

# BP 3550 Drug Free Environment and Drug Prevention Program

## Reference:

*Drug Free Schools and Communities Act,  
20 U.S.C. Section 1145g;  
34 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 86.1 et seq.;*  
*Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, 41 U.S. Code Section 702*

The District shall be free from all drugs and from the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in all facilities under the control and use of the District.

Any student or employee who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action (consistent with local, state, or federal law), which may include referral to an appropriate rehabilitation program, suspension, demotion, expulsion or dismissal.

## Health Risks

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and

mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

The legal term for illegal drugs in “controlled substances.” There are drugs which may not be used without proper medical authorization. The adverse effects of controlled substances are as follows:

Category	Types of Drugs/Trade Names Included in Category	Possible Effects
Narcotics	Opium, Morphine, Heroin	Drowsiness, Constricted Pupils, Nausea, Convulsions, Coma, Possible Death
Depressants	Barbiturates, Valium, Quaaludes	Slurred Speech, Disorientation, Dilated Pupils, Weak and Rapid Pulse, Possible Death
Stimulants	Cocaine, Amphetamines, Ritalin	Increased Pulse Rate and Blood Pressure, Insomnia, Loss of Appetite, Hallucinations, Convulsions, Possible Death
Hallucinogens	LSD, Mescaline, PCP	Illusions, Poor Perception of Time and Distance, Psychosis, Possible Death
Cannabis	Marijuana, THC, Hashish	Relaxed Inhibitions, Increased Appetite, Disoriented Behavior, Fatigue, Paranoia

The Superintendent/President shall assure that the District distributes annually to each student and employee the information required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and complies with other requirements of the Act.

The District retains the right to test any employee for cause and/or reasonable suspicion.