

Central Tech

DRUG-FREE SCHOOL and SECURITY POLICIES and ANNUAL REPORT

2016-2017

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A part of the Central Technology Center philosophy is to offer an education so as to "enable each individual to function effectively in our democratic society as a productive citizen." *TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECTIVE, MANY PARTS OF THE SCHOOL CLIMATE MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ADDITION TO ACTUAL CLASSROOM AND SHOP/ LABORATORY TRAINING.*

This publication's purpose is to provide information regarding threats to the health and safety of that school climate and the school's students

or employees, ways to report crimes or emergencies, and ways to prevent prevent or seek rehabilitation for some of these threats to health and safety.

DRUG-FREE SCHOOL INFORMATION

A modern day problem in homes, schools and the work place relates to the use, distribution and possession of alcohol and other drugs. With this in mind, the following policy has been adopted to establish Central Tech as a drug-free school.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

No student will use, possess or distribute illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia, or nonintoxicating beverages as defined in Section 163.2 of Title 37 of the Oklahoma Statutes, alcoholic beverages or any mind-altering substance deemed to be inappropriate to school while on school property or while participating in school activities away from campus.

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

An offense of any of the above listed standards of conduct can result in short- or long-term suspension. Short-term suspension is removal from school for up to 10 days. Long-term suspension is removal from school for more than 10 days up to the remainder of the current semester plus the next semester or up to one full calendar year. Involvement of law enforcement is also an option.

EFFECTS OF DRUGS

Following is information offered to help understand the effects of alcohol and other drugs, thereby discouraging their use:

ALCOHOL (liquor, beer, wine, wine coolers, etc.)

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. 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 cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

COCAINE

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. The use of cocaine can cause death by

cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

INHALANTS (aerosol sprays, glues, solvents, compressed air, etc.)

The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents/aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage.

Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

HALLUCINOGENS (PCP, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, etc.)

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries.

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last 6 months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders -- depression, anxiety, and violent behavior -- also occur. In late stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

OTHER STIMULANTS (amphetamines, crack, speed, imitation speed, etc.)

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure.

DEPRESSANTS (barbiturates, methaqualone, tranquilizers, etc.)

The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The

combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks.

CANNABIS (marijuana, THC, hashish, synthetic cannabinoids)

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Several regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite.

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are "high." Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis.

NARCOTICS (heroin, codeine, morphine, opium, methadone, etc.)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death.

DESIGNER DRUGS (synthetic heroin, Ecstasy PCRY, new heroin, methamphetamine, etc.)

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent these legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate.

Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain.

The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia.

As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

COUNSELING, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Although Central Tech does not have drug counseling, treatment or rehabilitation programs on campus, rehabilitative and educational programs are available through local agencies that can be of assistance in this area. Students who recognize that they have a problem are encouraged to make contact with these agencies or ask counselors for assistance to do so.

A few of the agencies that might be contacted include:

Valley Hope/alcoholism-drug addiction (Cushing)

1-918-225-1736

Mental Health & Substance Abuse/chemical dependency

1-800-522-9054

Helpline/general help (Tulsa)