

# Ivy Tech Community College of Indiana

## **POLICY TITLE**

Drug Free Schools and Workplace Acts

## **POLICY NUMBER**

5.12

## **PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY**

Office of Student Affairs

## **CREATION / REVISION / EFFECTIVE DATES**

Created May 2012/Effective May 2012; revised September 2017/effective immediately

## **PURPOSE**

The College is committed to maintaining a drug-free teaching and learning environment and to be in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL SCOPE OR AUDIENCE**

Students, Faculty, Staff

## **DEFINITIONS**

*Sanction:* A penalty, specified or in the form of moral pressure, that acts to ensure compliance or conformity.

## **POLICY**

The College prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances. The use of alcohol by students, faculty or staff on College property is prohibited. The unlawful use or abuse of alcohol as a part of any College activity is also prohibited. Any student, faculty or staff member of the college found to be using alcohol or using, possessing, manufacturing or distributing controlled substances in violation of the law on college property or at college events shall be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with applicable policies of the College. Persons violating this policy will be subject to sanctions that may include suspension or dismissal from the College.

## **PROCEDURE**

### Legal Sanctions

Students, faculty and staff are reminded that illegal possession or use of drugs or alcohol may also subject individuals to criminal prosecution. The college will refer violations of proscribed conduct to appropriate authorities for prosecution. The amount of the fines and the length of the imprisonment vary according to the type and amount of the substance involved, the offender's past record for such offenses, and a variety of other factors. One particularly relevant factor is that the legal sanctions for the unlawful

distribution of drugs increase if the substance is distributed to a person under twenty-one years of age or within one thousand feet of the property of a post-secondary institution.

### Health Risks

Abuse of alcohol and use of drugs are harmful to one's physical, mental and social well-being. Accidents and injuries are more likely to occur if alcohol and drugs are used. Alcohol and drugs users can lose resistance to disease and destroy their health. Tolerance and psychological dependence can develop after sustained use of drugs.

The major categories of drugs are listed below and include the significant health risks of each:

- Amphetamines - Physical dependency, heart problems, infections, malnutrition and death may result from continued high doses of amphetamines.
- Narcotics - Chronic use of narcotics can cause lung damage, convulsions, respiratory paralysis and death.
- Depressants - These drugs, such as tranquilizers and alcohol, can produce slowed reactions, slowed heart rate, damage to liver and heart, respiratory arrest, convulsions and accidental overdoses.
- Hallucinogens - These may cause psychosis, convulsions, coma and psychological dependency.

Many community agencies and area hospitals are available to assist students seeking alcohol and drug counseling and treatment. Please contact the Office of Student Affairs for a listing of agencies or hospitals in your community. Each campus will provide an on-going program for drug and alcohol-free awareness.

### **REFERENCES**

Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 <http://www.ndwa.org/Editor/assets/federallaw.pdf>

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act <https://www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/house-bill/3614>

### **RESOURCE PERSON**

Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs