

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT POLICY (1990)

Consistent with the provisions of the federal *Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989*, Capital University hereby notifies each of its students and employees of its policy regarding the following:

1. Unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university property or as part of any university activity is prohibited;
2. Students and employees of Capital University are subject to applicable legal sanctions for violations of local, state and federal law. Capital University will, in all ways appropriate to its status as an independent institution, cooperate fully with the duly constituted authorities in drug enforcement efforts.
3. There are serious health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Appendix A, "Health Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol and Use of Illicit Drugs," as reprinted from the Student Handbook is attached for the information of employees as well as students.
4. Students and employees may become informed of available drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation or re-entry programs by contacting the university health service, university counseling center, office of the dean of student services, or office of the director of personnel, or by contacting Columbus area confidential referral agencies including the Alcohol/Drug Information and Referral Organization (224-4506) or the Columbus Area Council on Alcoholism (464-0191).
5. Capital University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees consistent with all applicable provisions of the respective Student Handbook, Faculty/Administrative Handbook, and Support Staff Handbook, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment, for violations of this policy. The university's "Drug Free Workplace" policy, copies of which are distributed with the Faculty/Administrative Handbook and Staff Handbook, also provides for imposition of appropriate employee disciplinary sanctions.
6. This policy will be reviewed by the university administration on a biennial basis, as required by law, with respect to effectiveness of the program and consistency of enforcement of disciplinary sanctions.

APPENDIX A - HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ABUSE OF ALCOHOL AND USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS

According to the American Medical Association, alcoholism is a progressive disease which, if left untreated, can lead to death. Some of the physical effects of regular heavy drinking can include damage to the liver, heart and pancreas; digestive irritations; malnutrition; sexual problems; high blood pressure; brain damage and mental impairments (including negative effects on perception, information processing, learning, judgment, reaction time, sound processing and peripheral vision); increased risk of cancer, heart attack and stroke; and infections.

Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that slows down respiration. Alcohol abuse and drug dependence can ultimately rob a person of self control which eventually can lead to broken relationships, loss of jobs, self-esteem and self-respect, and

even suicide. Alcohol and drug problems can also lead to legal problems such as driving while intoxicated, domestic violence, other criminal offences and incarceration. Pregnant women who drink may produce a fetus with fetal alcohol syndrome who is small, mentally retarded, or who has heart or other defects of the organs.

College students who engage in drug abuse and/or problem drinking also report experiencing a continuum of other unpleasant consequences and behaviors including hangovers, vomiting, accidents and injuries, blackouts, fights, missing classes, lower grades, damaging property, pulling fire alarms and other disciplinary problems which can result in suspension from school. Thus, alcohol and drug misuse contribute to academic failure, health problems, and misconduct.

Alcoholics and drug addicts suffer from arrested development with the onset being at the age they begin using. Addicts/alcoholics thus cease growing intellectually and emotionally and may never learn to cope with problems constructively, but attempt instead to avoid and compound problems by "getting high". Combinations of various drugs cause potentiation and can be fatal (e.g., alcohol plus valium).

The university is committed to increasing awareness about alcohol/drug issues, to prevention strategies that discourage irresponsible and illegal use, and to providing ongoing support for those individuals who have decided not to use alcohol and drugs.