

## **DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY (DAAPP):**

This is to inform Staff and Students of the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226 and what Phipps Academy of Barbering requires of its Staff and Students.

All Staff and Students are prohibited from the unlawful manufacture and distribution, possession, or use of illicit drugs or alcohol. This prohibition applies while on the property of the school or participating in any institutional activity. This prohibition also applies to any student or employee who has a state issued medical marijuana card. Students or employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion from school or termination from employment.

There are numerous legal sanctions and penalties under local, state, and federal laws, which can be used to punish violators. Penalties can range from suspension, revocation and denial of a driver's license to 20-50 years imprisonment at hard labor without benefit of parole. Property may be seized. Community service may be mandated.

Recent federal anti-drug laws affect a number of areas in everyone's lives. Students could lose eligibility for federal financial aid, could be denied other federal benefits, such as Social Security, retirement, welfare, health, disability, and veterans benefits. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, which provides funds to states and communities for public housing, now has the authority to evict residents and members of their household who are involved in drug related crimes on or near the public housing premises. Businesses could lose federal contracts if the company does not promote a drug-free environment. Finally, a record of a felony or conviction in a drug-related crime may prevent a person from entering certain careers.

The laws of the State are adequate to protect the innocent, but stringent enough to insure that persons involved with the illegal dealing of drugs or excessive use of alcohol can be adequately punished. For example, a small amount of drugs found on a person may lead to an arrest, which could require the person to make payment of all court costs as well as participate in mandatory community service. A person found with drugs with the intention to distribute, could be imprisoned. A person found to be intoxicated while driving could be forced to pay court costs, lawyer's fees, participate in community service, receive an increase in the cost of automobile insurance or even lose their driver's license and end up in prison.

The State has various laws regarding misuse of controlled substances (prescription drugs), alcohol, and also the use of illegal drugs.

In addition to local and state authorities, the federal government has four agencies employing approximately 52,500 personnel engaged in fighting illicit drugs. These agencies are: The Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Coast Guard. 29 Here are a few legal facts that you should be aware. It is a crime to hold someone else's dope. It is a crime to sell fake dope. You can be arrested if you are in a house (or a school) where people are using drugs, even though you are not.

You are considered to possess, under legal terms of “constructive possession,” dope that is in your locker, purse, car, or house.

Drug abuse is the utilization of natural and/or synthetic chemical substances for non-medical reasons to affect the body and its processes, the mind and nervous system and behavior. The abuse of drugs can affect a person’s physical and emotional health and social life. Alcohol is the most abused drug in the United States. Drugs can be highly addictive and injurious to the body as well as one’s self. People tend to lose their sense of responsibility and co-ordination. Restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia, depression, acting slow moving, inattentiveness, loss of appetite, sexual indifference, comas, convulsions or even death can result from overuse of drugs.

Not only does the person using the drug subject himself to all sorts of health risks, drug use can, and in many instances do, cause grief and discomfort to innocent people. A drug-dulled brain, for example, affects the wide range of skills needed for safe driving, such as thinking. Further, reflexes are slowed, making it hard for drivers to respond to sudden, unexpected events. Alcohol-related highway deaths are the top killer of 15-24 year olds.

Dependency upon drugs can only lead to a life of misery and misfortune. The illegal use or abuse of drugs has a very high impact on our society and the type of crimes committed. To support a drug habit, people must resort to many things, which can only lead to a life of horror and in some instances, death. The dollar costs can range from \$200 to \$3000 per week to support a habit. More importantly, the drug habit impacts a person’s family and lifestyle and career prospects as well as one’s physical well-being and self-respect.

Treatment is available and may be expensive. For example, a typical live-in program lasting four (4) weeks can cost from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Out-patient programs cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Who pays for these treatments? There may be programs that cover the costs. One way or another, the person and the taxpayer pays! It has been proven that an individual “hooked” cannot just stop, but requires professional care to kick the habit.

There are classic danger signals that could indicate the first sign of drug use. The primary ones that could call attention to one’s use of drugs are:

- Abrupt changes in mood or attitude
- Continuing slump at work or school
- Continuing resistance to discipline at home or school
- Cannot get along with family and friends
- Unusual temper flare-ups
- Increased borrowing of money
- Heightened secrecy
- A complete new set of friends

We recommend that any person observing any of the above changes in either staff or students, immediately notify the school manager or director. Caution must be observed not to wrongly accuse a person suspected of taking drugs as an improper accusation could lead to embarrassment both to the individual and the school.

Once it has been determined by management that assistance to overcome a drug problem is necessary, the individual and his/her family will be counseled on where they can obtain professional assistance. Records will be maintained of any counseling provided the individual, but will remain confidential. There are clinics in the school's vicinity, which can render assistance. Treatment must be an expense borne by the student/patient. The school can only offer advice in a limited manner. If the individual is in immediate danger of harming him/herself or others, local law authorities will be immediately contacted. Staff and students who violate these standards of conduct subject themselves to disciplinary action. Students are reminded that as a pre-condition to accepting a Pell Grant, that they sign a certificate stating they would not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance during the period covered by a Pell Grant. A Pell Grant recipient convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the period of enrollment covered by the Pell Grant, must report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to the Director, Grants and Contracts Service, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 3073, FOB-6, Washington, D.C. 20202-4571. Failure to report the conviction could lead to loss, suspension and/or termination from the school.

There are drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where you can seek advice and treatment.

The yellow pages of the local telephone book, is an excellent source. Look under the heading "Drug Abuse & Addiction – Information and Treatment" for the nearest resource available to you.

Resources:

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| * Drug Abuse Hotline<br>550 Webster<br>Chicago, IL 60614                                                  | (773) 275-9393<br>Open 24 hours                                               |
| *Haymarket Center<br>108 N Sangamon St<br>Chicago, IL 60607                                               | (312) 266-7984<br>Open 24 hours                                               |
| *South Suburban Council<br>1909 Cheker Square<br>East Hazel Crest, IL 60429                               | (708)-547-3333<br>Open 24 hours                                               |
| *National Alcohol Abuse Hotline                                                                           | Open 24 Hours<br>For additional resources<br>(800) 234-0420 or (800) 252-6465 |
| *Resurrection Behavioral<br>Health-Addiction Services<br>8 S Michigan Ave Suite 2110<br>Chicago, IL 60606 | (847) 493-3700                                                                |