

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
POLICY & PROCEDURES LETTER

Drug Free Campus

**1-018
ADMINISTRATION
July 2009**

POLICY

- 1.01 The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an institution of higher education to certify to the U.S. Department of Education, that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees in order to remain eligible for federal financial assistance of any kind.
- 1.02 As set forth in local, state, and federal laws, and the rules and regulations of Oklahoma State University Institute of Technology prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees in buildings, facilities, grounds, or other property owned and/or controlled by Oklahoma State University Institute of Technology or as part of University activities.

PROCEDURES

2.01 Internal Sanctions

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

2.02 External Sanctions

Local, state, and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions for the unlawful possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. 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 controlled substance, and penalties of a less severe nature for simple possession of a controlled substance. The type and quantity of the drug, whether the convicted person has any prior convictions, and whether death or previous injury resulted from use of the drug in question (this, however, is not a factor in a case of simple possession) all affects the sentence. (For more information contact Campus Police or the District Attorney's office.)

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- A. "Illicit drug use" is defined as the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of other drugs and alcohol, including anabolic steroids.
- B. 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.
- C. 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).
- D. Cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamines, and any other drug or substance as set forth in Schedules I through V of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, 63 O.S. 1981, Sec.2-101, et seq., as amended.

2.03 Drug/Alcohol Counseling and Rehabilitation Programs

The Campus Counselor will provide drug/alcohol counseling to students and employees, respectively. Should these programs not meet an individual's needs, there are other programs in the community or nearby. A list of such programs, their location and phone number is maintained in the above-referenced office. 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 following toll free, hotline numbers may be used for help or advice:

Program	Phone Number	Hours of Operation
National Institution on Drug Abuse Information and Referral Line	1-800-662-HELP	M-F, 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
The National Federal of Parents for Drug-Free Youth	1-800-554-KIDS	M-F, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Just Say No Foundation	1-800-258-2766	
National Council on Alcoholism	1-800-622-2255	7 Days a Week 24 Hours a Day
National Drug Abuse Hotline	1-800-241-9746	
Cocaine Helpline	1-800-COCAINE	
Reach-Out Hotline(alcohol, drug crisis intervention, mental health and referral)	1-800-522-9054	

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OTHER

3.01 Health Risks.

Alcohol and other drug use represent serious threats to health and the quality of life. Thousands of 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 tremors, and cancer. Alcohol combined with other barbiturates/depressants can prove to be a deadly mixture.

Amphetamines/Stimulants - (speed, uppers, crank, caffeine, etc.) speed up the nervous system which can cause increased heart and breathing rates, higher blood pressure, decreased appetite, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleepiness, anxiety, hallucinations, paranoia, depression, convulsions and death due to a stroke or heart failure.

Anabolic Steroids - 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 of reality, convulsion, 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.

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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 dangerous multiplied effect.

Narcotics - (smack, horse, Demerol, Percodan, etc.) - initially produce feelings 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 tens of thousands of people in the United States die each year from smoking-related coronary heart disease. Some 30% of the 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.

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