

Drug-Free School Program Statement

1.01 Purpose

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an institution of higher education to certify to the U.S. Department by October 1, 1990, that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees in order to remain eligible for federal financial assistance of any kind. This policy is adopted by Central Oklahoma College to comply with this statutory directive.

2.01 Policy

As set forth in local, state, and federal laws, and the rules and regulations of Central Oklahoma College prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of (1) alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees in building, facilities, grounds, or other property owned and/or controlled by Central Oklahoma College, or as part of Central Oklahoma College activities.

3.01 Internal Sanctions

Any student or employee of Central Oklahoma College alleged to have violated this prohibition shall be subject to disciplinary action including, but not limited to, termination of employment or enrollment, referral for prosecution and/or completion, at the individual's expense, or an (2) appropriate rehabilitation program. Any disciplinary action shall be taken in accordance with applicable policies of Central Oklahoma College.

4.01 External Sanctions

Local, state and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions for the unlawful possession and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines.

Federal law provides rather severe penalties for distributing or dispensing, or possessing with the intent to distribute or dispense, a (3) controlled substance, and penalties of less severe nature for simple possession of a controlled substance. The type and quantity of the drug in question, all affect the sentence. For example, if less than 50 kilograms of marijuana are involved and it is your first offense (no prior convictions), then you are subject to imprisonment of not more than 5 years, a fine of \$250,000, or both. If, however, 50-100 kilograms of marijuana are involved instead of 50, and all other factors are the same as in the preceding example, you are subject to imprisonment of not more than 20 years, unless death or serious injury results from the marijuana use, then you are subject to not less than 20 years or life, a fine of \$1,000,000 or both. While the penalties for simple possession are less severe, the first conviction still carries a sentence of up to a year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000, but not more than \$100,000, or both. With regard to simple possession, the number of convictions makes both the minimum period of imprisonment and fines greater. Under special provisions for possession of crack, a person may be sentenced to a mandatory term of at least 5 years in prison and not more than 20 years, a fine of \$250,000, or both.

State law provides similar penalties with regard to the simple possession distribution, or possession with the intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance. (4) Simple possession of marijuana is a misdemeanor and carries a punishment of up to 1 year in the county jail. A second or subsequent conviction for simple possession of marijuana carries 2 to 10 years in the state penitentiary. Possession of marijuana with the intent to distribute is a felony and carries a punishment of 2 years to life in the penitentiary and a fine of up to \$20,000 for the first conviction. A second or subsequent conviction carries a punishment of 4 years to life in prison and a fine of up to \$40,000. Depending upon the quantity involved, a convicted individual could be sentenced under the Oklahoma "Trafficking

(1) "Illicit drug use" is defined as the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of other drugs and alcohol, including anabolicsteroids.

(2) A drug(and/or alcohol abuse assistance/rehabilitation previously approved and/or certified by such purpose(s) by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

(3) Cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamines, and other designated substances as set forth in Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C., Sec.812).

(4) Cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamines, and any other drug or substances as set forth in Schedule I through V of the of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances act, 63 O.S. 1981, Sec. 2-101, et seq., as amended.

in Illegal Drugs Act” which provides for much harsher penalties. In addition, state law provides that the possession of, or possession with the intent to consume 3.2 beer by someone under 21 years old in a public place, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100.00 or by appropriate community service not to exceed 20 hours. Possession of other alcoholic/intoxicating beverages by someone under 21 years old in a public place is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, a fine not to exceed \$100.00, or both. There are also state laws concerning driving under the influence of alcohol and using a false driver’s license to obtain 3.2 beer or alcoholic beverages. Depending upon the number of previous convictions, or gravity of the circumstances, you may be convicted of a felony or misdemeanor for such an offense. It is most likely that you will also forfeit your driving privileges in the event you are convicted of such an offense.

There are also local and State laws similar to those described above. If drugs are involved, the city will, most likely, defer to the state or federal authorities because their penalties are more severe. If alcohol is involved, you may be convicted of violating both local and state law and punished according to both laws. Courts do not excuse individuals convicted of these offenses from a prison sentence to go to college or work. A conviction of such an offense is a serious blemish on your record which could prevent you from entering many careers or obtaining that badly wanted job.

Further information regarding these local, state, and federal laws may be found in Student Services and is available to students and employees. Students and employees are encouraged to review this information. The above referenced examples of penalties and sanctions are based upon the relevant laws at the time of adoption of this policy statement. Such laws are, of course, subject to revision or amendment by way of the legislative process.

5.01 Health Risks

Alcohol and other drug use represent serious threats to health and quality of life. More than 25,000 people die each year from drug related accidents or health problems. With most drugs it is probable that users will develop psychological and physical dependence. The general categories of drugs and their effects are as follows:

Alcohol - short-term effects include behavioral changes, impairment of judgment and coordination, greater likelihood of aggressive acts, respiratory depression, irreversible physical and mental abnormalities in newborns (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome) and death. Long-term effects of alcohol abuse include damage to the liver, heart and brain, ulcers, gastritis, malnutrition, delirium tremens and cancer. Alcohol combined with other barbiturates/depressants can prove to be a deadly mixture.

Amphetamines/Stimulants - seriously affect the liver, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems. Can cause sterility in males and females, as well as impotency in males.

Barbiturates/Depressants - (downers, Quaaludes, Valium, etc.) slows down the central nervous system which can cause decreased heart and breathing rates, lower blood pressure, slowed reactions, confusion, distortion or reality, convulsions, respiratory depression, coma and death. Depressants combined with alcohol can be lethal.

Cocaine/Crack - stimulates the central nervous system and is extremely addictive, both psychologically and physically. Effects include dilated pupils, increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia, seizures, and death due to cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Hallucinogens - (PCP, angel dust, LSD, etc.) interrupt the functions of the part of the brain which controls the intellect and instincts. May result in self-inflicted injuries, impaired coordination, dulled senses, incoherent speech, depression, anxiety, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, coma, and heart and lung failure.

Cannabis - (marijuana, hashish, hash, etc.) impairs short-term memory, comprehension, concentration, coordination, and motivation. May also cause paranoia and psychosis. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. The way in which marijuana is smoked--deeply inhaled and held in the lungs for a long period--enhances the risk of getting cancer. Combined with alcohol, marijuana can produce a dangerously multiplied effect.

Please note – while medical marijuana is legal in the State of Oklahoma, it is not legal on the federal level and therefore not recognized as an exemption for the Drug Free School policy, or for any required drug screenings, if your program of study requires one. Additionally, the use of medical marijuana may negatively impact future employment opportunities.

Narcotics - (smack, horse, Demerol, Percodan, etc.) initially produce feeling of euphoria often followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may result in convulsions, coma and death. Tolerance develops rapidly and dependence is likely. Using contaminated syringes to inject such drugs may result in AIDS.

Tobacco/Nicotine - some 170,000 people in the United States die each year from smoking due to related coronary heart disease. Some 30 percent of the 130,000 cancer deaths each year are linked to smoking. Lung, larynx esophagus, bladder, pancreas, and kidney cancers strike smokers at increased rates. Emphysema and chronic bronchitis are ten times more likely among smokers. Further information concerning health risks may be found in Student Services. You should also consult your personal physician about the health risks associated with alcohol and drug abuse.

6.01 Drug/Alcohol Counseling and Rehabilitation Programs

There are programs in the community or nearby that may suit your needs for programs of this nature. A list of such programs, their locations and phone numbers is maintained in Student Services, and attached to this policy statement. Seeking help from, being referred to, or from these services is confidential, and will not, alone, result in disciplinary action. Individual privacy will, of course, be maintained in any counseling/rehabilitation process. In addition, the attached list of toll-free hotline numbers may be of use to someone needing help or advice.

Alcohol/Drug Counseling and Rehabilitation Programs

The following is a condensed list of drug and alcohol counseling and treatment programs available:

National Council on Alcoholism Cocaine Help line START - Chemical Dependency

1-800-622-2255 1-800-COCAINE 1000 N. Lee Avenue
7 days a week, 24 hours a day Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405) 272-6835

Edmond Memorial Hospital Alcoholic Anonymous Care Unit Hospital Program

Recovery Center 2300 N. Kelly Avenue St. Anthony Hospital
1 South Bryant Oklahoma City, OK 1000 N. Lee Avenue
Edmond, OK (405) 424-2412 (24 hrs.) Oklahoma City, OK
(405) 341-6300 (405) 272-6216

Alcoholics Anonymous Chance to Change Foundation Palmer Drug Abuse Program

4938 E. 49th 5228 Classen Circle 711 S. Sheridan
Tulsa, OK Oklahoma City, OK Tulsa, OK 74112
(918) 627-2224 (405) 840-9000 (918) 832-7763

Oak Crest Hospital Oak Crest Hospital Alcohol Training and Education

Inpatient: Outpatient: 2800 NW 36th, Ste. 101
1601 Gordon Cooper Drive 420 N. Kickapoo Oklahoma City, OK
Shawnee, OK 74801 Shawnee, OK 74801 (405) 943-7483
(405) 275-9610 (405) 275-1425

Community Counseling Center Life Improvement Center 12 and 12 Inc.

1140 N. Hudson 4420 S. Mingo Road 6333 E. Skelly Drive
Oklahoma City, OK Tulsa, OK Tulsa, OK
(405) 272-0660 (918) 665-2501 (918) 664-4224

Hillcrest Behavioral Health Care Alcohol & Drug Rehab National Institute on Drug Abuse

1125 S. Trenton Street 1-800-861-1768 1-800-662-HELP
Tulsa, OK 74120
(918) 579-7180



**Drug-Free School Program Statement
Drug Prevention Certification**

My signature below indicates that I have received the Drug Prevention information that Central Oklahoma College distributes annually. The information included:

1. Standards of conduct
2. Descriptions of local, state, and federal legal sanctions
3. Health risks
4. Local treatment centers

I also understand that if I do not comply with the standards of conduct, I may be expelled or terminated and could be referred for prosecution.

Print Name

Signature

Date