



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

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, such as

- *Alcohol* (beer, wine, liquor; illegal if under 21): Alcohol is a depressant, and misuse can lead to risk-taking and physical dependence. Excessive alcohol consumption may cause: accidents and violent behavior as a result of impaired ability and judgment, fatal overdose when mixed with other depressants, life threatening seizures during withdrawal, memory loss ("blackouts") and long-term heart, liver, nerve and brain damage.
- *Tobacco* (cigarettes, cigars, vape devices; illegal if under 21): Source of nicotine, one of the most dependence-inducing substances, especially for those under 21. Significantly increases the risk for cancer, heart disease, emphysema, kidney disease, intestinal disease, high blood pressure, infections, and visible damage to skin. Nicotine is a proven "gateway drug" known to enhance the risk of dependence on other drugs. Additional components of tobacco smoke (e.g., tars) are known carcinogens. Secondhand smoke adversely affects the health of other people.
- *Depressants* (including Opiates/Opioids, such as heroin, morphine, codeine, oxycontin, fentanyl; and sedatives, like Valium, etc.) Use of depressants may cause: dependence; muscle rigidity, withdrawal, tremors/seizures, and overdose coma, especially in combination with alcohol. Those who share needles are also at risk of contracting hepatitis and the HIV/AIDS virus. Some synthetic opioids, like fentanyl, are extremely potent and dangerous, and can suppress breathing to the point of death. Opiates/Opioids are among the most widely abused illicit substances, killing tens of thousands of Americans each year.

- *Cocaine* (including crack): Taken as a stimulant, cocaine is often mixed with other drugs such as the stimulant amphetamine or the synthetic opioid fentanyl. Inhaled or snorted use of cocaine in particular may cause: physical dependence, compulsive use, sudden heart attack, seizures, intense craving, exhaustion and loss of motivation.
- *Other Stimulants* (including Amphetamine, and Methamphetamine - speed, meth, crank): Use of other stimulants may cause: physical dependence, compulsive use, hyperactivity leading to exhaustion, paranoia, depression, confusion, possible hallucinations, severe weight loss, skin and gum damage, and significant loss of motivation.
- *Inhalants*: (gas, aerosols, nitrites, Rush, White Out): Chemicals in existing products, intended for other uses. Abuse of such substances can unpredictably result in severe damage to the brain and other 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.
- *Marijuana* (illegal in Oregon if under 21): Source of multiple psychoactive chemicals, known as cannabinoids, with complex effects. Marijuana smoke contains tars, which are carcinogenic. Excessive exposure to marijuana (often through consumption of edibles) may cause: paranoia (in some users), panic, temporarily impaired short term memory, hyperemesis (an uncontrollable urge to vomit), increased risk for those prone to development of schizophrenia as well as dependence and loss of motivation, particularly if use begins in early adolescence.
- *Hallucinogens*: (LSD, DMT, MDMA, mushrooms (psilocybin), peyote). Excessive use of hallucinogens may cause: hallucinations, unpredictable behavior, emotional instability.

The President shall ensure 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.

END OF POLICY

President's Cabinet Approval Date:	November 27, 2018
College Council Approval Date:	November 27, 2018
Board Adoption Date:	September 11, 2019
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Rescinds: 6.245