Alcohol and Other Drugs Policies and Procedures

Tulane Drug Free Environment

The Student Guide to Policies and Procedures is updated annually. The content of the policies contained within this publication are accurate as of August 1, 2016. The information in this publication applies to the 2016-17 academic year. The University reserved the right to change the information herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

The following information is presented in response to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), Section 22: “Drug-Free Schools and Campuses.”

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SECTION 1213 SUBPART B (A) (1) requires “that the University distribute on an annual basis, to each student and employee, an account of “standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.” Students and employees of Tulane University are prohibited from the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol on Tulane property or as part of University-sponsored activities. The abuse of alcohol and other drugs by students and employees can result in serious damage to both their physical and mental health as well as endanger the safety of others. The University expects its citizens to comply with University policies and with applicable city, state, and federal laws.

SECTION 1213 SUBPART B (A) (2) requires “a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.” Drug and alcohol regulations are contained in several Louisiana state statutes.

- State Revised Statute 14:91.5 prohibits the purchase of alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21 years of age. Persons between 18 and 21 years of age may possess and consume alcohol in private residences and at private events which are not open to the public. Violators can be fined between $100 and $500 and/or be sentenced to between 30 days to 6 months in jail.
- State Revised Statute 40:961 to 40:971 establishes penalties for the distribution and consumption of illicit drugs. Penalties range from a minimum of six months in jail and a $500 fine to a maximum of life imprisonment.
- Public Law 101-226 (Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989) provides for a loss of Federal financial aid to higher education institutions that fail to comply with the guidelines here published.
- The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 prohibits all employees (faculty and staff) from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of any controlled substance in the workplace. Any employee convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must report the conviction to the University. A convicted employee may be terminated for not reporting the violation or failing to follow through with professional assistance to remediate the problem.

SECTION 1213 SUBPART B (A) (3) requires “a description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.”

Alcohol: Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that alters a variety of activities in the brain. Abuse of this substance slows reactions, depresses the respiratory system, causes unconsciousness, and can result in death. Long-term dangers include irreversible damage to body tissue (brain, liver,
pancreas, and kidneys), memory problems, and nutritional deficiencies. For pregnant women, alcohol consumption poses significant risks of fetal damage.

**Tobacco**: Tobacco is linked with more serious health problems than nearly all other psychoactive drugs. Tobacco causes an estimated 350,000 deaths in the United States per year. Chronic smoking is causally linked to cancer (of the lungs, larynx, and mouth), heart disease, and respiratory problems, including bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema. Users of smokeless tobacco face a four times greater risk of cancers of the throat and mouth than non-users, particularly with long-term use. Nicotine produces constriction of blood vessels, loss of appetite, and a sharp rise in blood pressure and heart rate.

**Marijuana**: Marijuana (cannabis) is a tobacco-like substance produced by drying the leaves and flowering tops of the marijuana plant. Potency of the substance varies greatly, and plants may be sprayed with agents that pose significant health risks to the user. Marijuana raises heart rates and lowers blood pressure, causing reddening of the eyes. Psychological dependence is a common problem. High dosage or chronic use can trigger panic and anxiety in some users. Regular use interferes with learning and concentration, resulting in low motivation and further dependence on the drug. Marijuana can have a serious effect on pregnancy. Women who smoke marijuana during pregnancy may give birth to babies with defects similar to those seen in infants born with fetal alcohol syndrome—for example, low body weight and small head size.

**Cocaine**: The most potent stimulant found in nature, cocaine is extracted from the leaves of the coca plant. Cocaine is usually distributed as a white crystalline powder that is commonly “snorted” through the nose, smoked, or injected. Repeated nasal use produces symptoms that resemble the congestion of a common cold. Cocaine is a highly addictive drug which can cause seizures and death from respiratory failure, stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, or heart failure. “Crack,” or cocaine in the form of chips or “rocks,” is usually vaporized in a pipe or smoked with other materials in a cigarette or a “joint.” “There is no specific treatment for cocaine overdose,” nor does the body develop tolerance to the toxic effects of this drug. There is no “safe” dose of cocaine.

**LSD and Other Hallucinogens**: LSD, an abbreviation for lysergic acid diethylamide, comes from the ergot fungus which grows on rye or from a chemical found in morning glory seeds. As a hallucinogen, LSD acts on the central nervous system by altering the production and processing of chemical neuro-transmitters in the brain. LSD is usually sold in the form of tablets, thin squares of gelatin (“window panes”), or impregnated paper (“blotter acid”). Hallucinogens increase blood pressure and body temperature, cause dilation of the pupils, and speed up heart and reflex rate. Common hallucinogens include LSD, mescaline, and amphetamine variants such as MDMA, PCP, phencyclidine analogues, and psilocybin, among others. Hallucinogens can profoundly impair judgment, coordination, and thought and make driving or other common activities life threatening. Permanent schizophrenia, paranoia, memory loss, coma, and death can result from chronic PCP use. The potential for brain damage is real and the sheer unpredictability of reactions to LSD (often depending on the user’s psychological and emotional state) makes this a very dangerous substance.

**Other Illicit Drugs**: Tulane students and employees are warned that reactions to substances vary on the basis of a number of factors such as age, physical condition, emotional state, as well as the nature and the amount of the substance used. Please see Appendix B for information on uses and effects of controlled substances.
SECTION 1213 SUBPART (A) (4) requires “a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.” Tulane students are served through Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) by providing therapists that specialize in substance abuse treatment. Tulane also has in place an Employee Assistance Program (EAP), located at the Tulane Medical Center (downtown), telephone 587-7485. Both programs provide prevention, intervention, and counseling support to members of the Tulane community.

Other University Resources
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
  1st Floor, Mechanical Engineering Building, Uptown Campus, 314-2244

Community Resources
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) Central Office, 885-6700
- AL-ANON, 888-1356
- Narcotics Anonymous, 899-6262

SECTION 1213 SUBPART B (A)(5) requires “a clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state and federal law), 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 required by paragraph (a)(1).” The University will impose sanctions for violations of local, state and federal laws as well as for violations of regulations contained in student and employee codes and handbooks. Violators may be punished by expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. University sanctions will depend upon the past record of the violator and the severity of the violation. Failure to complete a designated rehabilitation program may be cause to terminate an employee or exclude a student from the University.

The Center for Wellness and Health Promotion, 314-7400
Alcohol & Other Drug Policy

The Student Guide to Policies and Procedures is updated annually. The content of the policies contained within this publication are accurate as of August 1, 2016. The information in this publication applies to the 2015-16 academic year. The University reserved the right to change the information herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

The most up to date version of this policy can always be found at: https://tulane.edu/health/thewell/health-policy/alcohol-policy.cfm

INTRODUCTION

Tulane University is committed to cultivating an environment that focuses on learning, service to the community, and personal development. The Tulane Alcohol and Drug policy is intended to further the mission of the university. Tulane University recognizes that each member of our community is responsible for their actions. At the same time, the health and well-being of our community is a shared responsibility. Each year excessive alcohol and drug use impacts college students, as well as college communities and families.

ALCOHOL-RELATED HEALTH IMPACTS (NIAA, 2014)

Nearly 88,007 people (approximately 62,000 men and 26,000 women) die from alcohol related causes annually, making it the third leading preventable cause of death in the United States.

Consequences of Underage Alcohol Use:

Research indicates that alcohol use during the teenage years could interfere with normal adolescent brain development and increase the risk of developing an Alcohol Use Disorder. In addition, underage drinking contributes to a range of acute consequences, including injuries, sexual assaults, and even deaths.

Prevalence of Alcohol Use:

Prevalence of Drinking: In 2012, 60.3 percent of college students ages 18–22 drank alcohol in the past month compared with 51.9 percent of same-age peers not in college.

Prevalence of Binge Drinking: 40.1 percent of college students ages 18–22 engaged in binge drinking (5 or more drinks on an occasion) in the past month compared with 35 percent of same-age peers not in college.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking: 14.4 percent of college students ages 18–22 engaged in heavy drinking (5 or more drinks on an occasion on 5 or more occasions per month) in the past month compared with 10.7 percent of same-age peers not in college.

Consequences—Researchers estimate that each year:

1,825 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes.
696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.
97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report experiencing alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape.
Roughly 20 percent of college students meet the criteria for an Alcohol Use Disorder.
About 1 in 4 college students report academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind in class, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall.²³

Tulane University adheres to the provisions of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Part 86. The University annually distributes to students, staff, and faculty information that includes the University Alcohol and Drug Policies, counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks, and uses and effects of controlled substances. Tulane University encourages moderation in the use of alcohol for members of the community who are of legal age and choose to drink. The University believes that choosing not to drink is as socially acceptable as choosing to drink.

This policy and all related policies and protocols can be found online: tulane.edu


SCOPE
This policy applies to all Tulane students, student organizations and groups, faculty, and staff regardless of the school or campus of which they are a member. This policy applies at all University Sponsored or Related Events, whether on or off-campus, and on all Tulane University campus locations, including Uptown, Downtown, the Primate Center, Health Sciences Center, Hebert Center, Elmwood, Maple Street, University affiliated housing, and other remote locations/campuses.

DEFINITIONS

Administrative Permission: Provost, Deans, Executive Directors, Vice Presidents, have the authority and responsibility to govern the use of alcohol in areas they control, both indoors and out, and to approve or disapprove of plans for alcohol to be served at University Sponsored or Related Events. Administrative Permission for the service of alcohol at University Sponsored or Related Events may only be granted if that University Sponsored or Related Events will comply with Tulane's Alcohol and Drug Policy and the event is designed to ensure that only legal age individuals will have access to alcohol at such events.

Common Source: A common source of alcohol is considered to be the equivalent of more than one 12-pack (12 12-ounce bottles or cans) of beer or malt liquor, more than 1.5 liters of wine, more than 750ml of liquor, or any combination of alcoholic beverages with a total amount that exceeds the maximum allowed quantities listed above. Kegs, vats, party balls, beer balls, and boxed wine are also considered common sources.

University Recognized Student Organization: A University Recognized Student Organization is any group of students that has a defined structure and purpose and is recognized by either an academic or administrative university department or a university student government organization.

Third Party Vendor: A third-party vendor is an individual or entity that is properly licensed by the appropriate local and state authority to serve alcohol that is contracted for the purpose of serving alcohol at any University Sponsored or Related Event, whether on or off campus, and at any event at which alcohol will be served on University property.

Sober Event Monitor: A Sober Event Monitor maintains a safe social environment for all persons in attendance at social events. All Sober Event Monitors should have completed the
current University required training, comply with the Tulane University Alcohol and Drug Policy and related protocols and must be at least 21 years of age.

**Event Host:** An Event Host is defined as the organization, department, or individual sponsoring the event. All hosts should comply with the Tulane University Alcohol and Drug Policy and related protocols.

**University Sponsored or Related Events:** For purposes of this policy, a University Sponsored or Related Event is an event that will be attended by students and that meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) is registered with the University; (2) is affiliated with a University department, unit, organization, or activities that relate to the education, research, and community service missions of the University or to the goals or objectives of the department, unit or organization of affiliation; or (3) that is hosted by a University Recognized Student Organization, University department, or unit. For alcohol to be served at a University Sponsored or Related Event, Administrative Permission must be obtained.

**LOUISIANA STATE LAW**
Tulane University complies with and upholds all federal, state, and local laws that regulate or prohibit possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages or illicit drugs.

The following is a summary of certain Louisiana laws regarding the purchase, possession, and use of alcoholic beverages:

- It is unlawful to falsify a driver’s license or other identification document in order to obtain or attempt to obtain any alcoholic beverages, or to permit someone else to use one’s driver’s license or other identification document to obtain or attempt to obtain any alcoholic beverages.
- It is unlawful for any person under 21 to purchase or publicly possess any alcoholic beverages. Public possession means possession of any alcoholic beverage on any “street or highway or in any public place or any places open to the public, including a club which is de facto open to the public.”
- It is unlawful for any person, other than a parent, spouse, or legal guardian, to purchase on behalf of a person under 21 any alcoholic beverages.
- It is unlawful to sell, possess or drink any alcoholic beverages to any person under 21. The unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances or illegal drugs is unlawful.

**TULANE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS STANDARDS**
In addition to Louisiana law, Tulane’s policies regarding the possession and use of alcohol are:

- Individuals under 21 years of age may not consume, be served, possess, or be provided alcohol anywhere on campus, at University Sponsored or Related Events, or in any manner inconsistent with Louisiana law.

Except for events described in 2.a, 2.b, and 2.c alcohol may only be served at University Sponsored or Related Events, whether on or off campus, with Administrative Permission and by a Third Party Vendor. The vendor serving alcohol at the event is responsible for identifying those individuals at the event who can legally consume alcohol. Service shall not be provided to any individual without clear evidence of legal age.

- Alcohol may be served at events at which the attendees will be administrators, faculty and/or staff without a Third Party Vendor with Administrative Permission.
- Alcohol may be served at events at which the attendees will be of-age graduate students without a Third Party Vendor with Administrative Permission.
Fraternities may be hold *Bring Your Own Beverage* events at recognized fraternity houses provided they register their events with the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Programs and all guidelines from their respective National Offices are followed. Fraternity organizations and their officers are subject to corrective action through the Office of Student Conduct if there are violations of the underage drinking law or University policies and regulations.

In all situations where alcohol is being provided, it is expected that no person under the age of 21 will be served. No alcoholic beverage may be purchased through undergraduate student organization funds. In addition, undergraduate groups may not purchase alcohol for members or guests.

Faculty, Staff, and Students of any age and their guests may not possess open containers of alcohol or consume alcohol related beverages in public areas (such as lobbies, hallways, stairwells, balconies, walkways, patios/picnic areas, lounges or quads) except at a University Sponsored or Related Event that received Administrative Permission that specifically provides that open containers will be permitted.

Drinking games and devices intended to accelerate the consumption of alcohol (including but not limited to funnels or beer bongs) are not permitted in any Residence Hall or at any University Sponsored or Related Events, including Tailgating or athletic events. Common Sources are not permitted, unless provided by a third party vendor.

The service of alcohol on University Property or within University facilities must comply with the Exclusive Sponsorship and Nonexclusive Provider Agreement Contract.

The University forbids the purchase, sale, and delivery of alcoholic beverages without Administrative Permission.

Students are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances both on and off campus. Faculty and staff are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of controlled substances in the workplace.

All Tulane staff and faculty are also subject to the alcohol and other drug policies contained in this and their respective employee guidelines.

Students may not brew or distil alcoholic beverages in the residence halls. This rule includes in the privacy of Residence Hall rooms, in or around residential areas, and in public areas (such as lobbies, hallways, stairwells, balconies, walkways, patios/picnic areas, lounges, quads or the areas immediately surrounding the residence halls).

Athletic events (i.e., Varsity Sports, Tailgating, Club Sports, Intramurals, etc.) are subject to the standards within this policy and the Fan Day Guide.

University Sponsored or Related Events hosted by any University-Recognized Student Organization are subject to the standards in this policy.

Additionally, all University-Recognized Student Organizations are required to register their events and comply with all protocols related to events, including Sober Event Monitor Training and Event Registration.

Publications of any type and in any media, including the Hullaballoo, and New Wave, and other newspapers, pamphlets, flyers, websites, etc., that receive some or all of their funding from University sources (including student activity fee) must not accept or contain commercial advertising or other materials regarding alcohol. Alcohol manufacturers, distributors or drinking establishments may not advertise in or on university property, including but not limited to residence halls, recreation centers, kiosks or academic buildings. Similarly, University-Recognized Student Organizations shall not promote alcoholic beverage manufacturers, distributors or drinking establishments other than to announce a university event location.
University Sponsored or Related Events may only be held in areas that are clearly demarcated and in which it is possible to exercise control of access to and consumption of alcohol. Further, those hosting such events must take responsible steps to ensure that the acquisition, distribution, and consumption of alcohol otherwise complies with applicable law and University policy. Sponsoring departments and Student Organizations are responsible for compliance with the Tulane Alcohol and Drug Policy, state laws, and local ordinances at any University Sponsored or Related Events where alcohol is used, served, or sold.

University funds may not be used for any portion of an event at which alcohol may be served to or consumed by minors or to purchase alcohol for any event hosted by an undergraduate Student Organization. Use of University funds for alcohol must be consistent with University procurement guidelines.

If an undergraduate student organization cosponsors an event with a graduate or professional student organization, or if undergraduates are invited or present at an event, the policies governing undergraduate events must be followed and approval is handled through the Office of Student Programs.

All students or Student Organizations planning an event where alcohol will be present must register the event by completing and submitting an Event with Alcohol Registration Form to the appropriate University official.

MEDICAL AMNESTY PROTOCOL (MAP)

Tulane University has the obligation to follow-up with any student involved in an alcohol and drug related medical emergency. The potential for student conduct action by the University against the student in need of medical attention and/or the student reporting the incident may act as a barrier to students getting the medical attention they need. In order to remove this barrier and increase the likelihood that students will get any required medical attention, the University has developed a Medical Amnesty Program.

The Medical Amnesty Program (MAP) represents the University’s commitment to increasing the likelihood that community members will call Tulane Emergency Medical Services (TEMS) or New Orleans Emergency Medical Services when TEMS is not on duty, for medical assistance when faced with an alcohol or other drug-related emergency. Every student, as a part of the Tulane University community, has a responsibility for care. In alcohol or drug-related incidents, the primary concern of the University is the well-being, health, and safety of students. The following offices collaborate to implement the MAP: Tulane University Police Department (TUPD), TEMS, Student Health Center, Office of Student Conduct, Office of Fraternity and Sorority Programs, Office of Student Programs, and Department of Housing and Residence Life.

TAILGATING/LARGE CAMPUS EVENTS

Tulane University recognizes that large events, including “Tailgating” events, are an important part of the University experience. Tulane supports Large Campus Events (i.e., Crawfest) and game day activities that build community and offer an opportunity for social interaction in the support of athletic events. To ensure that these activities contribute to the mission of the University, all attendees at Tulane athletic activities are required to be familiar with and uphold Louisiana State laws, federal laws, and university policies related to the possession, service, and consumption of alcohol and drugs.

Participants in tailgating activities are expected to follow all relevant laws and policies, including the Tulane Alcohol and Drug Policy and the Tulane Fan Day Guide. Among other provisions, participants may not possess or consume alcohol if under 21 years of age, serve alcohol to anyone under 21 years of age or to any obviously intoxicated person, or drive while intoxicated. Groups
and Organizations are responsible for making sure only those who are 21 years of age or older consume alcohol. Additional information and rules governing game day activities are set forth in the Tulane Fan Day Guide. Please refer to the Tulane Fan Day Guide for further guidance.

ENFORCEMENT

All University employees and students are responsible for adhering to the Alcohol and Drug Policy. Faculty and staff members who violate this policy shall be referred to the appropriate unit administrator. Students and University-Recognized Student Organizations shall be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs, Graduate or Professional School dean, or designated representative, for disciplinary action. The University President and designees are the ultimate authority responsible for enforcing this policy.

If Tulane University learns that a student or University-Recognized Student Organization has violated this policy, the student or University-Recognized Student Organization shall be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs for disciplinary action.

The University will impose sanctions for violations of State and Federal laws as well for violations of regulations contained in student and employee codes and handbooks. Violators may be punished by expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. University sanctions will depend upon the past record of the violator and the severity of the violation. Failure to complete a designated rehabilitation program may be cause to terminate an employee or exclude a student from the University. In addition, for students, mandatory sanctions for violating the alcohol and drug policy may include completion of the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students program, parental notification, or other administrative referrals.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE REVIEW

This policy and procedure will be reviewed annually by the Healthy Tulane Coalition, led by the Division of Student Affairs. Specific responsibility for completing revisions and associated outreach will be maintained by the Director of the Center for Wellness & Health Promotion, Division of Student Affairs, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Office of Student Conduct, student government organizations (ASB, USG, and GASPA), TUPD and Workforce Management Organization.

REFERENCES


The Center for Wellness and Health Promotion, 314-7400
Responsible Action Protocol (RAP)

The Student Guide to Policies and Procedures is updated annually. The content of the policies contained within this publication are accurate as of August 1, 2016. The information in this publication applies to the 2016-17 academic year. The University reserved the right to change the information herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

At Tulane University, the health, safety, and welfare of our students and community are paramount concerns. As such, all Tulane students are expected to proactively alert appropriate officials in the event of any health or safety emergency—specifically including those involving the abuse of alcohol or drugs—even if violations of the Student Code of Conduct may have occurred in connection with such an emergency.

Because the University understands that fear of possible disciplinary actions may unnecessarily deter certain requests for emergency assistance, the University has adopted the following Responsible Action Protocol (RAP) to alleviate such concerns and promote responsible action on the part of students.

In a situation involving imminent threat or danger to the health or safety of any individual(s), students are generally expected to:

- to contact emergency officials by calling TUPD at (504) 865-5911 to report the incident,
- to remain with the individual(s) needing emergency treatment and cooperate with emergency officials, so long as it is safe to do so
- to meet with appropriate University officials after the incident and cooperate with any University investigation.

The University will consider the positive impact of taking responsible action in an emergency situation when determining the appropriate response for alleged policy violations by the reporting student. This means that through the University conduct system, students will not be charged with violation of Tulane’s Alcohol Policy (III.D.7) or use of drugs (III.D.4), and sanctions will not be issued. However, the incident will be documented, and educational, community, and health interventions—as well as contact with a student’s emergency contact—may be required. The protocol does not protect repeated, flagrant, or serious violations of the Student Code of Conduct (including physical or sexual assault, violence, hazing, harassment, theft, or vandalism or instances where multiple individuals need medical attention), nor does it preclude or prevent action by police (including officers from the Tulane Police Department or New Orleans Police Department) or other legal authorities.

Student organizations and groups, through their officers and members, are also expected to take responsible action in emergency situations, to incorporate these protocols into their training and risk management plans, and to always comply with them. A group’s compliance with these protocols will be considered a mitigating factor when determining the outcome or sanction of an incident that otherwise merits organizational disciplinary action. Additionally, the University will deem the failure of a student group to comply with these protocols to be an especially egregious factor when determining disciplinary actions.

Failure of students or student organizations to take proactive responsible action in an emergency situation where action is clearly warranted, however, will void all protections under this provision,
may constitute an aggravating factor for purposes of sanctioning, and may lead to further disciplinary actions.

*The Center for Wellness and Health Promotion, 314-7400*
Tobacco Free Community Policy

The Student Guide to Policies and Procedures is updated annually. The content of the policies contained within this publication are accurate as of August 1, 2016. The information in this publication applies to the 2016-17 academic year. The University reserved the right to change the information herein without prior notice, in accordance with established procedures.

The most up to date version of this policy can always be found at: https://tulane.edu/health/wellness/tobacco-and-smoke-free-campus.cfm

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to transition Tulane University to a Tobacco and Smoke Free Community, and to promote a healthy campus environment by decreasing community exposure to secondhand smoke and reducing the direct health impacts of tobacco use. This will be accomplished through a phased approach including education/information, increased cessation services, a warning period, and enforcement.

Phase 1. Education/Information/Cessation: Will begin after approval and will be an ongoing effort to inform the entire Tulane Community about the policy and its implementation and provide increased cessation services for those interested.

Phase 2. August 1, 2014, Tulane will become Tobacco and Smoke Free: All policy violators will be issued warnings and provided information about the policy.

Phase 3. January 1, 2015, Enforcement of the Policy will Commence: Fines, conduct and procedures outlined in this document will be implemented.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all Tulane University campus locations, including the Primate Center, Health Sciences Center, Hebert Center, Elmwood, Maple Street, and other remote locations/campuses. Where possible, all tobacco related services prescribed will be provided and replicated, including education and cessation services (some exceptions apply). This policy does not apply to public rights-of-way (sidewalks, streets) on the perimeter of any campus location.

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

In 2007, Louisiana took major steps toward addressing the health concerns caused by secondhand smoke by passing the Louisiana Smoke Free Air Act to provide a safe, healthy, tobacco free environment and decreasing exposure to secondhand smoke. More deaths are caused each year by tobacco use than by all deaths from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), illegal drug use, alcohol use, motor vehicle injuries, suicides, and murders combined (CDC, 2012). Tulane University is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for all community members, including students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

By enforcing this policy, Tulane University demonstrates its national leadership in alignment with:

Industry Gold Standard—The American College Health Association Position Statement on Tobacco on College and University Campuses “encourages colleges and universities to be diligent in their efforts to achieve a 100% indoor and outdoor.
Alcohol and Other Drugs Policies and Procedures

campus-wide tobacco free environment” (ACHA 2009) and has created objectives for tobacco cessation for students, faculty, and staff in Healthy Campus 2020 documents. As of June 2012, there are 281 completely tobacco free college and university campuses in the United States (American Lung Association).

**Improved Public Health**—Non-smokers who are regularly exposed to secondhand smoke, including exposure in the workplace, are at one-third higher risk for heart attack and lung cancer (CDC, Smoking & Tobacco Use, 2010). The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that the only way to fully protect the public from the dangers of secondhand smoke is through 100% smoke free environments (USDHHS 2006).

**Reduction of Healthcare Costs**—Cigarette smoking accounts for $96 billion in annual medical spending and $97 billion in lost productivity at work (US DHHS, 2012). Enacting smoke free policies in public venues, including workplaces, has the potential to save millions of dollars in cardiovascular costs (ACS 2012).

**There is no safe form of Tobacco**—The makers of smokeless tobacco want people to believe that their products are “safer” than cigarettes and can even be used as an aid in quitting smoking. The fact is that chewing tobacco and snuff contain over 28 cancer-causing agents. The most harmful carcinogens in smokeless tobacco are the tobacco-specific nitrosamines, which are formed during the growing, curing, fermenting, and aging of tobacco. Smokeless tobacco users increase their risk of oral cancer, which can include cancer of the lip, tongue, cheeks, gums, and the floor and roof of the mouth. Some of the other effects of using smokeless tobacco include addiction to nicotine, oral leukoplakia (white mouth lesions that can become cancerous), gum disease, and gum recession (when the gum pulls away from the teeth).

**POLICY**

It is mandatory that faculty, staff, students, and all other individuals affiliated with Tulane University Colleges, departments, units, and/or organizations follow the measures of this policy to support safety and health for the Tulane University Community.

The use of any tobacco product in any form is prohibited on all Tulane University facilities and property effective August 1, 2014. This applies to all students, faculty, staff, visitors, and individuals affiliated with Tulane by contract (including non-employees, such as vendors and independent contractors).

Organizers and attendees at on-campus events such as, but not limited to, conferences, meetings, lectures, social events, cultural events and sporting events using Tulane University facilities will be required to abide by the Tobacco and Smoke Free Community policy. University offices responsible for reserving facilities shall be responsible for informing event organizers of the policy.

Littering the remains of tobacco products or any other disposable tobacco product on campus is prohibited.

All tobacco industry promotions, marketing, distribution, and programs or events that promote the sampling and/or sale of tobacco products and tobacco related merchandise (including logo containing items) are prohibited on all university property and at university and student organization/group sponsored events.
Definitions and Examples

_Tobacco:_ all tobacco-derived or tobacco-containing products. Examples include but are not limited to: cigarettes (clove, bids, kreteks), cigars and cigarillos, pipe, hookah-smoked products; smokeless tobacco, also known as oral (spit and spitless, dip, snus, chew, snuff, orbs, etc.); vapor emitting and all other types of e-cigarettes.

_University business or event:_ university-sponsored or sanctioned activity or event that is wholly or partially funded by the University or any of its schools, departments, units, or organizations. Examples include but are not limited to: Athletic events, mandatory and non-mandatory student and employee trips, summer camp activities, etc.

_Tulane University facilities and property:_ all facilities or property owned, occupied, or maintained by Tulane University. Examples include but are not limited to:

- Tulane University main uptown campus;
- Tulane National Primate Research Center; Tulane Health Sciences Center downtown facilities; University Square; Hebert Research Center; Elmwood campus; Maple Street facilities; all indoor and outdoor athletic facilities; and all other remote campuses and facilities that are clearly Tulane properties.
- All interior space on the Tulane University main campus and other locations (listed above);
- All vehicles owned and maintained by Tulane University, including but not limited to: inter-campus shuttles; maintenance vehicles; TUPD squad vehicles; buses and vans used to transport students, faculty, staff, and visitors on University business.

PROCEDURE

_Tobacco Use Cessation Programs_

The university is committed to support all students and employees who wish to stop using tobacco products. Assistance to students, faculty, and staff is available through theWELL, via Student Health Services, or through the health benefits plan through Workforce Management. Ongoing efforts will be made to increase access and reduce costs for these services.

_Compliance_

It is the responsibility of all members of the Tulane University community to comply with the Tobacco and Smoke Free Community Policy as with all other university policies. Members of our campus community are empowered and expected to professionally and respectfully inform others about the policy in an ongoing effort to enhance awareness and encourage compliance.

A violation of this policy is defined as any tobacco use on University property (see definition section IV.F.c) and will be handled in a manner that is consistent with university procedures.

_Enforcement_

As per the Faculty Handbook, Staff Handbook and Student Code of Conduct, those in violation of University policies are subject to appropriate disciplinary action. It is the responsibility of supervisors to facilitate and enforce compliance among all employees under their supervision or contract managers to ensure temporary and
permanent contract employees comply with this policy. All members of the Tulane community are expected to identify and address those in violation of the Tulane University Tobacco and Smoke Free Community policy.

**Consequences for Policy Violation**
Sanctions for student violations will be addressed by the Office of Student Conduct; staff, by their supervisor; and faculty, by the dean of their school. Consequences of violating the policy could include but are not limited to verbal warning or written documentation/warning for both employees and students. A fine of $25.00 will be issued by TUPD for any person violating the policy.

**POLICY AND PROCEDURE REVIEW**
This policy and procedure will be reviewed annually by the Healthy Tulane Coalition, led by The Center for Wellness & Health Promotion. Specific responsibility for completing revisions and associated outreach will be maintained by the Director of the Center for Wellness & Health Promotion, Division of Student Affairs, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Office of Student Conduct, student government organizations (ASB, USG, and GASPA), TUPD and Workforce Management Organization.

*The Center for Wellness and Health Promotion, 314-7400*

**CESSATION RESOURCES**
Tobacco users in Louisiana with exposure to smoking prior to September 1, 1988 are eligible for special tobacco cessation benefits through the Smoking Cessation Trust. These benefits include free cessation counseling, free telephone quit-line support, intensive cessation support services, and individual/group counseling. To register, visit [https://www.smokingcessationtrust.org/](https://www.smokingcessationtrust.org/).

United Healthcare is the primary healthcare provider for Tulane University faculty and staff. United Healthcare members have access to Smoking Cessation—a program designed to help quit this highly addictive substance. For more information about our Generations of Wellness® initiative, visit [www.uhcgenerations.com](http://www.uhcgenerations.com).

Be an Ex is a comprehensive tobacco cessation program offered to Tulane students, faculty, and staff through theWELL. It is a free program that offers individual counseling sessions for Tulane students, faculty, and staff. In addition, it provides free nicotine replacement therapy for students and reduced cost nicotine replacement therapy to faculty/staff. Sign up today to begin the end of your tobacco addiction. Register today at: [http://tulane.edu/health/wellness/beanex.cfm](http://tulane.edu/health/wellness/beanex.cfm)