



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Statement

June 2017

Table of Contents

Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Statement 1

Contents 2

Introduction 3

Standards of Conduct..... 3

Sanctions & Disciplinary Action 3

Health Risks..... 4

Drug & Alcohol Treatment..... 5

Resource Phone Numbers 5

Definitions 5

Introduction

As a recipient of federal funds and financial assistance for educational programs, and in compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, it is the duty of Anderson University to inform students, faculty and staff of:

- the standards of conduct and policies of the University which prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by student, faculty and/or staff;
- the University sanctions up to and including expulsion or termination of employment for violation of this policy;
- the sanctions under local, state or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- the potential health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs and alcohol; and
- the resources available for treatment programs available to students, faculty and staff

Standards of Conduct

Anderson University does not accept the inappropriate use of a controlled substance by any undergraduate or graduate student, or individual employed by the University. As a participant in the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, the University seeks to increase awareness about the dangers and harmful effects of controlled substance and alcohol abuse to individuals and society. The University will be supportive of an individual seeking assistance, however, the consequence of and responsibility for overcoming dependency or misuse of a controlled substance or alcohol rests with the individual.

Sanctions & Disciplinary Action

The University will take appropriate disciplinary action in the event this policy is violated by any student, faculty or staff employee. Disciplinary actions are as follows:

- Undergraduate students will be subject to the Student Judicial Code of the Student Handbook and/or the consequences described in the Alcohol and Drugs Policy on page 26 of the Student Handbook which is available at <https://www.anderson.edu/uploads/campus-life/handbook.pdf>.
- Graduate students will be subject to the Anderson University Student Judicial Code as administered by a university official or faculty member from the appropriate graduate school. The Handbook is available at <https://www.anderson.edu/uploads/campus-life/handbook.pdf> and in the Department of Student Life, University Library or the School of Theology Student Services Office.
- Faculty or staff employees found in violation of this policy will be subject to the disciplinary actions described in the Drug Free Workplace Policy (June 1989), item 2. Staff and faculty may also be subject to the disciplinary actions described in their respective Handbooks.

Any person who knowingly or intentionally participates in the unlawful manufacture, financing the manufacture of, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance also faces serious consequences under the Indiana Criminal Alcohol and Drug Statute and/or Federal Drug Statute. For information concerning specific violations, please contact the Department of Student Life or the Office of Human Resources.

Health Risks

The inappropriate use of a controlled substance, use of illegal drugs or abuse of alcohol presents dangers to individuals and to society. The most common side effect of substance abuse is acute intoxication. Intoxication literally means to "poison" and is a major and very common health risk.

The consumption of alcohol causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses may significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to safely operate a motor vehicle. 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 can cause respiratory depression and death. The 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. The use of alcohol in American culture has been found to be associated with a variety of aggressive acts including spouse and child abuse.

The use and/or abuse of opiates and other narcotics may lead to physical as well as psychological dependence.

Continued use of these drugs may result in serious withdrawal symptoms when the drug is no longer available.

Some of the effects most commonly associated with narcotics include, but are not limited to euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, and nausea. High doses may lead to an overdose reaction marked by clammy skin, convulsion, coma, and possible death.

The use and/or abuse of depressants may also lead to both physical and psychological dependency. Some of the effects associated with these drugs include slurred speech, disorientation, and other behaviors similar to those exhibited by individuals under the influence of alcohol. The effects produced by an overdose include shallow respiration, weak and rapid pulse, and clammy skin. Anxiety, insomnia, convulsions, and death are all possible consequences of withdrawal from these drugs.

The continued use of stimulants, such as cocaine and amphetamines, can result in psychological dependency of those drugs. Effects associated with the use of stimulants include, an increase in alertness, excitation, and increase in pulse rate and blood pressure, and loss of appetite. Individuals may experience agitation, an increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death as a result of overdose. Individuals who have become

dependent upon stimulants may experience apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, and depression when the drug is no longer available.

The consumption of hallucinogens has no known effects which lead to physical dependency, although the use of phencyclidine (PCP) and phencyclidine analogues is associated with a high probability of psychological dependence.

The effect of hallucinogens includes illusions, hallucinations, and poor perception. An overdose of these drugs may lead to longer, more intense episodes, psychosis, and possible death.

The use of cannabis has a moderate risk of becoming psychologically dependent upon the drug. Possible effects include euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, and increase in appetite, and disoriented behavior. In the event of overdose, the user may experience fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal from cannabis may lead to insomnia, hyperactivity, and occasionally a decrease in appetite.

Drug & Alcohol Treatment

The responsibility for and consequences of substance abuse and dependency rests with the individual, and therefore, the University will not accept financial responsibility for any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation program in which a student or employee participates. However, the Office of Student Life and/or Human Resources will assist persons in determining available financial resources.

The following is a list of resources for information, assessment and referral. The Dean of Students also reserves the right to refer students to an assessment program which may be a condition of continued enrollment.

Resources

AU Health Clinic (765) 641-4222

University Counseling Services (765) 641-4205

Office of Student Services (765) 641-4072

Student Health Services (765) 641-4222

Human Resources (765) 641-4133

Anderson Center (765) 646-8444

Narcotics Anonymous <https://www.narcotics.com/na-meetings/indiana/anderson/>

Alcoholics Anonymous <http://www.madisoncountyintergroup.org/>

Celebrate and Recovery <http://www.madisonparkchurch.org/adults>

Definitions

1. Controlled Substance means any narcotic drug, hallucinogenic drug, amphetamine, barbiturate, marijuana, or any other controlled substance in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act, and as further defined by federal regulations.

2. Criminal Drug Statute means a criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use or possession of any controlled substance.
3. Employee means any individual engaged in the performance of work for the University for which payment is received.
4. Student means any person enrolled in any University course or on the University premises or related premises for any purpose related to registration for undergraduate or graduate academic credit.
5. University premises means any building, structure, vehicle, equipment, or any improved or unimproved land, or any part of any such building, structure, vehicle, equipment, or land which is owned, leased, used or occupied by Anderson University.
6. University sponsored activities means, but is not limited to, any participation in business, academic, athletic, or social events sponsored or paid for by the University, or participation in any such events as a representative of Anderson University.