

Controlled Substance Policy

OIT-30-033

OIT is committed to maintaining a workplace and educational environment free from unlawful manufacture, possession, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances and alcohol. OIT has therefore adopted policies to prohibit such illegal use or abuse: OIT 30-031, Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and OIT 30-033, Controlled Substance Policy.

I. POLICY

Congress passed and the U.S. President signed the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Amendment of 1989. In support of that legislation, this controlled substance policy addresses illicit use of all controlled substances, excluding alcohol. (See OIT-30-031, Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages, for the campus alcohol policy.)

- A. Controlled substances include (but are not limited to) prescription medications and illegal drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, PCP, psilocybin, LSD, peyote, heroin, amphetamine, methamphetamine, mescaline, opium and its derivatives, and “designer” drugs.
- B. Consistent with State and Federal Law, OIT will maintain a workplace and educational environment free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, exchange, possession, or use of controlled substances and illicit drugs.
- C. Controlled substances and illicit drugs are prohibited on any OIT property and at any site where individuals on behalf of OIT perform work. Prescription medications (appropriately prescribed for and used by the patient according to the prescription) are excepted from this prohibition.

II. CONSEQUENCES AND SANCTIONS FOR POLICY VIOLATIONS

- A. All OIT students, faculty and staff are expected to comply with applicable local, state and federal laws regarding the possession, use, or sale of controlled substances, whether on or off-campus.
- B. Any student, faculty or staff member who violates this policy or applicable law may be subject to disciplinary or conduct action consistent with provisions of state and federal laws; Oregon University System and campus administrative rules; and the OIT Student Conduct Code.
- C. Institutional sanctions for students: Disciplinary actions for students may range from warning to expulsion as provided by the OIT Student Handbook, and may include referral to the OIT Counseling and Testing Services or another agency for evaluation and/or treatment. Students receiving federal financial aid may lose the aid. Students may also be referred for prosecution by the legal system. The severity of the sanction will depend, in part, on whether this is a first incident or a repeat violation, the seriousness of the misconduct, and the student’s attitude.

- D. Institutional sanctions for employees: Disciplinary action for an employee may range from referral to an employee assistance program or drug treatment program through the Office of Human Resources, to termination from employment and/or referral for prosecution.
- E. State of Oregon sanctions for students and employees: OIT students or employees who violate drug laws are subject to prosecution in the courts in addition to any action taken by the institution. Penalties for possession of illicit drugs are determined by the Controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears. Examples of the drug schedule:
- Schedule I – Class A felony: up to twenty-year jail term and/or a \$300,000 fine. Includes heroin, LSD, marijuana, peyote, mescaline and psilocybin.
 - Schedule II – Class B felony: up to ten-year jail term and/or a \$200,000 fine. Includes opium, cocaine and methamphetamine.
 - Schedule III – Class C felony: up to five-year jail term and /or a \$100,000 fine. Includes amphetamine, and depressants.
 - Schedule IV – Class B misdemeanor: up to six-month jail term and/or a \$2,000 fine. Includes various prescription drugs and misrepresentation of age to obtain alcohol.
 - Schedule V – Class C misdemeanor: up to 30-day jail term and/or a \$1000 fine. Includes other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs.
 - Possession of less than one ounce of marijuana results in a minimum fine of \$500.
 - A minor in possession (MIP) of alcohol results in a \$250 fine. In addition, the violator, if found guilty, could also be subject to community service. The court shall order that the person's driving privileges be suspended for a period not to exceed one year.
 - Providing alcohol to a minor results in a one-year jail term.

Since State sanctions are frequently reviewed and the Drug Schedule changes, the current State sanctions would apply for conviction of illicit drug possession.

III. HEALTH RISKS

For many people in our society the use of chemicals is a daily reality. These chemicals include over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, and illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and LSD. They also include legal chemicals such as alcohol, nicotine and caffeine. However, the potential for health problems can develop from the use of nicotine, ephedrine, or caffeine products. While many chemicals have the potential to improve our health or enrich our lives, some of these chemicals also have the potential to cause serious health, legal and economic problems. OIT supports and sponsors programs aimed at prevention of substance abuse by students and employees, which includes policy enforcement, education programs and treatment services. See Appendix A for possible health risks associated with controlled substances.

IV. CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The following is a list of services (prevention, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry) that are available to the members of the OIT community:

- OIT Student Health Center
- OIT Counseling and Testing Services
- OIT Office of Human Resources
- Lutheran Family Services
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Al-Anon/Ala Teen
- Oregon Alcohol & Drug Abuse Hotline
- Klamath Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Klamath Crisis Center Hotline (24 hrs)
- Klamath Community Treatment Center
- Merle West Medical Center

**Appendix A
Effects and Health Risks of Controlled Substances**

| Type of Drug | Possible Health Risks |
|---|---|
| Stimulants – speed up central nervous system • Amphetamines (speed, uppers, bennies, pep pills) • Cocaine (coke, rock, snow, rack) – classified as a narcotic | • Hallucinations, heart problems, malnutrition, dependency, paranoid psychosis, death. • Confusion, depression, convulsions, damaged nasal membranes, lung lesions, dependency, coma, paranoid psychosis, death. |
| Depressants – relax central nervous system • Barbiturates (barbs, goof balls, downers, blues) • Tranquilizers (Valium, Librium) • Methaqualone (soapers, quads, ludes) | • Confusion, loss of coordination, tolerance, dependency, seizures, coma, death. • Especially dangerous in combination with alcohol. |
| Cannabis – alters perception and mood • Marijuana (grass, pot, weed) • Hashish (hash, hash oil) | Confusion, loss of coordination, tolerance, dependency, lung damage. Decreased sex drive. |

Appendix A (Cont'd)
Effects and Health Risks of Controlled Substances

| Type of Drug | Possible Health Risks |
|--|--|
| Hallucinogens – distort reality • Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD, acid) • Mescaline, MDA, DMT, STP, psilocybin (designer drugs) Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust) – legally classified as a depressant | • Hallucinations, panic, tolerance, “flashbacks,” possible birth defects in user’s children. Long term psychosis in susceptible persons. • Depression, confusion, hallucinations, coma, irrational behavior, tolerance, convulsions, death. |
| Narcotics – lower pain perception • Heroin (H, scag, junk, smack) • Morphine (M, dreamer) • Codeine • Opium | Lethargy, apathy, lost of judgment and self-control, tolerance, dependency, malnutrition, infection, hepatitis, convulsions, coma, death. |
| Deliriant – mental confusion • Aerosol products, lighter fluid, paint thinner, amyl nitrite (poppers) • Other inhalants | • Confusion, loss of coordination, hallucinations, convulsions, dependency, death. • Damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow |
| Alcohol – depressant | Tolerance, dependence, depression, coma, death. Alcohol abuse is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage. Decreased sexual performance. Fetal alcohol syndrome. |
| Nicotine | Emphysema, lung cancer, heart disease, dependency. |

Recommended by:

Faculty Senate:- May 3, 2001

Administrative Council – May 14, 2001

President’s Council – October 31, 2001

Approved: /s/ Martha Anne Dow

Martha Anne Dow, President

Date: November 2, 2001