

**HARPER COUNTY
ANTHONY, KANSAS**

FINAL

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING POLICY
(FMCSA/DOT)**

Policy Date: November 1995

Revised Date: February 2019

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I. GENERAL

A. Purpose

1. The Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration (FMCSA) requires Harper County, to establish a drug and alcohol testing program designed to help prevent accidents and injuries resulting from the misuse of alcohol or use of controlled substances by drivers of commercial motor vehicles. Further, the purpose of this policy is to bring Harper County into compliance with all regulations, which require affirmative actions to eliminate the impact of the use of controlled substances and misuse of alcohol in the workplace.
2. **This policy does not create any contractual rights in favor of employees to whom the Policy is applicable. Nor does this Policy in any way alter the at-will nature of employment or imply that discharge will occur only "for cause".**
3. **Those areas of the policy printed in bold and underlined text reflect Harper County independent authority to require additional provisions with regard to the drug and alcohol testing procedures.**
4. **The presence of controlled substances in the body as well as the use or possession of controlled substances and/or alcoholic beverages while on Harper County property, or in any Harper County vehicle, or on duty, including breaks or lunch, paid or unpaid, on any shift, is strictly prohibited.**
5. Designated Employer Representative: **(Appendix B)** contains the name, address, and telephone number of the Designated Employer Representative (DER). The DER is authorized by Harper County to take immediate action(s) to remove employees from safety-sensitive duties, or cause employees to be removed from these covered duties, and to make required decisions in the testing and evaluation processes. The DER also receives test results and other communications for the employer consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 40.

B. Applicability

This policy applies to any employee of Harper County who holds a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) and uses that license to operate a commercial motor vehicle. 49 CFR Part 382.107 defines these vehicles as a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

- (1) Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds; or
- (2) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds; or
- (3) Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or
- (4) Is of any size and is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 5103(b)) and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F)

C. Testing Procedures

It is a condition of employment that all employees who hold a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) and uses that license to operate a commercial motor vehicle submit to drug and alcohol testing. All testing conducted under this policy will follow procedures as set forth in 49 CFR Part 40. The Procedures have been developed to protect the employee and the integrity of the testing process, to safeguard the validity of the test results, and to ensure that the test results are attributed to the correct employee.

D. Definitions

Words and phrases used in this policy are as defined and found in 49 CFR Parts 40.3 and 382.107.

II. PROHIBITIONS

A. Alcohol

1. No driver shall report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety sensitive functions while having an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or greater.
2. No driver shall use alcohol while performing a safety-sensitive function. **This includes beverages containing alcohol or substances containing alcohol including any medication, mouthwash, food, candy, or any other substance that would cause alcohol to be present in the body.**
3. No driver shall perform safety-sensitive functions within four hours after using alcohol.
4. No driver required to take a post-accident alcohol test shall use alcohol for eight hours following the accident, or until a post-accident alcohol test has been administered, whichever occurs first.

B. Controlled Substances

1. The Department of Transportation currently tests for: Marijuana, Cocaine, Amphetamines (Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA, MDA), Opioids (Codeine, Morphine, Heroin, Hydrocodone, Hydromorphone, Oxycodone, Oxymorphone) and Phencyclidine.
2. No driver shall report for duty or remain on duty requiring the performance of safety-sensitive functions when the driver uses any controlled substance.
 - a. **ILLEGAL DRUGS:** The use of any illegal drug or any substance identified in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substance Act is prohibited at all times unless a legal prescription has been written for the substance. Illegal use includes use of any illegal drug, misuse of legally prescribed drugs, and use of illegally obtained prescription drugs.
 - b. **MEDICAL MARIJUANA OR RECREATIONAL USE IS PROHIBITED UNDER THIS POLICY. The federal Government and the Department of Transportation do not recognize Medical Marijuana prescriptions or Recreational Use. Federal Law always supersedes State law(s). The Company shall follow all Federal Government regulations and guidelines regarding Medical Marijuana or Recreational Use and will not allow its employees, individuals, drivers, operators and/or contractors to be employed or perform work at any of the Company's locations, terminals or operations while on Medical Marijuana or Recreational Use.**
 - c. **LEGAL DRUGS:** **The appropriate use of legally prescribed drugs and non-prescription medications is not prohibited. However, the use of any substance which carries a warning label that indicates that mental functioning, motor skills, or judgment may be adversely affected must be reported to a supervisor. In addition, the employee must obtain a written release from a licensed medical practitioner releasing the person to perform their job duties any time they obtain a performance-altering prescription.**
 - d. **PRESCRIPTION DRUGS:** **A legally prescribed drug means that the employee has a prescription or other written approval from a physician for the use of a drug in the course of medical treatment. It must include the patient's name, the name of the substance, quantity/amount to be taken, and the period of authorization. The misuse or abuse of legal drugs while performing safety-sensitive functions is prohibited.**
 - e. **CBD OIL:** **The claimed use of CBD oil shall not be considered a medical excuse for a positive marijuana test.**

C. Refusal to submit to a required alcohol or controlled substances test

No driver shall refuse to submit to an alcohol or controlled substance test required by 49CFR, Parts 40 and 382.

As an employee, you have refused to take a drug test if you:

1. Fail to appear for any test (except pre-employment test) within a reasonable time, as determined by the employer, consistent with applicable DOT agency regulations, after being directed to do so by the employer
2. Fail to remain at the testing site until the testing process is complete
3. Fail to provide a urine specimen for any drug test required by this part or DOT agency regulations
4. In the case of a directly observed or monitored collection in a drug test, fail to permit the observation or monitoring of the provision of a specimen
5. Fail to provide a sufficient amount of urine when directed and it has been determined through a required medical evaluation, that there was no adequate medical explanation for the failure
6. Fail or decline to take an additional drug test the employer or collector has directed you to take
7. Failing to undergo a medical examination when required
8. Failing to cooperate with any part of the testing process
9. For an observed collection, fail to follow the observer's instructions to raise and lower clothing above the waist, lower clothing and underpants, and turn around to permit the observer to determine if you have a type of prosthetic or other device that could be used to interfere with the collection process
10. Possess or wear a prosthetic or other device that could be used to interfere with the collection process
11. Admit to the collector or MRO that you adulterated or substituted the specimen
12. Fail to provide an adequate amount of saliva or breath for any alcohol test required by this part or DOT agency regulations
13. Fail to provide a sufficient breath specimen, and the physician has determined through a required medical evaluation, that there was no adequate medical explanation for the failure
14. Failing to sign Step 2 of the alcohol testing form
15. The employee refuses to wash his or her hands – after being directed to do so

For Pre-employment Tests, the Following Are NOT Refusals

1. Failure to appear for the test
2. Failure to remain at the site prior to the commencement of the test
3. Failure to provide a specimen before the test commences

III. TESTS REQUIRED (DOT PANEL)

A. Pre-employment or Transfer testing

1. Any applicant offered a safety sensitive position or an employee transferring to a safety sensitive position must first take a pre-employment drug test. This applicant or employee must receive a verified negative test result before performing any safety sensitive function. Details of pre-employment testing and exemptions can be found in 49 CFR Part 382.301.
2. Harper County must request alcohol and controlled substances information from previous employers in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR Parts 40 382.413 and 391.23 (e).
3. Applicants offered a safety sensitive position and employees transferring to a safety sensitive position must sign release of information forms allowing Harper County to receive alcohol and controlled substances information from previous employers.

B. Post-accident testing

1. As soon as practicable following an accident the driver of a commercial motor vehicle, operating on a public road in commerce, must be tested for alcohol and controlled substances under certain conditions.
 - a. Alcohol testing must be conducted if a driver receives a citation for a moving violation within 8 hours of the accident.
 - b. Drug testing must be conducted if a driver receives a citation for a moving violation within 32 hours of the accident.
2. The driver who is subject to post-accident testing shall remain readily available for such testing (meaning that the employer knows the location of the driver). If employee leaves the scene of the accident prior to submission to such test, employee may be deemed by the employer to have refused to submit to testing. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the delay of necessary medical attention for injured people following an accident or to prohibit a driver from leaving the scene of the accident for the period necessary to obtain assistance in responding to the accident, or to obtain necessary emergency medical care.

The following chart defines when an accident has occurred and when testing must take place.

Type of accident involved	Citation issued to the CMV driver	Tests required
Human fatality	YES	YES
	NO	YES
Bodily injury with immediate medical treatment away from the scene	YES	YES
	NO	NO
Disabling damage to any motor vehicle requiring tow away	YES	YES
	NO	NO

Details of post-accident testing and exemptions can be found in 49 CFR Part 382.303.

Random testing

All drivers that perform safety sensitive functions are subject to random drug and alcohol testing.

1. Random testing will be unannounced and unpredictable; spread reasonably throughout the calendar year. Testing will be conducted at all times of the day when safety sensitive functions are performed.
2. Employees are required to proceed immediately to the collection site once notified of testing.
3. Drug tests will be conducted anytime a safety sensitive employee is on duty. Alcohol tests will only be conducted on an employee immediately before performing, while performing, or just after performing a safety sensitive function.
4. The list of employees selected will be retained by the DER in a secure location.

Details of the random testing process can be found in 49 CFR Part 382.305.

C. Reasonable suspicion testing

All drivers that perform safety sensitive functions are subject to reasonable suspicion alcohol and/or drug testing. A reasonable suspicion referral for testing will be made on the basis of documented objective facts and circumstances that are consistent with the short-term effects of substance abuse or alcohol misuse. A trained supervisor must make the determination to test based on specific, contemporaneous, articulable observations concerning the appearance, behavior, speech or body odors of the driver. Examples of reasonable suspicion include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Physical signs and symptoms consistent with prohibited substance use or alcohol misuse
2. Evidence of the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances, drugs, alcohol, or other prohibited substance
3. Occurrence of a serious or potentially serious accident that may have been caused by prohibited substance abuse or alcohol misuse

Details of the reasonable suspicion testing process can be found in 49 CFR Part 382.307.

D. Return-to-duty testing

Details of the return-to-duty testing process can be found in 49 CFR Part 40, Subpart O.

E. Follow-up testing

Details of the follow-up testing process can be found in 49 CFR Part 40, Subpart O.

IV. HANDLING OF TEST RESULTS, CONFIDENTIALITY

A. Access to records

1. Except as required by law or expressly authorized by release by an employee, Harper County will not release driver information that is contained in records required to be maintained under 49 CFR Parts 40 and 382.
2. A driver is entitled, upon written request, to obtain copies of any records pertaining to the driver's use of alcohol or controlled substances, including any records pertaining to his or her alcohol or controlled substances tests.
3. A driver's testing records will be made available to a subsequent employer upon receipt of a written request from the driver.
4. Harper County may disclose information required to be maintained pertaining to a driver to the decision maker in a lawsuit, grievance, or administrative proceeding initiated by or on behalf of the individual, and arising from a positive DOT drug or alcohol test or a refusal to test (including, but not limited to, adulterated or substituted test result), (including, but not limited to, a worker's compensation, unemployment compensation, or other proceeding relating to a benefit sought by the driver).

V. CONSEQUENCES FOR DRIVERS ENGAGING IN PROHIBITED CONDUCT

A. Use of drivers who fail or refuse a drug test

1. General. Compliance with this drug testing policy is a condition of employment. Refusal to take a required drug test or failure of a drug test shall result in removal from performing safety sensitive functions. **Additional disciplinary action up to and including termination may result.**
2. Prohibitions On Use. Harper County will remove from performing a safety sensitive function any employee who:
 - a. Fails a drug test as verified by the Medical Review Officer (MRO), or
 - b. Refuses to take a drug test required by this policy. (See Section II.C.)
3. Required Referrals and Evaluation. Any applicant or employee who fails or refuses a drug test will be referred to a Substance Abuse Professional (SAP) for evaluation and treatment.
4. **An employee may be given an opportunity to retain his or her employment, provided they first do the following:**
 - a. Have been evaluated by a SAP, and
 - b. Have completed the recommended evaluation/rehabilitation program successfully, and
 - c. Receive a verified negative test result on a return-to-duty test

B. Retesting of Drug Positive Samples

1. General. An applicant/employee may request a retest of a positive sample, within 72 hours of notification of the positive test result from the MRO. **The request may be verbal or in writing to the MRO.**
2. Retest Provisions. The retest will be conducted at a different SAMHSA certified laboratory. The test will be conducted on the split sample that was provided by the applicant/employee at the same time as the original sample. **All costs for such testing are to be reimbursed to Harper County by the applicant/employee unless the result of the split sample test invalidates the result of the original test.** The method of collection, storing, and testing the split sample will be consistent with the procedures set forth in 49 CFR Part 40.
3. Detection Levels. Because some analytes deteriorate or are lost during freezing and/or storage, quantitation for a retest is not subject to a specific cutoff requirement but must provide data sufficient to confirm the presence of the drug or metabolite.

- C. Use of drivers who fail or refuse an alcohol test
1. General. Compliance with this alcohol testing policy is a condition of employment. Refusal to take a required alcohol test or failure of an alcohol test will result in removal from performing safety sensitive functions. **Additional disciplinary action up to and including termination may result.**
 2. Refusal and Prohibited Conduct. Harper County will remove from performing a safety sensitive function any employee who:
 - a. Has a confirmed alcohol test result of 0.02 or higher but less than 0.04. This driver must be removed from duty for a minimum of 24 hours. This is not a positive test requiring a SAP referral
 - b. Fails an alcohol test with a confirmed result of 0.04 or higher, or
 - c. Refuses to take an alcohol test required by this policy (See Section II.C.)
 3. Required Referrals and Evaluation. Any employee who fails or refuses an alcohol test will be referred to a Substance Abuse Professional (SAP) for evaluation and treatment.
 4. **An employee may be given an opportunity to retain his or her employment, provided they first do the following:**
 - a. Have been evaluated by a SAP, and
 - b. Have completed the recommended evaluation/rehabilitation program successfully, and
 - c. Receive a verified negative test result on a return-to-duty test
- D. **All costs associated with the evaluation and rehabilitation program are the responsibility of the employee.**
- E. **Employees should consult their health insurance policy for extent of nervous, mental and substance abuse coverage.**
- F. **A second positive test whether drug or alcohol or the equivalent will result in immediate termination of employment.**
- G. Additional Requirements
- Harper County may impose such additional disciplinary actions as they deem appropriate. This may include removal from performing covered functions, suspension (with or without pay), and even termination.**

APPENDIX A

ALCOHOL AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES USE SUPPLEMENT

A. Why you should get involved:

1. Although Harper County has no history of substance abuse problems, we recognize that substance abuse, alcoholism and alcohol misuse are problems throughout America.
2. There are three good reasons why you should be concerned if any of your co-workers are using drugs or alcohol on the job.
 - a. Your health and safety may be at risk.
 - b. Substance abuse and alcohol misuse costs you money.
 - c. Substance abuse and alcohol misuse creates a negative work environment.
3. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, drug and alcohol use on the job costs society an estimated \$102 billion a year. Since most of this cost is passed on to you in the form of higher health insurance rates or in consumer prices, drug and alcohol use on the job costs you and your fellow workers a significant amount of money.
4. Absenteeism among problem drinkers or alcoholics is 3.9 to 8.3 times greater than normal. If your fellow workers don't come to work, you may have to do their jobs in addition to your own.
5. Workers who use drugs and/or misuse alcohol don't function at their full potential. Not only is absenteeism a problem, when they are at work these employees may have reduced capabilities and productivity.
6. No matter what your position is in the organization, there is something you can do to ensure that drug and alcohol use on the job never becomes a problem at the company. Acceptance of any misuse puts you, this company, and the public at risk.
7. Workers who use alcohol and other drugs affect everyone. Studies show that compared to alcohol and drug-free workers, substance abusers are far less productive, miss more workdays, are more likely to injure themselves or someone else, and file more workers' compensation claims.
8. The measurable dollar costs of workplace substance abuse from absenteeism, overtime pay, tardiness, sick leave, insurance claims, and workers' compensation can be substantial. However, the hidden costs resulting from diverted supervisory and managerial time, friction among workers, damage to equipment, and damage to the company's public image means that workplace substance abuse can further cut profits and competitiveness.
9. Alcohol can also destroy relationships, lead to serious problems with the law (e.g., drunk driving), and even cause harm to the people you love.
10. If taking drugs and drinking affects your work life, it could lead to job loss and all the financial problems that would follow.

B. Effects on an individual's health, work, and personal life:

Alcohol

1. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant. Taken in large quantities, it causes not only the euphoria associated with being drunk, but also adversely affects your judgment, ability to think, and your motor functions. Drink enough alcohol fast enough and it can kill you.
2. Long term overuse of alcohol can cause liver damage, heart problems, sexual dysfunction, and other serious medical problems.
3. In some cases, alcohol use can lead to physical and psychological dependence on alcohol. Alcoholism is a serious chronic disease. Left untreated it will inevitably get worse.

Marijuana

1. Marijuana is a central nervous system depressant. It causes a feeling of euphoria, increased sense of well-being, lack of motivation, lowered inhibitions, talkativeness, dry mouth and throat, increased appetite, impaired coordination, concentration and memory, and increased heart rate.
2. Long term use may result in deteriorating work performance, "burn out" involving muddled thinking, acute frustration, depression, and isolation, impaired sexual development and fertility, including production of abnormal sperm and menstrual irregularities, damage to the lungs and pulmonary system, hallucinations and paranoia, increased risk to safety and health as a result of impaired judgment and motor abilities.
3. Prolonged use of marijuana often results in psychological dependence for the user. Moreover, marijuana is considered a "gateway" drug. Casual users of marijuana often become chronic users, or become abusers of "harder" drugs.

Cocaine

1. Cocaine is a central nervous system stimulant. It causes brief but intense feelings of euphoria and competence, increases pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, and respiratory rate. It dilates the pupils of the eyes, causes extreme excitability and anxiety, and produces sleeplessness and chronic fatigue.
2. Long-term use results in bleeding and other damage to nasal passages, paranoid psychosis, hallucinations, and other mental abnormalities. Use causes impaired driving ability and death caused by heart or respiratory failure.
3. Cocaine users often become psychologically and physically dependent on the drug after relatively short periods of use. In many cases, crack cocaine use leads to virtual immediate addiction.

Amphetamines/Methamphetamines

1. Amphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant. It causes feelings of alertness and euphoria, increases heart rate and blood pressure. It dilates the pupils of the eyes, decreases appetite, enables the user to go without sleep for relatively long periods of time, and causes distorted thinking.
2. Use causes dizziness, headaches, blurred vision, sweating, loss of coordination, tremors, convulsions, physical collapse, anorexia and malnutrition resulting from decreased appetite. It causes sudden blood pressure increases from injections resulting in fever, stroke, or heart failure, nervousness, irritability, drastic mood swings, hallucinations, paranoia, physical collapse, and brain deterioration; overdose or continued heavy use can be fatal.
3. Amphetamines are addictive both physically and psychologically. Following the use of amphetamines, many users experience a "crash" which is often counteracted by taking more of the drug, creating an increasingly difficult pattern to break.

Opioids

1. Opioids are central nervous system depressants. The physical effects of opiates depend on the opioid used, the dose, and how the drug is taken. Effects may include: short lived state of euphoria, followed by drowsiness, slowed heart rate, breathing, and brain activity, depressed appetite, thirst, reflexes, and sexual desire, and increased tolerance for pain.
2. The most common dangers associated with opioid misuse are: AIDS, blood poisoning, and hepatitis as the result of drug injection and use of un-sterilized or “shared” needles, death resulting from the injection of impure heroin, death resulting from an unexpectedly high purity of the drug, convulsions, coma, or death from overdose.
3. Opioids, particularly heroin, have an unusually high potential for abuse and addiction. Heroin addiction often leads to malnutrition, infection and unattended injuries and diseases. Addicts tend to continue using the drug despite damaging physical and psychological consequences.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

1. PCP is a central nervous system stimulant. The physical effects of PCP include: altered states of consciousness, disorientation, confusion, and memory loss; highly unpredictable, and sometimes bizarre or even violent behavior; extreme agitation; impaired driving ability and increased tolerance to pain.
2. The most common dangers of PCP use are mental changes resembling schizophrenia, severe depression, and loss of learning abilities and violent and other “intoxicated”: behaviors resulting in bodily harm or death.
3. Physical dependence on PCP has been documented and may be accompanied by memory loss, violence, weight loss, and paranoia. Symptoms of withdrawal include headaches, intense cravings for the drug, increased need for sleep, and “flashbacks” for a period of years.

C. Signs and symptoms of alcohol misuse - Any one or more of the following signs may indicate a drinking problem:

- Family or social problems caused by drinking
- Job or financial difficulties related to drinking
- Loss of a consistent ability to control drinking
- “Blackouts” or the inability to remember what happened while drinking
- Distressing physical and/or psychological reactions if you try to stop drinking
- A need to drink increasing amounts of alcohol to get the desired effect
- Marked changes in behavior or personality when drinking
- Getting drunk frequently
- Injuring yourself - or someone else while intoxicated
- Breaking the law while intoxicated
- Starting the day with a drink

D. Signs and symptoms of substance abuse - Any one or more of the following signs may indicate an abuse problem:

- Poor physical coordination/slow reactions and slurred speech
- The odor of marijuana smoke in the area
- Hand tremors or unsteady walking
- Dilated or constricted pupils
- Disorientation/unusual restlessness
- Combative behavior, loud arguing or fighting
- The presence of drug paraphernalia and/or observing the employee ingest, inject, smoke, or inhale (snort) a prohibited substance
- Work performance problems, including a deterioration in quality and/or quantity of work
- Problems with attendance such as tardiness and increasing absenteeism
- Increased accidents and injuries
- Poor judgment and difficulty in concentration
- Personality changes, including aggressiveness, mood changes, fearful or paranoid behavior
- Negligence in personal hygiene or pale or sickly complexion
- Social withdrawal, including isolation, overreaction to criticism, and lack of eye contact
- Emotional changes such as noticeable signs of anxiety or depression, paranoia, or excessive laughing

E. Available methods of evaluating and resolving problems associated with the misuse of drugs or alcohol:

1. Outpatient programs exist in a variety of settings:

- a. Community mental health centers
- b. Full service agencies
- c. Private physicians' and therapists' offices
- d. Occupational settings
- e. Specialized alcoholism treatment facilities

2. Inpatient services, designed for those with more serious problems, can be found in hospitals, residential care facilities, community halfway houses, and some alcoholism clinics.

F. Where to find help for you or a co-worker:

- Employee Assistance Program (Your employee assistance program (EAP) provider)
1-800-999-1196
- Al-Anon / Al-Ateen
1-800-356-9996
- Narcotics Anonymous
1-818-773-9999

HARPER COUNTY
201 N. Jennings
Anthony, KS 67003

APPENDIX B
HARPER COUNTY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM
PERSONNEL AND SERVICES

1. DESIGNATED EMPLOYER REPRESENTATION (DER)

Primary Contact

Ami DeLacerda
201 N. Jennings
Anthony, KS 67003
620-842-6007

Secondary Contact

Ruth Elliott
201 N. Jennings
Anthony, KS 67003
620-842-6007

2. LOCAL COLLECTION SITE

Anthony Medical Center Primary Care Clinic
1101 E. Spring Street
Anthony, KS 67003
620-842-5144

In most instances the ComplianceOne mobile collector can do your collections on site. However, a local collection site has been set up for use when the on-site collector is unavailable.

3. MEDICAL REVIEW OFFICER (MRO)

Nationwide Medical Review
Steven Paschall, M.D.
7160 Graham Road
Indianapolis, IN 46250
Local: 1-317-547-8620
Toll-Free: 1-888-265-6362

4. CERTIFIED LABORATORY

Clinical Reference Laboratory
8433 Quivira
Lenexa, KS 66215
Toll-Free: 1-800-445-6917

5. EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)
REFERRAL FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFESSIONAL (SAP)

Employee Assistance
Local 1-785-575-9343
Toll-Free: 1-800-999-1196