WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE
GUIDELINES TO ASSURE A DRUG-FREE SCHOOL

William Jewell College prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances on college property or during the course of employment for the college. Controlled substances consist of any drug which is controlled and/or regulated by federal agencies and include prescription drugs as well as illegal or street drugs. (The use of drugs which have been prescribed by a licensed physician and which are taken according to the prescription instructions is not considered illegal.)

Employees who violate this guideline are subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the procedures discussed in the Employee Handbook, the William Jewell College Faculty Handbook, and/or the College Tenure Policy. When it is determined to be in the best interest of the College, the employee will be immediately discharged.

Employees are required to notify the College of any criminal drug statute conviction occurring in the workplace within five days of such conviction. Furthermore, William Jewell College will report such convictions to appropriate federal funding agencies within ten days after receiving such notice, if required to do so by regulations under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

Students who violate this requirement are subject to College disciplinary measures outlined in the Student Handbook, including suspension and expulsion. When possible, the employee or student will be required to participate in a drug abuse assistance rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement, or other agency.

Individual students who are found in violation of College policy or Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Pub. Law No.101-226) are subject to College disciplinary action. Additionally, student organizations which allow drinking or the use of illicit drugs at their functions or on their premises are subject to review and/or disciplinary action by the College.

However, concern for student welfare dictates that persons who overdose or become intoxicated seek medical help. For that reason, the above policies not withstanding, students seeking medical attention for inebriation or overdose shall not be formally disciplined for the use of alcohol or other drugs, provided that the sole reason the student's drug abuse was discovered was due to seeking medical attention. Students seeking rehabilitation from drug or alcohol use, prior to or after medical emergency, may use counseling referral networks without fear of follow-up discipline. All services rendered will be confidential.

Students are encouraged to seek information and assistance for drug abuse from the Counseling Center or the Bowles-Skilling Student Health Center. A variety of other community agencies are available to all employees and students. Information on additional community resources is available from the Counseling Office or from the Office of Human Resources.

For complete information from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), please visit the First-Year Experience web site found under the, “Campus Life,” link on the WJC home page.

This statement is distributed in compliance with The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.

HEALTH RISKS

Health risks associated with the use of controlled substances can be serious and vary with the substance. The information below is a very brief description of potential health risks associated with various drugs. Complete information is available from the Bowles-Skilling Student Health Center or from the Office of Human Resources.

Alcohol - Impairment of judgment and coordination, addiction, permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish) - Impairment of memory and comprehension, paranoia and psychosis, lung and pulmonary damage, psychological dependence.

Cocaine - Psychological and physical dependency, hallucinations, paranoia, seizures, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure.

Stimulants (Amphetamines) - Loss of coordination, physical collapse, stroke, fever, heart failure, anxiety, hallucinations, paranoia.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Tranquilizers) - Respiratory depression, coma, death, physical and psychological dependence, convulsions.

Hallucinogens (Phencyclidine, Lysergic acid) - Memory problems, speech difficulty, mood disorders, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure.

Narcotics (Heroine, Codeine, Morphine, Opium) - Nausea, convulsions, coma, possible death, dependence.

Steroids - Liver cancer, psychological disorders, liver dysfunction, heart attack.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

In addiction to serious health risks, employees and students who violate drug laws face serious legal sanctions. Various local, state and federal laws apply to the possession, use and distribution of controlled substances.

The legal age for possession of alcohol in the State of Missouri is 21. Minors who possess and consume alcohol and adults who supply alcohol to a minor are both subject to misdemeanor charges and face potential sanctions including loss of drivers license, up to one year in jail and $500 fine.

Possession of more than 35 grams of marijuana is considered a Class C felony with penalties ranging from one year in the county jail to seven years in the state correctional facility, and up to a $5,000 fine. Possession of cocaine and other scheduled substances is also considered to be a Class C felony with similar penalties.

Attempting to deliver, traffic, or manufacture illegal substances is considered a Class B felony and violators may face five (5) to fifteen (15) years in state correctional facilities. Penalties associated with more serious Class A felony charges include life in prison with no parole or probation.

Federal drug laws apply to many situations including those which involve transporting illegal drugs on federal highways, across state lines or via U.S. Mail.

Complete information on legal sanctions applicable to the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances can be obtained from the Clay County Prosecuting Attorney's Office or the U.S. Attorney's Office.