



Drug-Free Schools/Drug-Free Workplace Annual Disclosure

It is the policy of the School to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 as amended. Accordingly, the following information regarding the use of illegal drugs and alcohol is provided annually to each student and employee of the School.

Standards of Conduct

The unlawful use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or possession of alcohol, illegal drugs, or any controlled substance on school premises, while involved in a school-related activity off campus, or in an employee workplace is strictly prohibited and subject to the disciplinary sanctions noted below.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Students who violate the school's prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of their enrollment at the school and referral of their violation for prosecution for violation of the student Standards of Conduct. For more information on the Standards of Conduct, students should consult the catalog.

Employees who violate the prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of their employment and referral of their violation for prosecution. For more information, employees should contact their Human Resources Department.

Loss of Title IV Eligibility

A student is ineligible to receive Title IV financial aid if the student has been convicted of an offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs for the period described below:

	<u>Possession of Illegal Drugs</u>	<u>Sale of Illegal Drugs</u>
1st Offense:	1 year from the date of conviction	2 years from the date of conviction
2nd Offense:	2 years from the date of conviction	Indefinite Period
3rd Offense	Indefinite Period	

Legal Sanctions

State Drug Laws

State law considers the illegal use of drugs and alcohol serious crimes. The sanctions for first time violations of these laws range from fines to lengthy terms of incarceration, or both. Additionally, local ordinances and municipal codes impose a variety of penalties for the illegal use of drugs and alcohol.

There may also be civil consequences which result from the violation of state drug and alcohol statutes. Property associated with the criminal acts, including homes and vehicles, can be confiscated by the government. Persons convicted of felonies may be barred from government employment, and lose their right to vote.



Federal Drug Laws

Federal law considers the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs, or any controlled substance a serious crime. Appendix A provides a summary of the criminal sanctions for violations of federal drug statutes. For the most up to date Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the web site of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at: <http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm>.

Health Risks

Drug use causes physical and emotional dependence, interferes with memory, sensation, and perception, and in some cases may cause permanent brain damage or sudden death. The following is a summary of the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and use of specific types of drugs, and is not intended to be an exhaustive or final statement of all possible health consequences of substance abuse.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses may significantly impair judgment and coordination. Alcohol is an especially dangerous drug for pregnant women.

Marijuana

Marijuana contains THC, a chemical which alters the sensory activities of the brain, including long-term memory capabilities, comprehension, altered sense of time, decreased motivation, and reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine and crack are highly addictive and may lead to heart attacks, strokes, and long-term brain damage. Other physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychosis.

Methamphetamine/Amphetamines

Methamphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant of the amphetamine family. Like cocaine and crack, methamphetamines are highly addictive "uppers" that produce extreme alertness and elation, along with a variety of severe adverse reactions. The body metabolizes methamphetamine more slowly; the effects may last as much as ten times longer. Methamphetamine users can experience sustained, severe mood and thought disturbances, serious physical effects, including sudden death.

Narcotics

Narcotics such as heroin, methadone, oxycodone, codeine, morphine, and opium initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis.

Ecstasy

"Designer drugs" such as Ecstasy are related to amphetamines in that they have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.



GHB/Rohypnol

Often known as “date rape” drugs, GHB and Rohypnol initially produce a feeling of intoxication similar to alcohol (the user feels relaxed, sociable, affectionate and playful, and disinhibited) followed by a feeling of drowsiness. Higher doses can lead to a sleep from which the user cannot be woken. The effects can last from 4-24 hours. Both GHB and Rohypnol present a serious overdose threat. Since they are depressants, both drugs can be fatal when mixed with alcohol. Symptoms of overdose can include intense drowsiness, unconsciousness or coma, muscle spasms, disorientation, vomiting, and slowed or stopped breathing (fatalities usually occur from respiratory failure).

Inhalants

Inhalants are readily available and inexpensive. More than 1000 common household products can be used to get high. Examples of organic solvents (carbon compounds) include gasoline, lighter fluid and butane lighter fuel, spray paint, paint thinner, rubber-cement, hair spray, nail polish, and many cleaning fluids. Nitrite compounds (amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite) act mainly as vasodilators. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is packaged in small metal cartridges (called whippets) which are often used to make whipped cream. Inhalants irritate breathing passages, provoking severe coughing, painful inflammation, and nosebleeds. Inhalants may not produce a pleasant high and result in mental confusion, hallucinations, and paranoia. They may also result in respiratory depression leading to unconsciousness, coma, permanent brain damage, or death. The danger is extremely great if inhalants are used in conjunction with other nervous system depressants, such as alcohol or barbiturates. Even first-time users run the risk of sudden sniffing death (SSD). The risk of SSD is higher if the abuser engages in strenuous physical activity or is suddenly startled.

Steroids

Steroids are manufactured testosterone-like drugs used to increase muscle mass, strength, and endurance. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. Psychological effects include very aggressive behavior (“roid rage”), severe mood swings, manic episodes, and depression.

Drug and Alcohol Programs

Students requiring or requesting information about drug abuse treatment should contact the School Director for contact information of local agencies and programs. Employees requiring information about drug abuse treatment should contact the Human Resources Department at (562) 945-2211, or the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at (800) 854-1446 for English; (877) 858-2147 for Spanish; or go on line at: www.lifebalance.com.

Additional helpful information and resources may be found by contacting the following organizations:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357)

<http://dasis3.samhsa.gov/>

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence 1-800-NCA-CALL (1-800-622-2255)

<http://www.ncadd.org>



Appendix A

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100-999 gms mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		