

ALCOHOL FREE AND DRUG-FREE CAMPUS

Seminole State College has adopted policies consistent with efforts to make the college campus a drug and alcohol free workplace. Governor Henry Bellmon issued an Executive Proclamation on March 31, 1989, mandating that government work places be free of illegal drugs. The Seminole State College Board of Regents endorsed the Governor's proclamation at their April 1989 meeting. The Seminole State College Policy is stated below.

College Policies and Procedures Relative to Drug-Free Workplace Requirements for College Employees

1. The workplace of Seminole State College shall be free from illegal manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of any controlled substance. Such activities shall be grounds for disciplinary action, up to and including termination.
2. Seminole State College employees who are convicted of a workplace-related drug offense shall notify the President of the College within five working days following the conviction or be subject to immediate suspension without pay by the President and subject to immediate termination by the Board of Regents. If the employee convicted is engaged in a federally-funded program, the appropriate federal-funding agency shall be notified of the conviction within 10 working days after receiving notice of the employee's conviction.
3. Employees who are convicted of a workplace-related drug offense, but who are not terminated from college employment, shall be required to successfully complete a recognized drug treatment or rehabilitation program.
4. Seminole State College will:
participate in the workplace-related drug awareness program developed by Oklahoma Office of Personnel Management and inform employees of the penalties for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace
5. All current and future employees of the college will be provided with a copy of this policy.

Seminole State College has long standing policies regarding drug and alcohol use on campus, and at college events by students. Articles 7 and 8 of the Student Code of Conduct, as published in the College Student Handbook, prohibits consumption, possession or sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs on campus.

These policies are stated below for College Students

***Alcoholic Beverages:** The consumption or possession of beer or other alcoholic beverages on the campus, or at any affair sponsored by or for a student organization is prohibited.

Individuals who are found in a state of clear intoxication will be asked to leave campus. Misconduct in connection with drinking, whether on or off campus, will result in disciplinary action for the student involved.

***Possession of Illegal Drugs:** The consumption, sale, or possession of barbiturates, amphetamines, or any illicit drug or substance on the campus, or at any affair sponsored by or for a student organization, is forbidden. Misconduct in connection with the use of drugs on or off campus will result in disciplinary action.

Sanctions for Violation of Drug & Alcohol Free Campus Policy

College Students - Any student appearing on the college campus or at any college related activity under the influence or in possession of alcohol and/or drugs will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion. Any student who is found to be in possession of alcohol and/or drugs and who is involved in distributing such alcohol or drugs to other persons on campus or at any college related activity, whether for a fee or not, shall be subject to immediate suspension or expulsion from the college. Any person who receives such alcohol or drugs will be subject to the same penalty.

In addition to disciplinary action taken by college authorities, any violations of local, state or federal laws by a college employee or student will be reported to the appropriate legal authorities for review and possible legal action.

Legal sanctions for Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Federal Drug Laws

The Federal Controlled Substances Act provides penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment and fines of up to \$25,000 for unlawful distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotics. For unlawful possession of a controlled substance, a person is subject to up to one year of imprisonment and fines up to \$5,000. Any person who unlawfully distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age may be punished up to twice the term of imprisonment and fined otherwise authorized by law.

Oklahoma Drug Laws

In the State of Oklahoma, laws regarding the use and/or sale of drugs are found primarily in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act (63 O.S. A. SS2-101-2-608). The Act was established by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control Commission. It defines drug paraphernalia, classifies drugs into schedules and regulates the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, prescribing, administering, and using for scientific purposes of controlled dangerous substances. Except as authorized by the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act, it is unlawful for any person:

1. To distribute, dispense, or solicit the use of, or use the services of a person less than 18 years of age to distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled dangerous substance.
2. To create, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance.
3. To distribute any imitation controlled substance as defined by S 2-101 of the Act, except when authorized by the FDA.

Any person who violates the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or felony, depending upon the substance with respect to which the person has violated the Act. The act provides for penalties ranging up to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for life and fines of up to \$100,000.00.

It is important to note that, in some circumstances, a single transaction involving narcotic drugs may give rise to the violation of more than one (1) statutory provision. Where this occurs, separate offenses are perpetrated, each of which may be subject to penalty. Additionally, prosecution of a defendant for unlawful possession of a narcotic drug under a State law does not bar a Federal prosecution for unlawful transfer of the drug, inasmuch as two (2) separate offenses are involved.

Additional penalties are provided for any person found distributing, dispensing or possessing with intent to distribute, a controlled dangerous substance or imitation controlled dangerous substance on any school property, used for school purposes, which is owned by any private school, public school district, or vocational technical school district, or within 1,000 feet of any such school property, or while on any bus owned or operated by any part of the school, public school district, or vocational technical school district.

Any person convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than five (5) years no more than twenty (20) years and a fine of not more than \$100,000.00. Convictions for violations of this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentences, deferred judgments, or probation.

It is unlawful for any person, knowingly or intentionally, to possess a controlled dangerous substance unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by the Act. It is also unlawful for any person to purchase any preparation excepted from the provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act pursuant to S-2-313 of said Act in an amount or within a time interval other than that permitted by S 2-313 or the Act.

Violation of this section results in various penalties determined primarily by the schedule within which the substance falls. Punishment ranges up to imprisonment for no more than twenty (20) years. S2-405 prohibits the use of tincture of opium, tincture of opium camphorated, or any derivative thereof, by the hypodermic method, either with or without a medical prescription therefore.

This section further prohibits possession of drug paraphernalia for the purpose of planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing,

packing, repacking, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled dangerous substance in violation of the Act, except those person holding an unrevoked license in the medical profession.

Further, no person shall deliver, possess, or manufacture drug paraphernalia knowing it will be used in such a manner. Any person 18 years of age or over who violates the section by delivering drug paraphernalia to a person less than 18 years of age who is at least 3 years his junior shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony. The section provides for penalties ranging from imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one (1) year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or both.

The Act contains further restrictions upon registrants with regard to acquiring and obtaining possession of certain controlled substances. The Trafficking in Illegal Drugs Act is found in Title 63, S2-414, and following.

This Act provides that it is unlawful for any person to knowingly distribute, manufacture, bring into this State, or possess a controlled substance specified in that Act or possess any controlled substance with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance specified in the Act, or use or solicit the use of services of a person less than 18 years of age to distribute or manufacture a controlled dangerous substance specified in the Act.

Violation of this section shall be known as “trafficking in illegal drugs.” Any person that commits the conduct described therein shall be punished under the provisions appropriated for the amount of controlled substance represented, regardless of the actual amount.

The Act provides for penalties ranging from fines of \$25,000.00 up to fines of \$500,000.00, with imprisonment up to life without parole. Additionally, persons convicted of violations of this section shall not be eligible for appeal bonds. Numerous other laws concerning use of specific drugs appear within Oklahoma Statutes, as well as United States Statutes. Virtually all cities and towns have adopted Ordinances concerning drug use and possession. Further, laws prohibiting the inhalation or the use of mind altering substances, such as glue, exist in almost all jurisdictions.

Alcohol laws

A person under 21 years of age in possession of any alcoholic beverage is subject to being charged for possession by a person under 21. Any person over 21 years of age who provides alcoholic beverages to a person less than 21 years of age may be charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Persons who drive while consuming alcohol are subject to several different charges, depending on circumstances, including: transporting an open container or bottle and driving under the influence of alcohol. Another alcohol related charge that may be made against those using alcohol is being under the influence or public drunk, depending on the circumstances. All of the above provide for the assessment of fines. Some also provide for possible jail sentences and rehabilitative activities. The above listing of alcohol laws does not include all possible laws and penalties that can be imposed for violations.

Major risks associated with the abuse of alcohol include:

1. **Alcoholism** — Alcoholism is an addiction (dependence), marked by the need to increase doses to produce the desired effect. The body becomes dependent upon the desired effect, and it needs alcohol to function normally. There is also a withdrawal syndrome when alcohol is not taken.
2. **Brain Damage** — Alcohol affects the brain from the outer layers (cortex) to the inner layers (medulla). Once the cortex is affected, the drinker feels the “high” of intoxication. Alcohol can permanently destroy brain cells. Heavy drinking for a long period of time can result in permanent brain damage. Chronic alcoholics can develop a shrinking of the cerebellum, which is a part of the brain that controls equilibrium (balance). This can result in a permanent loss of coordination.
3. **Malnutrition** — Drinkers often do not eat a balanced diet which can lead to health problems associated with malnutrition.
4. **Increased Risk of Cirrhosis** (the seventh leading cause of death in America), ulcers, heart disease (alcohol is the most common cause of hypertension in the U.S.), heart attack, and cancers of liver, mouth, throat, and stomach.
5. **Degeneration of Muscle and Bone**
6. **Blackouts** — Blackouts are a form of amnesia, which is a loss or impairment of memory for a period of time. This period of time can be as short as seconds or as long as days.
7. **Mental Effects** — Impaired judgment (of space, time, etc.), impaired thinking and reasoning processes, poor concentration, loss of inhibitions, exaggerated feelings of anger, fear, anxiety, etc.

8. Delirium Tremens (DTs) —Delirium Tremens are a violent form of delirium caused by withdrawal from heavy alcohol usage. They are characterized by trembling, sweating, nausea, insomnia, convulsion, delusions, and hallucinations. Ten percent of people who suffer from Delirium Tremens do not survive.
9. Impotency— Alcohol is not an Aphrodisiac. It can increase desire by relieving inhibition and anxiety, but in actuality it depresses genital reflexes. In some cases, impotency may be caused by the depressant effect of the drug.
10. Effects of alcohol on an unborn child (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome - FAS) — Drinking during pregnancy can damage the fetus, particularly during the first three months of pregnancy. Alcohol goes directly from the mother's bloodstream to the unborn child through the uterus and placenta. Pregnant women drinking three or more drinks a day may cause permanent damage to the developing baby .
11. Death or injury caused by driving while drinking —Between 35 and 64 percent of drivers in fatal accidents have been drinking prior to the accident. Alcohol functions as a depressant. Drivers under the influence suffer substantially reduced coordination skills, as well as vision, reflexes, and clear thinking processes.

Risks associated with abuse of drugs:

In addition to physical and mental damage caused by long term use of drugs, there is additional health risks associated with first time or casual use of drugs. Those under the influence of drugs may lose self-control and have accidents, may become overconfident, take foolish risks, drivers may have impaired judgment causing accidents resulting in injury or death to themselves or others, may have an unpleasant reaction causing them to panic and act irrationally, and may try to do things beyond their ability and get hurt.

Counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programs

A variety of programs are available for referral of those having an alcohol and/or drug problem. Some of the programs available provide counseling while others are more comprehensive providing inpatient programs of various lengths. Programs in the college area include:

1. Tri-City Substance Abuse Center – Seminole (405)382-1112
2. Wewoka Alcohol/Chemical Prevention Program (WACAPP) - (405) 382-9934
3. Healthy Life/Chickasaw Nation- (580) 332-6345
4. Drug and Alcohol, Research and Education Information Center – Shawnee
5. Rolling Hills Hospital - Ada
6. Behavioral Medicine Services - Shawnee
7. Greenleaf Center – Shawnee

For those needing counseling or assistance, hotlines are available:

TEENLINE 800-522-8336

DRUG AWARENESS 800-622-HELP

REACHOUT HOTLINE 800-522-9054

TARGET 800-366-6667

AIDS 800-535-AIDS(2437)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEXUAL ASSULT 800-522-7233

SUICIDE PREVENTION 800-273-TALK(8255)

TOBACCO HELPLINE 800-QUIT NOW