

BP 3550 Drug Free Environment and Drug Prevention Program

References:

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, 20 U.S. Code Section 1145g;
34 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 86.1 et seq.;
Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, 41 U.S. Code Section 702

Rescind Policy No. 6.245

The College shall be free from all drugs. Students and employees may not possess, use, or distribute illicit drugs and alcohol.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in all facilities under the control and use of the College.

Any student or employee who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action (consistent with local, state, or federal law), which may include referral to an appropriate rehabilitation program, suspension, demotion, expulsion, or dismissal.

Health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol

Alcohol (beer, wine, liquor; illegal if under 21): Alcohol is a depressant, and misuse can lead to risk-taking and physical dependence. Alcohol may cause: addiction, accidents as a result of impaired ability and judgment, fatal overdose when mixed with other depressants, and long-term heart, liver, nerve and brain damage.

Depressants (these include Opiate and Opioid narcotics, such as heroin, morphine, codeine; Sedatives, like Valium, Quaaludes, etc.) Use of Depressants may cause: Tissue dependence; muscle rigidity, withdrawal, tremors/seizures, tissue toxicity, and overdose coma, especially in combination with alcohol. Heroin users who share needles are also at risk of contracting Hepatitis and the HIV/AIDS virus.

Cocaine (including crack): Taken as a stimulant, cocaine is an addictive drug and one of the most difficult to stop. It is an extremely unpredictable and destructive drug physically. Use of Cocaine may cause: Physical dependence, compulsive use, sudden heart attack, seizures, gland exhaustion, and brain disturbances leading to loss of all appetites and pleasure, then craving.

Other Stimulants (Amphetamines --speed, meth, crank, nicotine): Stimulants are the most widely used illegal drugs in the U.S. Use of Other Stimulants may cause: Physical dependence, compulsive use, hyperactivity leading to exhaustion, toxicity, paranoia, depression, confusion, possible hallucinations, and severe weight loss.

Marijuana: In addition to lung cancer causing agents, most studies now show a particular hormonal problem for younger males, and for women during pregnancy, which can result in miscarriages and genetic disorders. Use of Marijuana may inhibit goal motivation and cause: Panic reaction, permanently impaired short term memory, as well as psychological addiction.

Hallucinogens: (LSD, PCP, MDMA, mushrooms, peyote). Use of Hallucinogens may cause: Unpredictable behavior, emotional instability, and, with PCP, psychosis for susceptible users, violent behavior.

Inhalants: (gas, aerosols, nitrites, Rush, White Out): Chemicals in existing products, intended for other uses, are now being abused. Abuse of such substances can unpredictably result in severe damage to the brain and all vital organs, much of which is irreversible. Use of Inhalants may cause: Unconsciousness, suffocation, nausea and vomiting, damage to brain and central nervous system, sudden death.

The President shall assure that the College distributes annually to each student and employee the information required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and complies with other requirements of the Act.

Adopted: September 11, 2018
Last Revised: September 11, 2018

Board Adoption Date: _____
President's Cabinet Adoption Date: _____
College Council Adoption Date: _____