

**TO: Students, Faculty, and Staff – NewSchool of Architecture & Design**

**FROM: Marvin Malecha, President**

**RE: NEWSCHOOL DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM – ANNUAL NOTIFICATION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989**

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, as articulated in the Education Department General Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86, the “Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations,” require institutions of higher education (IHEs) to develop and implement programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and the use of illicit drugs by students, faculty, and staff. In addition, IHEs are required to provide annual notification of the provisions of their alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs to students, faculty, and staff, and to conduct biennial reviews of the programs and their effectiveness.

### **STANDARDS OF CONDUCT**

NewSchool of Architecture & Design maintains a drug-free campus environment. Students, faculty, and staff are strictly prohibited from misusing controlled substances, intoxicants, alcohol, and prescription drugs while working, participating in the on-line classroom, or other university-sponsored activities.

NewSchool recognizes the prevalence of drug and alcohol use and abuse within contemporary North American and world culture. In consideration of the NewSchool’s educational mission, we are committed to fostering an environment in which trust and open dialogue facilitate a mature and responsible engagement with issues, concerns, and problems related to drug and alcohol use. Illegal drug and alcohol use and abuse on campus pose a serious threat to the health, welfare, work, and educational progress of faculty, staff, and students and conflict with the NewSchool’s responsibility to foster a healthy atmosphere for the pursuit of education, research, and service.

### **NewSchool Alcohol and Other Drug Policy**

NewSchool supports the responsible use of alcohol as described herein. NewSchool also supports the occurrence of non-alcoholic and drug-free activities. All students, as a condition of continued registration and enrollment, shall abide by the following:

- Students are expected to obey all state and Federal laws governing alcohol and other drug use, possession, consumption, transfer, sale, and distribution; this policy includes state or federally controlled substances as well as legal prescription drugs.
- Use, possession, or consumption of alcohol is prohibited in, classrooms, academic buildings, studios, or public areas, (e.g., corridors, lobbies, lounge areas, parking lots). The use, possession, or consumption of alcohol is prohibited at events primarily directed at the general student population and/or their families, unless approved in advance in writing by the President or designee pursuant to NewSchool policy.

- The illegal use of drugs is prohibited.
- Open containers of alcohol are prohibited.
- Students shall not attend class, participate in academic out-of-classroom activities or report for scheduled work shifts while under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs not legally prescribed for them.
- The marketing of alcoholic beverages and/or other drugs on the NewSchool campus is prohibited.
- Any students engaging in an action that is disruptive to the community or violates any other listed NewSchool policies, while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, shall be in violation of the Alcohol and Other Drug Policy.

Sponsors of NewSchool, department, and/or off-campus functions, which include faculty, staff, and students, are expected to comply with all provisions of this policy and with state laws governing the consumption by or service of alcohol to minors and persons who appear intoxicated. Faculty and staff are prohibited from hosting events on- or off-campus that include the illegal use of alcohol or other drugs.

## **LEGAL SANCTIONS**

### **State and Municipal Laws and Ordinances**

The following provisions of the state and municipal law have guided NewSchool in the formulation of its Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program and its Alcohol and Other Drug Policy. Please note this list is not a complete summary of relevant laws and ordinances.

- The purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages (including beer and wine) by any person under the age of 21 is prohibited.
- The selling, either directly or indirectly, of alcoholic beverages (including beer and wine) except under the authority of a California Alcoholic Beverage Control Board license is prohibited. This includes selling glasses, mixes, ice, tickets for admission, etc.
- The serving of alcohol to an intoxicated person is prohibited.
- The serving of alcohol to someone to the point of intoxication is prohibited.
- The manufacture, use or provision of a false state identification card, driver's license, or certification of birth or baptism is prohibited.
- The act(s) of being drunk and disorderly in public view, including on public sidewalks and walkways, is prohibited.
- The consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place (unless licensed for consumption of alcohol on the premises) is prohibited. This includes a prohibition of alcoholic beverages in public areas of academic facilities, recreation fields, university housing corridors and lounges.
- The act of driving a motor vehicle or a bicycle while under the influence of alcohol is prohibited.
- The possession of an alcoholic beverage in an open container in a motor vehicle or on a bicycle is prohibited regardless of who is driving or whether one is intoxicated.

## State and Federal Criminal Sanctions

The following is a brief summary of the state and federal criminal sanctions that may be imposed upon someone who violates the alcohol and other drug policy at NewSchool or elsewhere in the state of California.

- A violation of California law for the unlawful sale or furnishing of alcohol may include imprisonment in the county jail for a minimum of six months, plus fines and penalties.
- A violation of California law for the use of alcohol by obviously intoxicated individuals will vary with the particular circumstances but may include imprisonment in the county jail and substantial fines and penalties. Additionally, minors who are arrested for violations concerning the use of alcohol run the risk of having their driving privileges suspended or revoked.
- A violation of California law for the possession, use and/or sale of narcotics and/or other illicit drugs includes imprisonment in the county jail or state prison for up to four years, plus fines up to \$2,000 for each count.
- A violation of federal law for the possession, use and/or sale of narcotics, marijuana and/or other illicit drugs may include imprisonment in the federal penitentiary for one to twenty years plus substantial financial penalties.
- The range of penalties for conviction of unlawful distribution of illicit drugs under federal law is summarized in the schedules of federal drug trafficking penalties that can be found online at the following website: <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/812.htm>

A violation of the law involving an individual being under the influence of a combination of alcohol and other drugs (itself potentially deadly), may result in an increase in criminal sanctions and penalties.

## HEALTH RISKS

NewSchool recognizes that alcohol and other drug (including prescription drugs) abuse is a persistent social and health problem of major proportion in society.

- Health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol can result in, but are not limited to, a lowered immune system, damage to critical nerve cells, physical dependency, lung damage, heart problems, liver disease, physical and mental depression, increased infection, irreversible memory loss, personality changes and thought disorders.
- 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 increases 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.
- Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

- Marijuana contains THC (Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) which accounts for most of its psychoactive or mind altering effects. The short-term effects of using marijuana include sleepiness, memory and concentration problems, impaired motor coordination, increased heart rate, dry mouth and throat, and decreased social inhibitions. The long-term effects of using marijuana include impaired lung functioning, sexual problems, breast tissue development in men, and possible immune system damage.
- Stimulants increase the activity of the central nervous system. Examples include amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, and crack which cause short-term elevations in mood, self-confidence, energy, heart rate and blood pressure. Potential difficulties associated with the more powerful stimulants such as these include possible physical addiction, psychoses, severe depressions, and anxiety syndromes such as panic attacks and obsessions. Additional health risks include seizures and cardiac arrest.
- Hallucinogens are substances that distort perception of reality. The most well known hallucinogens include: phencyclidine (PCP), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin. Under the influence of these drugs, the senses of direction, distance, and time become disoriented. They can produce unpredictable, erratic, and violent behavior in users that sometimes lead to serious injury and death. At high doses, LSD can cause convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, and even death.
- Sedatives/Tranquilizers are drugs used to reduce anxiety and tension. In some cases, they are used as sleep aids as well. Like alcohol, these drugs are central nervous system depressants. Examples include barbiturates such as amytal, Nembutal, and Seconal, as well as benzodiazepines such as Ativan, Halcion, Librium, and Xanax. Rohypnol, a date rape drug, also falls into this category. Although specific effects may vary according to the particular drug, these drugs typically induce a state of relaxation and drowsiness. At high doses, dizziness, slurred speech, impaired coordination, and amnesia may occur. Health hazards include risk for addiction and coma and/or death from overdose.
- Narcotics are painkillers or analgesics. These drugs include morphine, heroin, codeine, and dilaudid, all of which are derived from opium. Synthetic narcotics include drugs such as Demerol, Percodan, and Darvon. These drugs tend to reduce sensory feeling and sensitivity of all kinds, to pleasure as well as pain. In large doses, they induce drowsiness, mental clouding, lethargy, and even sleep. They are highly addictive. Overdose risks include convulsions, coma, and death.
- Anabolic steroids are synthetic derivatives of the male hormone testosterone. These derivatives of testosterone promote the growth of skeletal muscle and increase lean body mass. The long-term, high dose effects of steroid use are largely unknown. Major side effects of anabolic steroid use include liver tumors, jaundice, fluid retention, high blood pressure, acne, and trembling. Aggression and mood swings as well as other psychiatric side effects may result from their abuse.
- Students, faculty, and staff should note that the above listing is not intended as all-inclusive. Further information may be gathered from a physician.

### **DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAMS**

In recognition of the dangers of substance abuse on campus, NewSchool maintains alcohol and drug-free awareness programs to inform members of the college community about the issues and risks of substance abuse and about available counseling and treatment resources on campus and in the local community.

In addition, there are drug or alcohol counseling, treatment and rehabilitation facilities available in our area where you can seek advice and treatment. The internet is an excellent source for resources. Look under the heading “Drug Abuse and Addiction – Information and Treatment.”

Employees may also contact the Employee Assistance Program at 1-800-327-2251 or [www.bhsonline.com](http://www.bhsonline.com).

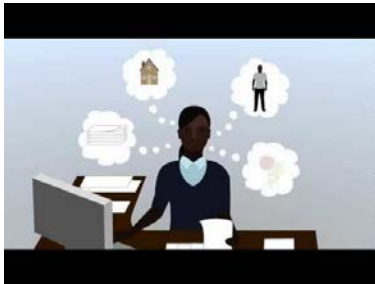
There are also national organizations one can contact for help:

- The National Institute on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Helpline is a free, confidential, 24/7, 365 day-a-year treatment referral and information service (in English and Spanish) for individuals and families facing mental and/or substance use disorders, 1-800-662-4357.

## RESOURCES

The following resources will provide information to aid in the prevention of substance abuse:

- **Organizations**
  - [Office of the Surgeon General](#)
  - [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)
  - [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)
- **Videos**
  - [Why Are Drugs So Hard to Quit](#)



*Addiction is a brain disease. The brain is like a control tower that sends out signals to direct actions and choices.*

- [Understanding Your Brain's Perspective](#)



*Find out how alcohol molecules alter your brain.*

- **Articles and worksheets**

- [The NA Way Magazine](#): A broad-based recovery and service magazine. Editorial content ranges from personal recovery experiences to opinion pieces on topics of concern to NA.
- ["What's Your Pattern"](#): An interactive quiz about the drinking patterns of U.S. adults

## DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

### Statement of Institutional Sanctions

Violation of the NewSchool Alcohol and Other Drug Policy and/or any municipal, state, or federal law or regulation may result in a disciplinary action, up to and including termination of an employee or dismissal of a student, even for a first time offense.

In addition to the sanctions imposed by NewSchool, individuals who have violated local, state, and federal law regarding possession, use, and/or distribution of alcohol and other drugs may be referred by the school to the appropriate authorities for arrest and prosecution.

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