

Mid-Del Technology Center Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

Standards of Conduct

It is the policy of the board of education of Mid-Del Technology Center District # 52 that all students and employees of the district be aware of the district's program to maintain a drug-free environment. Students and employees who manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use non-prescribed controlled substances, anabolic steroids or alcohol, shall be subject to disciplinary action. Such disciplinary action may include long-term suspension or expulsion for the student. Students are subject to referral for prosecution under applicable laws.

Legal Sanctions

Employees are required as a condition of employment and by Public Law 100-690, to report to their supervisor any criminal convictions for drug-related actions. The district must notify federal funding sources within ten (10) days after receiving notice or otherwise receiving actual notice of such a conviction.

Various state and federal laws impose severe penalties for the use, possession or sale of controlled substances. The Federal Controlled Substance Act Title 21, the United States Controlled Substance Act §848 and the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1970 impose federal sanctions. The Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act and Oklahoma Statutes, Title 63, § 2-101, among others, impose state sanctions.

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

Health Risks

The illegal use of controlled substances has a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people. Thousands 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 behavior 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 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 (PCP, LSD, etc.): Hallucinogens interrupt the functions of the part of the brain which controls the intellect and instinct. Such use 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.

Inhalants (aerosol sprays, glue solvents, etc.): The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. High concentration of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Cannabis (marijuana, hashish, hash, etc.): Cannabis impairs short-term memory, comprehension, concentration, coordination, motivation and 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 MDTC drug prevention activities:

- Annual staff training regarding Alcohol and Drug Abuse via GCN
- A list of Drug Abuse Hotline telephone numbers in the student services center as well as in the Adult Education Handbook.
- The Mid-Del school district provides a licensed Employee Assistance Program.

Students needing referral for drug or alcohol programs, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs will receive a list of community agencies that provide counseling assistance for chemical dependency.

Violations

Mid-Del's Drug-Free School and Workplace Program operates under the following provisions:

Mid-Del retains control over all district property, including buildings, grounds, parking lots, and vehicles. Lockers/desks or any other property assigned to students/employees will be on a joint control basis, with the right to inspect at any time retained by Mid-Del.

Students/Employees who are under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or other controlled substances (excluding medication prescribed by a doctor for their treatment) while on district property or involved with district activities will be in violation of Mid-Del's Drug-Free School and Workplace policy prohibiting the use of such substances, regardless of where the substances were actually consumed or used.

The unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of illicit drugs, alcohol, or controlled substances is prohibited by state and federal criminal law that contains the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including the Oklahoma County Sheriff's department.

Violation of Mid-Del's Drug Free School and Workplace policy by adult students will result in notification of the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Disciplinary actions by Mid-Del will be administered fairly in compliance with state and federal statutes, and in compliance with Mid-Del's commitment to non-discrimination, as established in the non-discrimination policy. Disciplinary actions may include any or all of the following:

- a. Suspension (in the case of employees, without pay)
- b. Probation, pending proof of satisfactory participation in an appropriate drug/alcohol abuse treatment program, at the student's/employee's expense
- c. Expulsion for students
Termination for employees

d. Referral for prosecution

Employees of Mid-Del are required as a condition of employment and by Public Law 100-690 to report to their supervisor, any criminal convictions for drug related actions.

- a. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in this workplace must inform the school of such conviction (including pleas of guilty and nolo contendere) within five (5) days of the conviction occurring. Failure to inform the school subjects the employee to disciplinary action up to and including termination for the first offense.
- b. Mid-Del Technology Center must notify federal funding sources within ten (10) days after receiving notice from the employee or otherwise receives actual notice of such a conviction.
- a. The school reserves the right to offer employees convicted of violating a criminal statute in the workplace participation in an approved rehabilitation or drug abuse assistance program. If such a program is offered and accepted by the employee, then the employee must satisfactorily participate in the program as a condition of continued employment.

Appendix A: Criminal Offense Definitions

Aggravated Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm

Any other crime involving bodily injury - Include in this category all applicable crimes with the exception of aggravated assault.

Arrest - Persons processed by arrests, citation or summons.

Arson - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property - to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug abuse violations - The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing,

manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics which can cause true addiction (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Forcible sex offense - Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

A. Forcible rape - The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his / her youth).

B. Forcible sodomy - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

C. Sexual assault with an object - The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible fondling - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and / or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his / her youth or because of his / her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Hate crime - A crime that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias. The applicable categories of bias are: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity / national origin and disability.

Intimidation - To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and / or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny-Theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Liquor law violations - The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Include in this classification: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on train or public conveyance; and attempts to commit any of the above.

Motor vehicle theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Non-forcible sex offenses - Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

A. Incest - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

B. Statutory rape - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Non-campus building or property - (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

On-campus –

(1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Property damage - The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Public property - All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Robbery - The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sex offenses – forcible – Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Sex offenses - non-forcible - Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Simple Assault - An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

UCR definitions - Institutions must use the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (UCR) for defining and classifying crimes. For sex offences only, definitions from the F.B.I.'s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Edition of the UCR are used. Hate crimes must be classified using the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection.

Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Include in this classification: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above.