



## **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program**

### ***Standards of Conduct***

FTTC prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol or controlled substances by any students or employees on its property or as part of any of its activities except as they may be prescribed by a qualified physician or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, or administer a controlled substance to treat an individual's physical or mental condition. Controlled substances are listed in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act found in 21 U.S.G.S. 812 and as further defined by regulations found at CFR 1300.11 through 1300.15.

This program is adopted to and in compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

### ***Legal 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.

The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, as amended and adopted by the United States Congress, provides penalties including imprisonment ranging up to life in prison, fines up to four million dollars, and forfeiture of property for the unlawful possession or distribution of controlled substances.

Oklahoma law provides that any person convicted of distributing, dispensing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance shall be guilty of a felony and may be imprisoned up to 20 years and fined up to \$100,000 depending on the type of controlled substance involved. Subsequent convictions shall be punishable by twice the imprisonment and info otherwise authorized.

FTTC cooperates with all police authorities and may employ all methods of drug detection available to eliminate illegal trafficking and use of controlled substances. Enforcement agencies may be enlisted to thwart illegal drug activity by the use of agent investigations, canine (dog) searches, and sophisticated means of electronic surveillance, photography and recording.

County and city laws are similar to federal and state laws. 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.

### ***Health Risks***

The illegal use of controlled substances has a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people. 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 health risks

associated with the unlawful use of controlled substances depend on the combination used and the individual using them. The following are general categories of drugs and their effects.

*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.):* Amphetamines speed up the nervous system which can cause increased heart and breathing rates, higher blood pressure, decreased appetite, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleepiness, and death due to a stroke or heart failure.

*Anabolic Steroids:* Steroids affect the liver, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems. They can cause sterility in males and females, as well as impotency in males.

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

*Cocaine/Crack:* Cocaine 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 (PEP, angel dust, LSD, etc.):* Hallucinogens 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.):* Cannabis 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.):* Narcotics 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 HIV.

*Tobacco/nicotine:* Tobacco causes some 170,000 people in the United States to die each year from smoking-related coronary heart disease. Thirty 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.

## ***Drug Prevention***

The following are drug prevention activities:

- Wellness brochure rack maintained in the Career Planning Center
- A list of drug abuse and prevention hotline telephone numbers in the career advisors' offices.
- The Francis Tuttle school district provides a licensed Employee Assistance Program at no cost to the employee.
- The Call SAM (Student Assistance by Mercy) hotline 1-855-225-2726 provides crisis counseling and treatment resource referrals for students, staff, and their families. The hotline is staffed with mental health professionals 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- The HOPE program, an alternative high school credit recover program, provides licensed counselors for students as well as drug and alcohol prevention education. They utilize the Teen Recovery Solutions (TRS) Mission Academy High School program to provide educational sessions as well as treatment options. They also utilize Specialized Outpatient Services (SOS) for drug and alcohol testing and counseling.

FTTC does not sponsor any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs. Students needing referral will receive a list of community agencies that provide counseling assistance for chemical dependency.

## ***Violations***

FTTC will discipline and possibly terminate the enrollment of students who possess, use, or distribute illicit drugs. FTTC will dismiss from employment those employees who possess, use, or distribute illicit drugs. Students and employees who possess, use, or distribute illicit drugs will be referred for prosecution to the appropriate governmental authorities.

FTTC conducts a review of its drug prevention program every two years. The review is used to determine the effectiveness of the program and as a toll for implementing changes to the program. The review is conducted through the Francis Tuttle Board of Education during the annual review and approval of Francis Tuttle policies and procedures.