

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

In response to former President George H. W. Bush's national drug control strategy, Congress passed legislation to require schools, colleges, and universities to implement and enforce drug prevention programs and policies as a condition of eligibility to receive federal financial assistance.

On December 12, 1989, President Bush signed the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Amendments) Public Law 101-226. Section 22 of the Amendments amends provisions for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program after Oct. 1, 1990, a university or college must submit certification that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program.

As set forth in the above referenced statute, Wright Beauty Academy is required to provide at a minimum, an annual distribution in writing to each employee and student the following information.

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students on its property or as part of its activities;
2. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
3. A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
4. A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs;
5. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions that Wright Beauty Academy will impose on employees and students and a description of termination of employment and referral for prosecution for the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Disciplinary sanctions may also include completing an appropriate rehabilitation program; and
6. A biennial review by Wright Beauty Academy of its program to determine the effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Standard of Conduct

Wright Beauty Academy prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students on campus or as part of off campus activities.

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Laws Concerning Controlled Substances

Controlled Substances

"Controlled Substances" are regulated drugs that have been determined to have special "abuse potential." Such drugs include; marijuana, hashish or hash oil, cocaine, LSD and other hallucinogens, barbiturates and other sedative-hypnotics, amphetamines and other prescription stimulants, MDMA (Ecstasy), PCP, and similar drugs. It is illegal under both state and federal to:

- Manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance.
- Deal in a substance represented to be a controlled substance (including counterfeit, "look-alike" drugs).
- Manufacture, advertise, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, advertise or distribute a substance represented to be a controlled substance.
- Possess, without a valid prescription, a controlled substance.
- Visit a building, structure, vehicle, or other place used by person to unlawfully use a controlled substance.
- Possess, manufacture, deal in, or deliver drug paraphernalia (an instrument, device, or other object intended for use for introducing a controlled substance into a body or for enhancing the effect or testing a controlled substance).

Criminal sanctions for such violations can include fines from \$5,000 to \$10,000 under state law and up to \$25,000 under federal law, and imprisonment in a state prison for up to 50 years or in a federal prison for up to life. The sanction imposed will be determined by; (1) the classification of the controlled substance, (2) the quantity involved, (3) the nature of the offense (sale, use, etc.), (4) the age of the recipient (higher penalties for possession, sale or delivery near a school, etc.), and (5) the prior criminal record of the offender. More detailed information may be obtained by consulting the Indiana Criminal Code or the Federal Controlled Substances Act, as amended.

Michigan & Calhoun County Tobacco Laws

It is illegal for a person under the age of 18 to purchase or possess tobacco, and it is illegal to sell tobacco to a person under the age of 18. A person purchasing a tobacco product must have proper identification for proof of age. A fine of up to \$500 may be imposed for such violations. Michigan law also prohibits smoking in public buildings and Calhoun County prohibits smoking within 25 feet of an entrance or window. A fine up to \$1,000 may be imposed for such violations.

Federal Student Financial Aid Recipients

Students who receive federal aid are required to disclose on the FAFSA any drug convictions that occurred while receiving federal aid. A drug conviction while receiving federal aid can result in suspension of eligibility and a requirement to return financial aid received during a period of ineligibility. Students who lose eligibility due to a drug conviction can seek restoration of eligibility.

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Health Risks

Marijuana, Hashish, and Hash Oil:

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

Use of marijuana may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce the 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.

Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco. Long-term users of marijuana may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

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 un-sterile equipment is known to transmit the virus that causes AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration.

Hallucinogens:

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. The effects of PCP vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movements are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent.

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Some of these effects may last six months to a year following prolonged daily use. Mood disorders--depression, anxiety, and violent behavior--also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. Lysergic acid (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects

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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.

Alcohol:

Health effects associated with alcohol intake in large amounts include an increased risk of alcoholism, malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcoholic liver disease, and cancer. In addition, damage to the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system can occur from chronic alcohol abuse. The long-term use of alcohol is capable of damaging nearly every organ and system in the body. The developing adolescent brain is particularly vulnerable to the toxic effects of alcohol. In addition, the developing fetal brain is also vulnerable, and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) may result if pregnant mothers consume alcohol.

Treatment and Rehab Services

Wright Beauty Academy does not offer any type of treatment or rehab for drug or alcohol abuse. However, the Administration office keeps a list of local services available to the student.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Wright Beauty Academy does not accept or condone the inappropriate use of alcohol or controlled substances by students. Therefore, the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of alcohol or controlled substances is strictly prohibited. Sanctions that may be imposed on students could be a combination of any of the following:

- a. **Official Reprimand:** a written warning that the continuation or repetition of unacceptable conduct may lead to further disciplinary action.
- b. **Restitution:** a student whose actions cause damage to, defacing of or destruction of public or private property or injury to another person, may be required to provide monetary reimbursement for restoration of or replacement of property for medical bills related to injuries.
- c. **Referral:** the student may be referred to an appropriate outside agency to assist that student in achieving personal, social or emotional growth.
- d. **Disciplinary Probation:** for a specified period of time during which the student must demonstrate a willingness and ability to conform to all university regulations.

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- e. **Trespass:** a student may be prohibited from entering or being on the campus.
- f. **Suspension:** termination of enrollment indefinitely or for a specific period of time. During the period of suspension, the student is issued a trespass notice and may not be present on school property at any. Conditions of re-enrollment following period of suspension may be determined by the Owner, Director or Committee.
- g. **Expulsion:** permanent termination of enrollment. Upon expulsion, the student is issued a trespass notice and may not be present on University property at any time.
- i. **Note:** Only the Owner/Director may recommend a sanction of suspension or expulsion.

Review of Standards

The school will review the Drug Free Schools standards on a biennial schedule to ensure the standards are current.