



**DRUG
AND
ALCOHOL ABUSE
PREVENTION
POLICIES**

I. INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of Athens State University that the information contained in this document shall be distributed annually to each student and employee of Athens State University.

II. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND ENFORCEMENT THEREOF

If any employee, student, or visitor shall engage in any behavior prohibited by this policy which is also a violation of federal, state, or local law or ordinance, that employee, student, or visitor shall be subject to referral to law enforcement officials for arrest and prosecution.

III. LEGAL SANCTIONS REGARDING UNLAWFUL USE, POSSESSION, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLICIT DRUGS

A. State Offenses

Activities which violate Alabama laws concerning illicit possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages or drugs include, but are not limited to, the following. (Those provisions which refer to drug "Schedules" are making reference to the authorization by the State Legislature for the State Board of Health to classify drugs in terms of their potential for abuse and their current usage in medical treatment. Schedule I consists primarily of "street drugs" such as heroin, morphine, marijuana, LSD, Mescaline, etc. Schedule II includes opium, cocaine, and methadone, among other illicit drugs. Schedule III drugs include those which have less potential for abuse than Schedule I or II, and those substances with the least potential for abuse are included in Schedules IV and V. The Schedules may be found at Code of Alabama (1975), Sec. 20-2-23, et.seq.)

1. Public intoxication is punishable by up to 30 days in jail. (Code of Alabama (1975), Sec. 13A-11-10).
2. Possession, consumption, or transportation of an alcoholic beverage by a person of less than 21 years of age is punishable by a fine of \$25.00 - \$100.00 or a 30-day jail term. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 28:1-5).
3. Possession or distribution of an alcoholic beverage in a dry county is punishable by a fine of \$50.00 - \$100.00 and, in the discretion of the judge, a jail sentence of up to six (6) months. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 28-4-20, et.seq.)
4. Possession of an alcoholic beverage illegally manufactured or illegally brought into the state of Alabama is punishable by a fine of \$100.00-\$1,000.00 plus, in the discretion of the judge, a jail sentence of up to six (6) months. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 28-1-1).
5. Driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is punishable, upon the first conviction, by a fine of \$250.00- \$1000.00 and/or one year in jail plus suspension of driver's license for 90 days. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 32-5A-191.)

6. Possession of marijuana for personal use is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000.00 and/or a jail sentence of up to one year. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-214.)
7. Possession of marijuana for other than personal use is punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000.00 and a prison sentence of not more than ten years. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-213.)
8. The selling, furnishing, or giving away, manufacturing, delivery or distribution of a controlled substance listed in Schedules I-V of the Alabama Controlled Substance Act is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000.00 and/or a prison term of not more than 20 years. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-211.)
9. The selling, furnishing or giving by a person 18 years or older to a person under the age of 18 years of age any controlled substance listed in Schedules I-V of the Alabama Controlled Substance Act is punishable by a fine up to \$20,000 and a prison term of up to \$20,000 and/or a prison term of up to life. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-215.)
10. Possession of a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I through V is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 and/or a prison term of not more than 10 years. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-212.)
11. Conviction for an unlawful sale of a controlled substance on or, within a three mile radius of, an educational institution brings with it an additional penalty of 5 years of imprisonment with no provision for parole. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-250.)
12. The use, or possession with intent to use, of drug paraphernalia is punishable by up to three months in jail and/or a fine of up to \$500. (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-260.)
13. The sale or delivery of, or possession with the intent to sell or deliver, drug paraphernalia is punishable by not more than 10 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.00. If the delivery or sale is to a person under 18 years of age, it is punishable by up to 20 years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$10,000.00 (Code of Alabama, Sec. 13A-12-260.)

Penalties for subsequent violations of the above-described provisions are progressively more severe than the initial convictions.

B. Federal Offenses

Activities which violate federal laws concerning illicit possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs include, but are not limited to, the following:

21 U.S.C. 841 makes it a crime: (a) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or (b) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, or counterfeit substance.

(The U.S. Code establishes, and authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to revise as needed, classifications of controlled substances. The drugs are each classified in one or more of five "schedules," Schedule I being comprised essentially of "street drugs" and Schedule V being

comprised of drugs with a “low potential for abuse” when compared with drugs in Schedules I-IV. Examples of Schedule I drugs are heroin and marijuana. PCT, for example, is a Schedule II drug. Amphetamine is a Schedule III drug, while Barbitol is a Schedule IV drug. An example of a Schedule V drug would be a prescription medication with not more than 200 mg. of codeine per 100 grams.)

The penalties for a first offense conviction of violating the laws described in items (a) and (b) above are:

1. In the case of a Schedule I or II drug which is a narcotic drug, not more than \$25,000.00, or both.
2. In the case of a Schedule II drug which is not a narcotic drug or in the case of a Schedule III drug, not more than five (5) years in prison, a fine of not more than \$15,000.00, or both.
3. In the case of a Schedule IV drug, not more than three (3) years in prison, a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or both.
4. In the case of a Schedule V drug, not more than one (1) year in prison, a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or both.
5. Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) through (4) above, the distribution of a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is punishable by imprisonment of not more than one (1) year and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00.
6. Notwithstanding subparagraph (1) through (4) above, the manufacture, possession, or distribution, or intent to manufacture, possess, or distribute Phencyclidine (PCP, “angel dust”) is punishable by up to ten (10) years in prison and/or a fine of not more than \$25,000.00.

Penalties for subsequent violations of these provisions are progressively more severe than for initial convictions.

C. Local Ordinances

The local authorities abide by the federal laws concerning illicit possession, use, and distribution of alcoholic beverages and drugs.

IV. HEALTH RISKS OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AND ABUSE

The following is a list of some of the health risks and symptoms associated with the following categories of substances. It is not intended to be the final word on such health risks, since the scientific and medical communities will continue their research into and discoveries concerning the abusive use of drugs and alcohol.

A. Cannabis

1. Includes marijuana, hashish, hashish oil, and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).
2. Regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are a substantial increase in the heart-rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite.

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are "high". Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

B. Cocaine

1. Includes cocaine in powder form and a "crack" in crystalline or pellet form.
2. 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 a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucus membranes of the nose. Injecting cocaine with unsterile equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of free base, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly.

Crack of free base rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The 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 disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration.

C. Other Stimulants

1. Includes amphetamines and methamphetamine ("speed"); phenmetrazine (Preluding); methylphenidate (Ritalin); and "anorectic" (appetite suppressant) drugs such as Didrex, PreSate, etc.
2. Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

D. Depressants

1. Includes such drugs as barbiturates, methaqualone (Quaaludes), and tranquilizers such as Valium, Librium, Equanil, Miltown, etc.
2. The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

E. Narcotics

1. Includes such substances as heroin, morphine, opium, and codeine as well as methadone, meperidine (Demerol, hydromorphone (Dilaudin), and such drugs as Percocet, Percodan, Darvon, Talwin, etc.
2. Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possibly death.

Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in disease such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

F. Hallucinogens

1. Include phencyclidine ("PCP", lysergic acid diethylamide ("LSD"), mescaline, peyote, and psilocybin.
2. Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent.

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last six months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders--depression, anxiety, and violent behavior--also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations.

Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain.

Lysergic acid (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.

Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, or psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

G. Inhalants

1. Include such substances as nitrous oxide ("laughing gas"), amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, chlorohydrocarbons (used in aerosol sprays), and hydrocarbons (found in gasoline, glue, and paint thinner).
2. Immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, 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 hemorrhage.

Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short period of time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

H. Designer Drugs

1. Designer drugs include analogs of fentanyl and analogs of meperidine (synthetic heroin), analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines (such as "Ecstasy"), and analogs of phenethylamine.
2. Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. Underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate.

The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease--uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

I. Alcohol

1. Ethyl alcohol, a natural substance formed by the fermentation that occurs when sugar reacts with yeast, is the major active ingredient in wine, beer, and distilled spirits.
2. Ethyl alcohol can produce feelings of well-being, sedation, intoxication, unconsciousness, or death, depending on how much is consumed and how fast it is consumed.

Alcohol is a "psychoactive" or mind-altering drug as are narcotics and tranquilizers. It can alter moods, cause changes in the body, and become habit forming. Alcohol depresses the central nervous system and too much can cause slowed reactions, slurred speech, and unconsciousness.

Chronic use of alcohol has been associated with such diseases as alcoholism, and cancers of the liver, stomach, colon, larynx, esophagus, and breast. Alcohol abuse can also lead to damage to the brain, pancreas and kidneys; high blood pressure, heart attacks, and strokes; hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver; stomach and duodenal ulcers; colitis; impotence and infertility; and premature aging. Abuse of alcohol has been linked to birth defects and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

V. WHERE TO GET ASSISTANCE

There is help available for persons who are in need of counseling or other treatment for substance abuse. Listed below are several agencies and organizations which can assist persons in need of such services.

A. On-Campus Assistance

The Office of the Director for Student Activities at Athens State University is available to students and employees of the University concerning information on substance abuse as well as information on, and assistance in obtaining counseling or other treatment.

B. Addictions/Alcohol/Drugs Associations and Agencies

ALCOHOLDRUG ABUSE PREV PGM
AMSAM-PT-MO-AD, Commander
Bldg 3204 Little John Road
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35808
(256) 876-2990
EMAIL: ruby.turner@redstone.army.com
WEB: www.asap.army.mil

ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS
Northwest Alabama Intergroup
P. O. Box 3271
Muscle Shoals, AL 35662
(256) 386-0663
WEB: www.shoalsaa.org

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS/
Athens, AL ,
(888) 886-5598
WEB: www.aahuntsvilleal.org

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
804 6th Avenue SE
Decatur, AL
(256) 350-1544
WEB: www.aahuntsvilleal.org

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND ALANON
3322 Memorial Pkwy, Ste 225
Huntsville, AL
(256) 885-0323 or (256) 885-1323
EMAIL: aacentraloffice@knology.net
WEB: www.aahuntsvilleal.org

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Boaz Regional Office
703 Medical Center Pkwy
Boaz, AL 35957
(256) 593-9152 or (800) 333-1865
(256) 840-1559 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
2531 Highway 20 W
Decatur, AL 35601
(256) 340-2789
(256) 340-2768 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Florence Regional Office
1626-A Florence Blvd
Florence, AL 35630
(256) 760-0200 or (800) 333-1865
(256) 760-0692 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Outpatient Office
555 Sparkmen Dr, Bldg 200, Ste 208
Huntsville, AL 35816
(256) 895-3848 or (800) 333-0900
(256) 895-3213 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
804 6th Avenue SE
Decatur, AL
(256) 350-1544
WEB: www.aahuntsvilleal.org

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND ALANON
3322 Memorial Pkwy, Ste 225
Huntsville, AL
(256) 885-0323 or (256) 885-1323
EMAIL: aacentraloffice@knology.net
WEB: www.aahuntsvilleal.org

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Boaz Regional Office
703 Medical Center Pkwy
Boaz, AL 35957
(256) 593-9152 or (800) 333-1865
(256) 840-1559 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
2531 Highway 20 W
Decatur, AL 35601
(256) 340-2789
(256) 340-2768 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Florence Regional Office
1626-A Florence Blvd
Florence, AL 35630
(256) 760-0200 or (800) 333-1865
(256) 760-0692 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Outpatient Office
555 Sparkmen Dr, Bldg 200, Ste 208
Huntsville, AL 35816
(256) 895-3848 or (800) 333-0900
(256) 895-3213 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRADFORD HEALTH SERVICES
Huntsville Adult/Adolescent
1600 Browns Ferry Rd
Madison, AL 35758
(256) 461-7272 or (800) 879-7272
(256) 464-9618 (Fax)
WEB: www.bradfordhealth.com

BRIDGE INC
402 Arnold Street NE, Ste 104
Cullman, AL 35055
(256) 775-8301
(256) 735-1922 (Fax)
WEB: www.bridgeinc.org

BRIDGE INC
Fort Payne Recovery Ctr
100 7th Street NE
Fort Payne, AL 35967
(256) 845-7767
(256) 844-8335 (Fax)
WEB: www.bridgeinc.org

CED MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
200 Hospital Ave
Centre, AL 35960
(256) 927-3601
(256) 927-4520 (Fax)
WEB: www.cedmentalhealth.org

CEDAR LODGE
22165 US Hwy 431
Guntersville, AL 35976
(256) 582-4465 or (256) 582-5302
(256) 582-5339 (Fax)
WEB: www.mlbbc.com

CHEROKEE CO. SUBSTANCE ABUSE CNCL
Substance Abuse Council
1460-A West Main Street
Centre, AL 35960
(256) 927-7102
(256) 927-3130 (Fax)
EMAIL: asac@tds.net

CRESTWOOD MEDICAL CENTER
Behavioral Health Unit
One Hospital Drive
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 429-5480
(256) 429-4616 (Fax)
WEB: www.crestwoodmedcenter.com

CULLMAN AREA MENTAL HEALTH AUTH
1909 Commerce Ave NW
P. O. Box 2186
Cullman, AL 35056
(256) 734-4688
(256) 734-4694 (Fax)
WEB: mentalhealthcareofcullman.org

CULLMAN CO. TREATMENT CTR
1912 Commerce Ave NW
P. O. Box 2085
Cullman, AL 35055
(256) 739-5595
(256) 739-5375 (Fax)

DECATUR GENERAL WEST BEHAV MED CTR
2205 Bellline Rd SW
P. O. Box 2240
Decatur, AL 35603
(256) 306-4000 or (800) 937-3873
(256) 306-4067 (Fax)
WEB: www.decaturgenera/.org

DECATUR GENERAL WEST BEHAV MED CTR
1106 Bradshaw Drive
Florence, AL 35630
(256) 764-2932
(256) 764-3797 (Fax)
WEB: www.decaturgenera/.org

DECATUR GENERAL WEST BEHAV MED CTR
2335 Pansy Street
Huntsville, AL
(256) 551-2710
(256) 551-2758 (Fax)
WEB: www.decaturgeneral.org

DISCOVERY OUTREACH

600 Austin Ave
Sheffield, AL 35660
(256) 383-0140
(256) 386-0339 (Fax)
EMAIL: susan@discoveryoutreach.org
WEB: www.discoveryoutreach.org

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Family Svcs Ctr
600 St Clair Ave Bldg 3
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 551-1610
WEB: www.fsc-hsv.org

FAMILY LIFE CENTER

141 W Main Street
Centre, AL 35960
(256) 927-4722
(256) 927-4800 (Fax)
WEB: www.dtpm.ws

FAMILY LIFE CENTER

300 Gault Avenue S
Fort Payne, AL 35967
(256) 997-9356
(256) 997-9314 (Fax)
WEB: www.familylifecenter.ws

FAMILY LIFE CENTER

432 Gunter Ave
P. O. Box 101
Guntersville, AL 35976
(256) 582-1471
(256) 582-2275 (Fax)
WEB: www.familylifecenter.ws

FAMILY LIFE CENTER

211 S Market Street
Scottsboro, AL 35768
(256) 574-3448
(256) 574-1234 (Fax)

FREEDOM HOUSE

111 S Jackson Avenue
Russellville, AL 35653
(256) 332-1230
(256) 332-1230 (Fax)

FREEDOM IN CHRIST

Lindsay Lane Baptist Church
1300 Lindsay Lane
Athens, AL 35613
(256) 230-3374 or (256) 232-0020
EMAIL: cdrskid@charter.net

HARTSELLE MEDICAL CTR

201 Pine Street NW
P. O. Box 969
Hartselle, AL 35640
(256) 773-6511
(256) 773-4010 (Fax)

HEALTH SERVICES CENTER

608 Martin Luther King Drive
P. O. Box 1347
Anniston, AL 36202
(866) 832-0100
(256) 831-3461 (Fax)
EMAIL: bmanning@hscal.org
WEB: www.hscal.org

HUNTSVILLE MADISON CO. MENTAL HLTH

4040 Memorial Pkwy SW
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 533-1970
(256) 705-6472 (Fax)

HUNTSVILLE METRO TREATMENT CTR

2227 Drake Ave, Ste 19
Huntsville, AL 35805
(256) 881-1311
(256) 881-1412 (Fax)
EMAIL: huntsvillmetro@earthlink.net

HUNTSVILLE RECOVERY, INC

1300 Putman Drive
Huntsville, AL 35816
(256) 721-1940
(256) 721-1934 (Fax)
WEB: www.huntsvillerecovery.com

LIGHTHOUSE, INC.

925 Covenant Road NE
Cullman, AL 35055
(256) 739-2777
(256) 739-2777 (Fax)
WEB: www.ncaaa.tripod.com

MADISON CO. JUVENILE DRUG COURT
817 Cook Ave
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 532-0301
EMAIL: ndcc@co.madison.al.us

MARION CO. TREATMENT CENTER
1879 Military Street S
Hamilton, AL 35570
(205) 921-3799
(205) 921-3480 (Fax)

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/MADISON CO.
Substance Abuse Prevention Program
4040 S Memorial Pkwy
Huntsville, AL 35802
(256) 533-1970
(256) 532-4144 (Fax)
EMAIL: rhmhc@hiwaay.net

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/MADISON CO.
4040 S Memorial Pkwy
Huntsville, AL 35802
(256) 533-1970
(256) 765-6472 (Fax)
WEB: www.mhcncnca.org

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/MADISON CO.
New Horizons Recovery Center
600 St Clair Ave Bldg 9, Ste 23
Huntsville, AL 35801
(256) 532-4141 or (256) 533-1970
(256) 532-4144 (Fax)
WEB: www.mhcmc.org

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/N CENTRAL AL
1316 Somerville Road SE, Ste 1
Decatur, AL 35601
(256) 355-5904
(256) 355-6092 (Fax)
WEB: www.mhcncnca.org

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/N CENTRAL AL
Quest Recovery Ctr Subst Abuse Trtmt
4110 US Highway 31 S
Decatur, AL 35603
(256) 353-9116 or (SOO) 365-600S
(256) 353-1407 (Fax)
EMAIL: kgoodwin@mhcncnca.org
WEB: www.mhcncnca.org

MENTAL HEALTH CTR/N CENTRAL AL
Administrative Office
1316 Somerville Road SE, Ste 1
Decatur, AL 35601
(256) 350-1935 or (256) 260-7324
(256) 355-6091 (Fax)

MENTAL HEALTH CTRIN CENTRAL AL
Moulton Lawrence Counseling Ctr
295 Hospital Street
Moulton, AL 35650
(256) 974-6697
(256) 974-6685 (Fax)
WEB: www.mhcncnca.org/moulton

MOM'S INCORPORATED
204 South Pine Street
Florence, AL 35630
(256) 766-8490 or (256) 412-0010
(256) 768-1550 (Fax)
WEB: www.moms-inc.org

MOUNTAIN LAKES BEHAV HLTH CTR
Cedar Lodge
22165 Hwy 431 N
Guntersville, AL 35976
(256) 582-4465 or (256) 582-4240
(256) 5S2-5339 (Fax)
WEB: www.mlbhc.com

MOUNTAIN LAKES BEHAV HLTH CTR
2409 Homer Clayton Drive
Guntersville, AL 35976
(256) 582-3203
(256) 582-3216 (Fax)

MOUNTAIN LAKES BEHAV HLTH CTR
508 Gregory Street
Scottsboro, AL 35768
(256) 259-1774 or (256) 259-4240
(256) 259-0761 (Fax)
WEB: www.mibhc.com

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS
North Alabama Area
P. O. Box 593
Decatur, AL 35601
(800) 239-5509
WEB: www.northaiabamana.org

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS
Northeast Alabama Area
870 County Road 108
Grant, AL 35747
(866) 360-5967 or (800) 239-5509
WEB: www.neaana.org

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS
Alabama/NW Florida Region NA
P. O. Box 14S4
Huntsville, AL 35805
(866) 985-0008
WEB: www.alnwflrscna.org

NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS
2306 Governors Drive SE
Huntsville, AL 35896
(800) 239-5509

NEW VISION PROGRAM, THE
201 Pine Street NW
Hartselle, AL 35640
(800) 939-2273

NORTH CENTRAL AL MENTAL HLTH CTR
Cullman County Courthouse Annex
6011st Ave SW
Cullman, AL 35055
(256) 775-4932
(256) 775-4936 (Fax)

NORTHWEST AL MENTAL HEALTH CTR
START Program
9554 Hwy 124
Carbon Hill, AL 35549
(205) 924-4133
(205) 221-5991 (Fax)

NORTHWEST AL MENTAL HEALTH CTR
71 Carraway Drive
Haleyville, AL 35565
(205) 486-4111
(205) 486-8981 (Fax)

NORTHWEST AL MENTAL HEALTH CTR
260 Baker Street
P. O. Box 1186
Winfield, AL 35594
(205) 487-2124
(205) 487-8708 (Fax)
WEB: www.nwamhc.com

OUTREACH MINISTRIES OF ALABAMA
P. O. Box 98
Valhermoso Springs, AL 35775
(256) 778-8096
(256) 778-8096 (Fax)
WEB: www.oma-inc.org

PATHFINDER, THE/STEPPING STONES
3104 Ivy Ave
Huntsville, AL 35805
(256) 534-7644
(256) 533-0760 (Fax)
EMAIL: thepathfinder@knology.net
WEB: www.thepathfinder.us

QUEST RECOVERY CENTER
Decatur
See "North Central AL Mental Health."

RECOVERY SERVICES
301 Godfrey Avenue SE
Fort Payne, AL 35967
(256) 845-9220
(256) 845-9369 (Fax)
EMAIL: paulathomas@bellsouth.net

RIVERBEND MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Lauderdale/Colbert Co. Mental Hlth
635 W College Street
P. O. Box 941
Florence, AL 35630
(256) 764-3431
(256) 766-4672 (Fax)
WEB: www.rcmh.org

RIVERBEND MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Franklin Co. Dept Mental Health
205 S Jackson Ave
Russellville, AL 35653
(256) 332-3971
(256) 332-0799 (Fax)
WEB: www.rcmh.org

SALVATION ARMY

Salvation Army Lodge
305 Seminole Dr SW
Huntsville, AL 35805
(256) 536-8876
(256) 536-5769 (Fax)

SALVATION ARMY

Main Office
2114 Oakwood Ave
P. O. Box 3799
Huntsville, AL 35810
(256) 536-5576
(256) 536-5769 (Fax)

SHOALS TREATMENT CENTER

3430 N Jackson Hwy
Sheffield, AL 35660
(256) 383-6646
(256) 383-6654 (Fax)
EMAIL: shoalstc@bellsouth.net

SUBSTANCE ABUSE CNCL OF NW AL

Freedom House
13156 Wheeler Hills Drive
Rogersville, AL 35652
(256) 247-1224
(256) 247-1226 (Fax)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE CNCL OF NW AL

Freedom House
15132 Hwy 72
P. O. Box 1020
Rogersville, AL 35652
(256) 247-1222
(256) 247-1226 (Fax)
EMAIL: freedom193@aol.com

SUNRISE LODGE

Substance Abuse Treatment Ctr
1163 Washington Ave SW
Russellville, AL 35653
(256) 332-0078
(256) 331-1852 (Fax)
WEB: www.rcmh.org

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