JOB OPENINGS:
- Admin. Assistant (AGS)
- Assistant Dir. (NATL)
- Office Manager (Augusta)

Visit the HR website for a complete list of job openings at https://brenau.applicantstack.com/x/openings. Employees are required to notify their supervisor before applying for a transfer.

SERVICE AWARDS CEREMONY & BREAKFAST:
Mark your calendar! The date for the annual Service Awards Ceremony & Luncheon has been scheduled for May 5th. An RSVP will be emailed the week of April 6th. Questions should be directed to Kelley Maddox or Melissa Drury.

VACATION UPON SEPARATION:
Do you know how the vacation policy works when separating from service? Employees who resign and comply with the advance notice requirements will be paid for accrued and unused vacation days.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE NEWSLETTER:
Drug-Free Workplace newsletter attached for your review.

BRENAU NAMED A GREAT PLACE TO WORK:
Brenau has been recognized as a “Great Place to Work,” in the Atlanta Journal Constitution for the 4th year in a row. Review the rankings at: http://www.ajc.com/business/top-50-midsized-workplaces/.

NEW EMPLOYEES:
- Morgan Smith (Brenau Downtown Center)
- Allen Story (Theatre)

UPCOMING DATES TO REMEMBER IN APRIL:
3rd: Brenau Holiday; offices closed
16th: Honors Convocation

Campus Campaign Days *
April 3, 10, 17, 24
* Employees who have donated $250 or more to the Campus Campaign are permitted to wear jeans with a Brenau embroidered shirt.

CALLING ALL VOLUNTEERS:
If you would like to volunteer to help with graduation please contact Jo Ann Hause at x6119 before April 15th.

WEIGHT LOSS CHALLENGE FINAL WINNERS:
Congratulations to our 2015 Weight Loss Winners!
1st Place: Nelli Martirosyan ($550.00)
2nd Place: Jessica Bowling ($96.00)
3rd Place: Jasmine Perkins ($10.00)
3rd Place: Ellie Flanagan ($10.00)

RECENT SAFETY WORKSHOP:
March 26th was the 1st annual Safety Workshop sponsored by the Safety Committee. Topics included “Do's and Don'ts” in the Workplace from a Worker’s Compensation standpoint, procedures for if you are injured, general safety information, and what to do if there is a violent intruder on campus. If you were unable to attend the workshop but would like to review the information provided, please notify Kelley Maddox at x6270.

PARKING ON CAMPUS:
There are several reserved/visitor parking spots on campus. It is important to make sure that we as faculty/staff abide by the rules and regulations for parking in order to provide a more positive student/visitor experience.
Accidental Overdose Deaths in America

Did you know that accidental overdose deaths are the leading cause of accidental death in the United States? Accidental overdose deaths exceed even motor vehicle crashes in people ages 25 to 64.1

Many of these deaths could be prevented if emergency medical assistance were summoned. But people using drugs or alcohol illegally often fear arrest if they call 911, even in cases where they need emergency medical assistance for a friend or family member who may have overdosed.2

Witnesses to heart attacks rarely think twice about calling 911, but witnesses to an overdose often hesitate to call for help or simply don’t make the call for fear of being arrested or punished. Research confirms that the most common reason people cite for not calling 911 is fear of police involvement.

The best way to encourage an overdose witness to seek medical help is to exempt them from arrest and prosecution for minor drug and alcohol law violations.

Good Samaritan Laws

More than twenty states and the District of Columbia have enacted policies to provide limited immunity from arrest or prosecution for minor drug law violations for people who call for help at the scene of an overdose. Some states have passed comprehensive Good Samaritan overdose prevention laws that provide broad protection. Other states have passed laws that consider seeking medical assistance for a person experiencing an overdose as an affirmative defense, or as a mitigating factor during sentencing.

The number of states with Good Samaritan overdose prevention laws more than quadrupled from 2010 to 2014.3 These laws carry the endorsement of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the American Public Health Association.

Good Samaritan laws generally provide immunity from low-level criminal offenses such as possession or personal use when a person who is either experiencing an opiate-related overdose or observing an overdose calls 911 for assistance or seeks medical attention for themselves or another.

A person who calls for help is generally protected only if they take actions specified by law or if certain circumstances exist. Examples of necessary actions and circumstances include:

- A reasonable belief by the person calling that they or someone else is experiencing an overdose emergency;
- Reporting the overdose emergency in good faith to law enforcement, medical personnel, or 911 operators;
- Remaining on scene until help arrives;
- Identifying themselves and/or the overdose victim;
- Cooperating with medical and law enforcement personnel; and
- The offense must arise out of the same course of events as the emergency.

To reduce concerns that Good Samaritan laws will result in those who are guilty going free, some states have included legal restrictions on immunity that include reviewing the individual’s criminal history to determine whether or not they are eligible. A few states limit immunity by stating that “good faith” reporting does not include seeking help during the course of the execution of an arrest or search warrant.

Other ways states limit the scope of immunity offered include Florida provisions that cover only possession-related offenses, and a Delaware law that offers immunity from drug-related offenses that are not Class A, B, or C felonies. Washington specifies that the immunity provision, which covers only possession offenses, is not grounds for suppression of evidence in other criminal charges.

Some state laws also apply immunity to over-consumption of alcohol in addition to opiate-related overdose situations. Oklahoma has enacted an immunity provision that applies to alcohol over-consumption situations but not opiate-related overdoses.

Georgia’s Good Samaritan Law

In Georgia, the Good Samaritan law is called the Georgia 9-1-1 Medical Amnesty Law. This law greatly increases the chance of someone surviving an overdose - like that of surviving a heart attack - because living or dying greatly depends on how fast one receives medical assistance.
Georgia joined the participating ranks of Good Samaritan 911 states on April 24, 2014, and from April 24th to September 17th there were 34 documented overdose reversals.

The Georgia 9-1-1 Medical Amnesty Law does not preclude people from being arrested for other offenses such as selling or trafficking drugs or driving while drugged. The law protects only the caller and overdose victim from arrest and/or prosecution for simple drug possession, possession of paraphernalia, and/or being under the influence.

The Georgia 9-1-1 Medical Amnesty Law gives first responders and others access to a drug called naloxone which reverses the effects of the overdose. The use of naloxone by authorized trained first responders, including law enforcement officers, fire fighters, and EMS personnel, is critical to saving the life of someone overdosing. Additionally, the law outlines limited civil and criminal immunity for medical professionals who prescribe naloxone, and laypeople who administer it to a person suspected of suffering from an opioid overdose. (The law also provides limited immunity from certain underage drinking offenses for minors who seek help in the event of an alcohol overdose.)

**Immunity for Possession of Naloxone**

Naloxone is an opioid antagonist that clears the brain’s opioid receptors and stops respiratory depression, instantly reversing life-threatening depression of the central nervous system, respiratory system, and hypotension secondary to opiate overdose.

Naloxone is a prescription drug and is therefore illegal to possess without a prescription. But some state laws provide civil and criminal immunity from prosecution for possessing and administering the drug.

Because naloxone is restricted by the FDA, it requires a doctor to first provide an evaluation of the patient prior to administering the drug. However, doctors are rarely on the scene in an overdose situation, but most accidental drug overdoses do occur in the home and in the presence of others. Emergency medical technicians, law enforcement officers, drug users, and friends and family of drug users must be able to administer naloxone in emergency situations in order to preserve life. As a result, some states have changed their laws to provide immunity that expands the specified groups of people who may possess and administer naloxone.

Thus far, twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have implemented a law or developed a pilot program to allow administration of medication to reverse the effects of an opiate-related overdose by professional or lay persons.

**Saving Lives**

Saving lives should always take priority over punishing behavior, and calling 911 should never be a crime. In an overdose situation, the threat of arrest and prosecution for drug use or possession is counterproductive and can cost lives. For these reasons, many states have enacted Good Samaritan laws that protect those who seek emergency medical assistance in the event of a drug overdose, and these laws are saving lives.

In 2010, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported results from 48 programs that had been distributing naloxone in the U.S. The report showed that since 1996, those programs had distributed naloxone to 53,032 people, and among doses of naloxone distributed, 10,171 reports of overdose reversal were received.

For a list of states with Good Samaritan Laws please visit: [dataset=good-samaritan-overdose-laws](http://www.datatrends.org/dataset=good-samaritan-overdose-laws)

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3. Available from URL: http://www.datatrends.org/dataset=good-samaritan-overdose-laws

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To help us combat substance abuse, go to www.LiveDrugFree.org and click on “Donate!”