

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICIES



**DAAPP
2022**

Students and Staff

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

This policy applies to all students, staff and contractors of Johnny Matthew's Hair Dressing Training School.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance or the unlawful possession and use of alcohol is wrong, harmful and prohibited by Johnny Matthew's Hair Dressing Training School while at school or during any school related activities or while wearing the school uniform.

A violation of this policy may result in requirement for satisfactory participation in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program, referral for criminal prosecution, and/or immediate disciplinary action up to and including termination from employment and suspension from the school.

A criminal conviction is not required for sanctions to be imposed upon an employee or student for violations of this policy. Violations of applicable local, state and federal laws may subject a student or employee to a variety of legal sanctions including but not limited to fines, incarceration, imprisonment and/or community service requirements. Convictions become a part of an individual's criminal record and may prohibit certain career and professional opportunities.

Health Risks

Health risks generally associated with alcohol and drug abuse can result in but are not limited to a lowered immune system, damage to critical nerve cells, physical dependency, lung damage, heart problems, liver disease, physical and mental depression, increased infection, irreversible memory loss, personality changes and thought disorders. The use of alcohol and other drugs represents a serious threat to health and the quality of life. More than 25,000 people die each year from drug-related accidents or health problems. With most drugs, it is possible that users will develop psychological and physical dependence. The general categories of drugs and their effects are as follows:

Alcohol produces short-term effects that include behavioral 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 tremens; and cancer. Alcohol combined with barbiturates and other depressants can prove to be a deadly mixture.

Amphetamines/Stimulants (speed, uppers, crank, caffeine, etc.) speed up the nervous system and can cause increased heart and breathing rates, higher blood pressure, decreased appetite, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, anxiety, hallucinations, paranoia, depression, convulsions and death due to a stroke or heart failure. Anabolic steroids seriously affect the liver, cardiovascular and reproductive systems. Can cause sterility in males and females as well as impotency in males.

Barbiturates/Depressants (downers, quaaludes, valium, etc.) slow down the central nervous system and can cause decreased heart and breathing rates, lowered blood pressure, slowed reactions, confusion, distortion of reality, convulsions, respiratory depression, coma and death.

Depressants combined with alcohol can be lethal.

Cocaine/Crack 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, angel dust, LSD, etc.) interrupt the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect and instincts. 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.

Cannabis (marijuana, hashish, hash, etc.) impairs short-term memory comprehension, concentration, coordination and motivation. 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 (heroin, morphine, demerol, percodan, etc.) 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 AIDS.

Tobacco/nicotine causes death among some 170,000 people in the United States each year due to smoking-related coronary heart disease. Some 30 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 10 times more likely among smokers.

Punishment for Alcohol and Drug Related Crimes State of Oregon Alcohol

Minor in possession-any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a violation (up to \$250 fine)

Providing liquor to a minor-Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in prison and a fine, plus restitution and community service). Mandatory minimums:

First conviction - \$350

Second conviction - \$1000

Third or subsequent conviction - \$1000 and 30 days

For the purposes of the Oregon DUII statutes, for a person under 21 years of age, any amount of alcohol in the blood constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor (class A misdemeanor, penalty of up to 1 year and \$2,500 fine and suspension and/or revocation of driving privileges)

Schedule I Drugs

Heroin, LSD, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin

Manufacture or distribution (except marijuana)-Class A felony (up to 20 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Unlawful Possession-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule II Drugs

Opium, Cocaine, Methamphetamine

Manufacture or distribution-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Unlawful possession-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule III Drugs

Amphetamine, Depressants, PCP

Manufacture or distribution-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Unlawful Possession-Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to \$2500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule IV Drugs

Amphetamine, Depressants, PCP

Manufacture or distribution-Class B misdemeanor (up to 6 months and up to \$1000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Unlawful Possession-Class C misdemeanor (up to 30 days and up to \$500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule V Drugs

Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs.

Manufacture or distribution-Class C misdemeanor (30 days and up to \$500, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Unlawful Possession-violation (\$250 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

It is unlawful for a person to manufacture or deliver a schedule 1, 2, or 3 controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors (class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and \$100,000 fine).

In addition, the court may order the defendant to pay the cost of prosecution, and the defendant's vehicle used in the crime may be forfeited to the state. Finally, the defendant may forfeit any property used in the crime to the county in which the crime occurred.

Federal Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Violations

Federal guidelines focus strongly on illicit drug use and distribution. The Higher Education Opportunity Act states students convicted of an illicit drug violation can be denied federal financial aid for a specific period, in addition to other legal penalties. The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) asks students if they have been convicted of a drug-related offense:

"Have you ever been convicted of possessing or selling illegal drugs?" If you answer "yes," the School will send a worksheet in the mail to determine if your conviction affects your eligibility for aid. Failure to answer the question automatically disqualifies students from receiving federal financial aid. Answering this question falsely could result in fines up to \$20,000, imprisonment or both.

Federal Sanctions

The federal system establishes sanctions for possession and distribution of controlled substances, based on the schedule of the drug and the amount involved. However, in addition, the statutory sanctions for possession and distribution are subject to the "Sentencing Guidelines for U.S. Courts. 11 Imposition of the guidelines may lead to higher offense levels and, thus, stricter penalties than otherwise indicated. Counts must make adjustments in the offense level for victim-related considerations, defendant's role in the offense, multiple counts, obstruction and acceptance of responsibility. Finally, the guidelines establish

sentences for each offense based on the defendant's criminal history. Federal penal sanctions range from:

Manufacture, distribution, or trafficking of large amounts of heroin cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, Schedule I and II hallucinogens, marijuana, hashish, or any of their derivatives (30 years to life, regardless of the defendant's criminal history) to Possession of any Schedule m-V drug if defendant has lowest level or criminal history (0-4 months).

Further, if serious injury or death results from the crime minimums of up to 10 years (serious injury) and 20 years (death), plus fines of up to \$4,000,000 may be added. These penalties may be doubled for defendants with past felony drug convictions. Finally, penal sanctions in the federal system are "real time", with reductions in sentences only for good behavior.

Drug and alcohol abuse prevention and counseling referrals are available to all students and staff upon request.

Bridgeway
3325 Harold Dr NE, Salem, OR 97305
(503) 363-2021

Seasons Counseling
730 Hawthorne Ave NE, Salem, OR 97301
(971) 205-1982

Serenity Lane
1885 Fisher Rd NE, Salem, OR 97305
(503) 588-2804

Acknowledgement

I agree to abide by the terms of the requirement to notify Johnny Matthew Hair Dressing Training School in writing if I am convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace/school no more than five calendar days after such conviction. The result of such will result in an appropriate action against such an employee or student, up to and including termination, suspension or exclusion, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972, as amended; or requiring I participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

Student/Staff Name

Date

Student/Staff Signature