



Drug Free School And Workplace Handbook

HIGH PLAINS TECHNOLOGY CENTER..... Turning education and training into workplace success.

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STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

In order to maintain a healthy educational and working environment in the School District's schools, and to comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 for purposes of receiving federal assistance, the High Plains Technology Center Board of Education adopts the following policy:

Use, possession, dispensing, distribution, manufacture, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, alcoholic beverage, or non-intoxicating beverage (as defined by Oklahoma Law) in any of the School District's facilities, on School District property (including vehicles) or at a School District sponsored function or event by a student or employee of the School District is prohibited. Violation of this prohibition shall result in disciplinary action, which may include dismissal from school or work; or non-reentry of school or non-renewal of employment. Violations which constitute criminal acts will be referred for prosecution. References: High Plains Technology Center Policy and Procedures Manual.

IT'S THE LAW

High Plains Technology Center is committed to assisting employees and students in dealing with chemical dependency problems. To help deal with chemical dependency problems, and to discourage the use and transportation of a chemical substance, the Board of Education will have searches of campus facilities by a trained dog and handler. Searches may be conducted at any time without notice. Searches may include work spaces, classrooms, lockers, vehicles, and even the employees and students themselves if the dog "alerts" to the person.

Parents and guardians of minor students shall be notified if prohibited substances are found. Law enforcement officials will be contacted if possession is verified or if difficulty is encountered with employees or students in question.

HEALTH AT RISK

The High Plains Technology Center Board of Education feels that certain activities are detrimental to the work environment, to individual educational development, and undermine effective work productivity and effective education. The school district is concerned with the health, safety, and well-being of all employees and students. In order to increase awareness in the potential hazards associated with use and abuse, the following specific drugs and their effects are presented.

USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

High Plains Technology Center prohibits the use of all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, and nicotine vapor products in or upon school property, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to prohibiting the use of tobacco products, secondary students are prohibited from possession of tobacco products on school property or on school-sponsored activities. Secondary students found carrying any form of tobacco will be subject to disciplinary action and the tobacco product will be confiscated. Adults may smoke in designated area.

Tobacco Products include tobacco, simulated tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, chewing tobacco, e-cigarettes, nicotine vapor products, and paraphernalia to use tobacco products.

School Property is defined as all property owned, leased, rented or otherwise used by High Plains Technology Center including buildings, school grounds, parking lots, and vehicles.

Use is defined as lighting, chewing, inhaling, or smoking any tobacco product as defined in this policy.

SPECIFIC DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS

TOBACCO

The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. About half of all Americans who keep smoking will die because of the habit. Each year about 443,600 people in the United States die from illnesses related to tobacco use. Smoking cigarettes kills more Americans than alcohol, car accidents, suicide, AIDS, homicide, and illegal drugs combined. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic, and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung disease such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers.

Smoking during pregnancy also poses serious risks. Spontaneous abortion, pre-term birth, low birth weights, and fetal and infant deaths are all more likely to occur when the pregnant woman/mother is a smoker.

Cigarette smoke contains some 4,000 chemicals, several of which are known carcinogens. Other toxins and irritants found in smoke can produce eye, nose, and throat irritations. Carbon monoxide, another component of cigarette smoke, combines with hemoglobin in the blood stream to form carboxyhemoglobin, a substance that interferes with the body's ability to obtain and use oxygen.

Perhaps the most dangerous substance in tobacco smoke is nicotine. Although it is implicated in the onset of heart attacks and cancer, its most dangerous role is reinforcing and strengthening the desire to smoke. Because nicotine is highly addictive, addicts find it very difficult to stop smoking. Of 1,000 typical smokers, fewer than 20 percent succeed in stopping on the first try.

Although the harmful effects of smoking cannot be questioned, people who quit can make significant strides in repairing damage done by smoking. For pack-a-day smokers, the increased risk of heart attack dissipates after 10 years. The likelihood of contracting lung cancer as a result of smoking can also be greatly reduced by quitting.

ALCOHOL

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 spousal 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. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening.

Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome.

These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

CANNABIS

All forms of cannabis, including marijuana commonly known as a gate-way drug, 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.

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 smoke.

Long-term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives. Some examples of cannabis are Marijuana; Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC); Hashish; Hashish Oil.

INHALANTS

The immediate negative effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and 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. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

Some examples are Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas); Amyl Nitrite (snappers, poppers); Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons (aerosol sprays); Hydrocarbons (solvents).

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 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 cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Some examples are Cocaine (coke, blow, white); Crack (free base rocks, rock).

OTHER STIMULANTS

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.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases. Some examples are Amphetamines (speed, uppers, pep pills); Methamphetamines (crank, crystal methedrine, speed); Additional Stimulants (Ritalin, cyllert, precludin, didrex, pre-state, voranil, tenuate, tepanil, pondimin, sandrex, plegine, ionamin).

DEPRESSANTS

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.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

Some examples are Barbiturates (downers); Methaqualone (Quaalude); Tranquilizers (valium, Librium).

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 movement 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, 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.

Some examples are Phencyclidine (PCP); Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD); Mescaline and Peyote (mesc, buttons, cactus); Psilocybin (magic mushrooms).

NARCOTICS

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often 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.

Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in diseases such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Some examples are: Heroin (smack, horse); Methodone, Codeine (Tylenol w/codeine, codeine in cough medicines); Morphine (pectoral syrup); Opium (paregoric); Other Narcotics (Iomotil, Darvon, percodan).

DESIGNER DRUGS

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 euphoricants. 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 fainting. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of phencyclidine cause illusion, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Some examples are Analogs of Fentanyl (china white); Analogs of Meperidine (synthetic heroin, PEPAP); Analogs of Amphetamines and Methamphetamines (EVE, Adam); Analogs of Phencyclidine (PCPY, PCE, TCP).

ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Anabolic steroids are a group of powerful compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Developed in the 1930s, steroids are seldom prescribed by physicians today. Current legitimate medical uses are limited to certain kinds of anemia, severe burns, and some types of breast cancer.

Taken in combination with a program of muscle-building exercise and diet, steroids may contribute to increases in body weight and muscular strength. Because of these properties, athletes in a variety of sports have used steroids since the 1950s, hoping to enhance performance. Today, they are being joined by increasing numbers of young people seeking to accelerate their physical development.

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior known as "roid rage" and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Signs of steroid use include quick weight and muscle gains (if steroids are being used in conjunction with a weight training program); behavioral changes, particularly increased aggressiveness and combativeness; jaundice, purple or red spots on the body; swelling of feet or lower legs; trembling; unexplained darkening of the skin; and persistent unpleasant breath odor.

Steroids are produced in tablet or capsule form for oral ingestion, or as a liquid for intramuscular injection.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Prescription drug abuse means taking a prescription medication that is not prescribed for you, or taking it for reasons or in dosages other than as prescribed. Abuse of prescription drugs can produce serious health effects, including addiction. Commonly abused classes of prescription medications include opioids (for pain), central nervous system depressants (for anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (for ADHD and narcolepsy). Opioids include hydrocodone (Vicodin®), oxycodone (OxyContin®), propoxyphene (Darvon®), hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), meperidine (Demerol®), and diphenoxylate (Lomotil®). Central nervous system depressants include barbiturates such as pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal®), and benzodiazepines such as diazepam (Valium®) and alprazolam (Xanax®). Stimulants include dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®), methylphenidate (Ritalin® and Concerta®), and amphetamines (Adderall®).

Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Opioids can produce drowsiness, constipation and, depending on amount taken, can depress breathing. Central nervous system depressants slow down brain function; if combined with other medications that cause drowsiness or with alcohol, heart rate and respiration can slow down dangerously. Taken repeatedly or in high doses, stimulants can cause anxiety, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures, irregular heartbeat, or seizures.

OVER THE COUNTER DRUGS (OTC'S)

Abuse of some over-the-counter (OTC) drugs, such as cough and cold remedies has become common in the US, especially among teenagers. Many of these products are widely available and can be purchased at

supermarkets, drugstores, and convenience stores. Many OTC drugs that are intended to treat headaches, sinus pressure, or cold/flu symptoms contain the active ingredient dextromethorphan (DXM) and are the ones that teens are using to get high. When taken in high doses, DXM can produce a "high" feeling and can be extremely dangerous in excessive amounts.

Over-the-counter drug abuse also occurs with laxatives, diuretics, emetics, and diet pills, as teens try to achieve an idealized weight. Young people may start taking just a few diet pills but then graduate to full addiction and dependence. Ephedrine, caffeine, and phenylpropanolamine are just some of the dangerous and addictive substances found in diet pills. Herbal, sometimes referred to as "natural", weight loss products can be just as dangerous as diet pills. All of these substances act as stimulants to the central nervous system and much like speed, can have serious and potentially fatal side effects.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

STUDENT SANCTIONS

It shall be the policy of the High Plains Technology Center Board of Education that any teacher who has reasonable cause to suspect that a student may be under the influence of or the student has in his or her possession:

- non-intoxicating beverages (beer);
- alcoholic beverages; or
- a controlled dangerous substance

as the above are now defined by state law, shall immediately notify the Assistant Superintendent for Instruction or his/her designee of such suspicions. The Assistant Superintendent for instruction shall immediately notify the superintendent and a parent or legal guardian of said student of the matter. *

Any suspension and/or search of said student shall be subject to any applicable school policy and state law or student handbook regulation.

Every teacher employed by the High Plains Technology Center Board of Education, who has reasonable cause to suspect that a student is under the influence of or has in his or her possession non-intoxicating beverages (as stated by Oklahoma Law), alcoholic beverages, or a controlled dangerous substance and who reports such information to the appropriate school official, shall be immune from all civil liability.

The assistant superintendent shall have the discretion to implement the following procedures based on the nature of the offense committed by the employee.

- The employee may be suspended from his/her duties with pay pending evaluation.
- Disciplinary action may include dismissal or non-renewal of employment.
- Violations which constitute criminal acts will be referred for prosecution.

EMPLOYEE SANCTIONS

Employees who are engaged in the performance of work under the terms of a federal grant must, as condition of their employment, notify a School District administrator of any criminal drug conviction for a violation which occurred at a School District workplace within five days after the conviction. The conviction shall result in dismissal or non-renewal.

References: High Plains Technology Center Policy and Procedures Manual

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Local, state and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions for the unlawful possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines. Federal law provides severe penalties for distributing, dispensing or possessing with the intent to distribute or dispense a controlled substance and penalties of a less severe nature for simple possession of a controlled substance. The type and quality of the drug, whether the convicted person has any prior

convictions and whether death or previous injury resulted from use of the drug in question, all affect the sentence.

This, however, is not a factor in a case of simple possession. For example, if less than 50 kilograms of marijuana are involved and it is your first offense (no prior convictions), then you are subject to imprisonment of not more than five years, a fine of \$250,000 or both. If, however, 50-100 kilograms of marijuana are involved, all other factors are the same as in the preceding example. You are subject to imprisonment of not more than 20 years, unless death or serious injury results from the marijuana use. Then you are subject to not less than 20 years of life, a fine of \$1,000,000, or both. While the penalties for simple possession are less severe, the first conviction still carries a sentence of up to a year imprisonment, a fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both. With regard to simple possession, the number of convictions makes both the minimum periods of imprisonment and fines greater. Under special provisions for possession of crack, a person may be sentenced to a mandatory term of at least five years in prison and not more than 20 years, a fine of \$250,000 or both.

State law provides similar penalties with regard to the simple possession, distribution or possession with the intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance. Simple possession of marijuana is a misdemeanor and carries a punishment of up to one year in the county jail. A second or subsequent conviction for simple possession of marijuana carries a two to ten years in the state penitentiary. Possession of marijuana with intent to distribute is a felony and carries a punishment of two years to life in the penitentiary and a fine of up to \$20,000 for the first conviction. A second or subsequent conviction carries a punishment of four years to life in prison and a fine of up to \$40,000. Depending upon the quantity involved, a convicted individual could be sentenced under the Oklahoma "Trafficking in Illegal Drugs Act" which provides for much harsher penalties. In addition, intent to consume 3.2 beer by someone under 21 years of age in a public place is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 or by appropriate community service not to exceed 20 hours. Possession of other alcoholic/intoxicating beverages by someone under 21 years of age in a public place is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, a fine not to exceed \$100, or both. There are also state laws concerning driving under the influence of alcohol and using a false driver's license to obtain 3.2 beer or other alcoholic beverages. Depending upon the number of previous convictions, or gravity of the circumstance, you may be convicted of a felony or misdemeanor for such an offense. Most likely you will also forfeit your driving privileges in the event you are convicted of such an offense. There are also county and city laws similar to those described above. If drugs are involved, the city will most likely defer to the state or federal authorities because their penalties are more severe. If alcohol is involved, you may be convicted of violating both local and state law and punished according to both laws.

Courts do not excuse individuals convicted of these offenses from a prison sentence to go to college or work. A conviction for such an offense is a serious blemish on your record, which could prevent you from entering many careers or obtaining that badly wanted job.

1. "Illicit drug use" is defined as the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of other drugs and alcohol, including anabolic steroids.
2. Cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamines and any other designated substances as set forth in Section 202 of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C., Sec. 812).
3. Cocaine, marijuana, opiates, amphetamines and any other drug or substance as set forth in Schedule I through V of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act, 63 O.S. 1981, Sec. 2-101, et seq., as amended.

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for a second and subsequent offenses.
Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot license, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

FEDERAL STUDENT FINANCIAL AID PENALTIES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS

A student that is convicted of any drug offense during a period of enrollment for which the student is receiving Federal Title IV Pell Grant aid, under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs, will lose eligibility for any federal financial aid. For students that have lost eligibility, the High Plains Technology Center Financial Aid Office will provide a separate, clear, and conspicuous notification of Title IV eligibility loss, along with advisement on how eligibility may be regained. A student who has been convicted of drug related offenses that occurred while receiving Title IV aid may not be eligible to receive additional federal financial aid for a period of time. All financial aid students receive a separate written notice of the HPTC Drug Free School Policy. Please see the Financial Aid Director for further information.

GRIEVANCE AND APPEAL PROCESS

Information concerning the Non-discrimination Grievance Procedure and the Student Discipline Appeal Procedures can be found in the High Plains Technology Center Student Handbook and in the Policies and Procedures Manuals available in the Central Office and online at www.hptc.edu.

DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG FREE HANDBOOK INFORMATION

This policy will be distributed to all school personnel in the school Policies and Procedures Manual. A copy of the Drug Free Brochure will be given to students upon enrollment.

AVAILABLE HELP

High Plains Technology Center does not endorse private or commercial products or services. The sources of information listed herein are intended only as a partial listing of the resources that are available to you the reader. Readers are encouraged to research and inform themselves of the services, relating to drug and alcohol abuse that are available to them. Readers are encouraged to visit their public library to find out more about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, or to call local, state, or national hotlines for further information, advice, or assistance.

REFERRAL AGENCIES FOR SERVICES, SUPPORT, AND DEPENDENCY REHABILITATION

American Cancer Society National Hotline

1-800-733-9888

Services: Drug and housing assistance; medical equipment

Fee: None

Area Agency on Aging/Northern Oklahoma Development Authority

1216 W. Willow

Enid, OK 580-237-2236

Services: Programs to help improve quality of life and wellness for the elderly

Fees: None

Department of Human Services Juvenile Services Unit

3421 Lakeside Lane

Woodward, OK 580-256-2344

Service: Self-esteem, career, probation, and anti-recidivism counseling

Fee: None

GED Classes (Adult Basic Education)

Woodward Adult Learning Center

1423 Oak Street

Woodward, OK 580-256-6063 ext. 3462

Service: Assistance in studying to obtain GED certification

Fee: None

Integriss Bass Adult Behavioral Health

402 S. 3rd
 Enid, OK 580-242-7713
 Services: Psychiatric Counseling
 Fee: Sliding scale

Integriss Meadowlake Hospital

2216 S. Van Buren
 Enid, OK 580-234-2220
 Services: Out-patient chemical dependency counseling (child and adult)
 Fees: Varies

Lighthouse

5050 Williams Ave.
 Woodward, OK 580-256-9700
 Services: Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Counseling (Adult)
 Fees: Sliding Scale

Woodward County Health

1631 Texas Ave
 Woodward, OK (580) 256-6416
 Services: General preventative health care
 Fees: Varies according to program

Youth and Family Services

2925 North Midway
 Enid, OK 580-233-7220
 Services: Psychological testing and evaluation; Individual, family, marriage and
 Grief counseling, anger management
 Fees: sliding scale

Northern Oklahoma Development Authority (NODA)/WIA

Enid, OK 1-800-749-1149
 Services: A federally funded program designed to put students to work
 Fees: None

Northern Oklahoma Development Authority (NODA)/WIA

Woodward, OK 580-256-3308
 Services: A federally funded program designed to put students to work
 Fees: None

High Plains Behavioral Center for Health

Woodward, OK 580-256-8615
 Alva, OK 580-327-1112
 CRISIS HOTLINE: 1-800-545-0518
 Services: Individual and family counseling; day treatment program
 Fees: Sliding scale

Opportunities, Inc., Behavioral Care Services

Watonga, OK 580-623-2545
 Services: Residential treatment; out-patient services; DUI school, half-way house; evaluation;
 and family counseling.
 Fees: Sliding scale

TOLL-FREE INFORMATION

1-800-NAA-CALL - National Council on Alcoholism Information www.niaaa.hih.gov

The National Council on Alcoholism, Inc., is the national nonprofit organization combating alcoholism, other drug addictions, and related problems. It provides information about NA's state and local affiliates' activities in their areas. Also provides referral services to families and individuals seeking help with an alcohol or other drug problem.

1-800-522-2922 - Department of Human Services, Child Protective Services/Child Welfare

Investigation of reports of child abuse and neglect, including protecting children through court involvement; child abuse prevention and treatment services; foster care and adoption services; counseling/education for young, unmarried parents.

Student and Employee Awareness Programs will include speakers, videos, posters and brochures. High Plains Family Services Center will be instrumental in presentations to the entire student body and all employees.

SOURCES OF FREE CATALOGS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE PUBLICATIONS

1-800-328-9000 –Hazelden Educational Materials

A source of pamphlets and books on drug use and alcoholism and curriculum materials for drug prevention.

1-800-527-5344 – American Council on Alcoholism

A source for pamphlets, booklets, and fact sheets on alcoholism and drug use.

1-301-468-0985 – National Association for Children of Alcoholics

A source for books, pamphlets, and handbooks for children of alcoholics. Conducts regional workshops and provides a directory of local members and meetings.

NON DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

High Plains Technology Center is in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and other federal laws and regulations.

It is the policy of High Plains Technology Center to provide equal opportunities without regard to sex/gender, age, race, marital status, religion, color, national origin, disability or veteran in the operation of its educational services, recruitment, admissions, financial aid or employment practices. Inquiries concerning application of this policy may be referred to:

Amber Riley/Tony Haskins
3921 34th Street Woodward, OK 73801
(580) 571-6183/(580) 571-6106