



Drug-Free Schools Statement and Policy

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 by 10-1-90, 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. This policy is adopted by East Central University to comply with this statutory directive.

University policy strictly prohibits the illegal use, possession, manufacture, dispensing or distribution of illegal drugs, controlled substances, 3.2 beer or alcoholic beverages in the work place, on its premises, University housing, or as a part of any University-sponsored activity.

All students and employees must abide by this policy as a condition of enrollment or employment. Continuance of employment or enrollment following receipt of this policy constitutes acceptance of this policy by the employee or student.

Sanctions for violation of this policy include, but are not limited to, expulsion, termination of employment, referral for prosecution and/or completion, at the individual's expense, of an appropriate rehabilitation program. Any disciplinary action shall be taken in accordance with applicable policies of East Central University.

It should be noted by employees that they are also subject to the University's Drug-Free Work Place Policy. Employees are referred to that policy for additional sanctions. It is also within the discretion of the University to refer any violations to the appropriate authorities for criminal prosecution.

HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol and other drug use represent serious threats to health and the 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 - (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, sleeplessness, 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.) -slow 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, appetite loss, 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, coordination and motivation. May 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 170,000 people in the United States die each year from smoking-related coronary heart disease. Some 30% 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 the University Nurse's Office, Student Union Building. You should also consult your personal physician about the health risks associated with alcohol and drug abuse.

SANCTIONS

Local, state, and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions and penalties for the unlawful possession or 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 affect the sentence. For example, if it is your first offense (no prior convictions) and if less than 50 kilograms of marijuana are involved, then you are subject to imprisonment of not more than 5 years, a fine of \$250,000, or both. If, however, all other factors are the same as in the previous example, but 50-100 kilograms of marijuana are involved instead of 50, 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 regards to simple possession, the number of convictions make both the minimum period of imprisonment and fines greater. Under special provision 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. 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 2-10 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 sentence under the Oklahoma "trafficking in Illegal Drugs Act" which provides for much harsher penalties.

Public intoxication; drinking in public. It shall be unlawful for any person who is drunk or in a state of intoxication to appear or be upon or in any street, alley, place of business or other public place, or for any person to drink intoxicating liquor or beverage upon or in any street, alley, place of business or other public place within the city.

Possession by minors. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to consume or to be in possession of any nonintoxicating alcoholic beverage while such person is upon any public street, road or highway, or any public building or place.

Transporting in opened containers. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly transport in any moving vehicle upon a public highway, street or alley any nonintoxicating alcoholic beverage, except in the original container which shall not have been opened and from which the original cap or seal shall not have been removed, unless the opened container is in the rear trunk or rear compartment, which shall include the spare tire compartment in a station wagon or panel truck, or any outside compartment which is not accessible to the driver or any other person in the vehicle while it is in motion.

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, the person may be convicted of violating both local and state law and punished according to both laws.

Driving Under the Influence While Under Age.

- A. It is unlawful, and punishable as indicated below for any person under twenty-one (21) years of age to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state who:
1. Has any measurable quantity of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time of a test administered within two (2) hours after an arrest of the person;
 2. Exhibits evidence of being under the influence of any other intoxicating substance as shown by analysis of a specimen of the person's blood, breath, saliva, or urine in accordance with the provisions of Sections 752 and 759 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes; or
 3. Exhibits evidence of the combined influence of alcohol and any other intoxicating substance.
- B. As used in this section, the term "other intoxicating substance" means any controlled dangerous substance as defined in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, Section 2-101 et seq. of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, or any other substance, other than alcohol, which is capable of adversely affecting the central nervous system, vision, hearing, or other sensory or motor function.
1. Any person under twenty-one (21) years of age who violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of driving under the influence while under age. A violator shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or by completion of twenty (20) hours of community service, or by requiring the person to attend and complete a treatment program, or by any combination of fine, community service, or treatment.
 2. Any violator, upon a second or subsequent conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or by completion of forty (40) hours of community service, or by requiring the person to attend and complete a treatment program, or by any combination of fine, community service, or treatment.
 3. The court may assess additional community service hours in lieu of any fine specified in this section.
 4. In addition to any penalty imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the person may be subject to:
 - a. the cancellation or denial of driving privileges as ordered by the court pursuant to Section 6- 107.1 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes,
 - b. the seizure of the driver's license at the time of arrest or detention, and the administrative revocation of driving privileges by the Department of Public Safety pursuant to Section 754 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and,
 - c. the mandatory revocation of driving privileges pursuant to Section 6-205.1 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes, which revocation period may be modified as provided by law.
- C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the filing of charges pursuant to Section 761 or 11-902 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes when the facts warrant.
Added by Laws 1996, c. 309 & 1, eff. November 1, 1996.