Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual	Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years	Not less than 10 years, not more than life

If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life	If death or serious injury, mandatory life
Fine not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Fine not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual

Marijuana (Schedule I)	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture	Not more than 20 years	Not more than 30 years
		If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life	If death or serious injury, mandatory life
	more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual	Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg	Not more than 5 years	Not more than 10 years
		Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual	Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$8 million if an individual and \$20 million if other than an individual.

STATE and LOCAL PENALTIES and SANCTIONS for ILLEGAL POSSESSION of a CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE or ALCOHOL:

In addition to the aforementioned federal and the following state sanctions, local ordinances generally provide for legal sanctions for unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Alcohol

State of Tennessee: Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance. Blood Alcohol Level of .08

1st Offense: Imprisonment for 48 hours and not more than 1 year and/or \$350-\$1,500 fine; suspension of license at least 1 year.

2nd Offense: Imprisonment for 45 days and not more than 1 year and/or fine of \$600-\$3,500; 2 year license revocation.

Drugs

Simple possession or causal exchange: up to 1 year in jail and \$2500 in fines for 1st offense; 1-6 years in jail and up to \$3000 in fines for 2nd offense.

Felony drug charges; 8-30 years in prison and up to \$100,000 in fines.

Drug Conviction and Financial Aid Eligibility

Under the Higher Education Act, a student may become ineligible for federal student aid upon conviction of any offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs while receiving Title IV federal financial aid. Federal aid includes Federal Direct Loans, Federal Direct PLUS Loans, Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loans, Federal Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Federal ACG Grants, Federal SMART Grants, Federal TEACH Grants, Federal Work Study, and Perkins Loans.

Penalties for Drug Convictions

Possession of Illegal Drugs:

First Offense: 1 year from the date of conviction

Second Offense: 2 years from the date of conviction

Third and Subsequent Offenses: Indefinite ineligibility from the date of conviction

Sale of Illegal Drugs:

First Offense: 2 years from the date of conviction

Second and Subsequent Offenses: Indefinite ineligibility from the date of conviction

How to Regain Eligibility

A student can regain eligibility for federal student aid funds by successfully completing a drug rehabilitation program. To be sufficient to reinstate financial aid eligibility, the program must include at least 2 unannounced drug tests AND satisfy at least one of

the following requirements:

be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state licensed insurance company.

be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local governmental program.

be administered or recognized by a federal, state or local government agency or court.

be administered or recognized by a federally – or state licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

A student will regain eligibility on the date of successfully completing the program.