

Baptist University of the Americas



Drug Free Program



Office of student Services/Enrollment Management Drug Free Campus Plan

Drug Free Campus Plan

Baptist University of the Americas, San Antonio, Texas, is committed to maintaining a drug free environment, free of the abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Baptist University of the Americas is committed to creating and fostering an atmosphere free of drugs, tobacco and alcohol to encourage a campus conducive to the well-being and personal development of each of its students, faculty and staff. Moreover, the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol can result in less than complete reliability, stability, and good judgment, which is inconsistent with the standards set for faculty, staff and students at Baptist University of the Americas. The University complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989 also known as the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act.

Smoke-free Campus

Smoking is prohibited on University premises

Standards of Conduct

Use of illegal drugs, and the illegal use of alcoholic beverages, is identified as “conduct which adversely affects the university community.” University regulations prohibit any unlawful possession, use, distribution, or sale of alcohol and other drugs by University students, faculty, staff, or guests to the University, on University-owned property and at all University sponsored activities.

Students

Baptist University of the Americas’ students are also prohibited from the illegal use of drugs or alcohol whether on or off campus. *“Students participating in a violation of conduct standards found under the Christian Testimony section of the Student Handbook may be subject to suspension or expulsion from the University.”* BUA Student Handbook.

Students should be aware that *“The use of intoxicating beverages, controlled substances, unless as prescribed by a physician, or harmful drugs, and any type of tobacco item is prohibited, and subject to immediate disciplinary action. The illegal use, possession, or sale of a drug or narcotic, as those terms are defined in the Texas Controlled Substances Act, will be reported to the appropriate authorities for prosecution. Use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.”* BUA Student Handbook.

“Or do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and that you are not your own? For you have been bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body.”

1 Corinthians 6:19-20

Consequences

A student who has been found to have illegally possessed, used, sold or distributed any drug, narcotic, or controlled substance, whether the infraction is found to have occurred on or off campus, shall be subject to discipline, ranging from mandatory, university or college approved counseling to expulsion.

The University may impose a disciplinary penalty up to expulsion for conduct related to the use, possession, or distribution of drugs prohibited by states, federal or local law. Other penalties that may be imposed for conduct related to the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol includes suspension, disciplinary probation, payment for damage or misappropriation of property, suspension of rights and privileges, expulsion, or such penalty as may be deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Employees (BUA Policy Manual, Policy #4300, p. 1, October 19, 2005)

“In furtherance of this commitment, the University prohibits the following:

- The unlawful purchase, possession, use, distribution, sale, or manufacture of a controlled substance on University premises or while representing the University off-premises.
- The unauthorized use or possession of alcoholic beverages and abuse of prescription drugs or over-the counter drugs on University premises or while representing the University off-premises.
- Being under the influence of alcohol, inhalants, or other drugs on University premises or while conducting business on behalf of the University or representing the University off-premises.
- The University may require that an employee undergo a blood test, urinalysis, breath-analysis, or other diagnostic tests if there is a reason to believe that the employee may be in violation of this policy. Refusal to consent to testing may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination of employment policy. Refusal to consent to testing may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination of employment.
- As a condition of employment, employees must abide by the terms of this policy, and must notify the University in writing of any conviction of a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring in the workplace, within five days after conviction.”

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The University provides medical benefits for the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse as part of its medical benefits plan.

Consequences

An employee who violates this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination of employment. At the discretion of the University, the employee may be referred to an assistance program and may be required to participate in and satisfactorily complete a chemical abuse rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment.

Health Risks

Specific serious health risks are associated with the use of alcohol and illicit drugs. Some of the major risks are listed below.

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. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. 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. Like very high doses, 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 can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other children of becoming alcoholics.

Tobacco – The smoking of tobacco products is a major, avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Cancer is strongly linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Because nicotine is highly addictive, smokers find it very difficult to stop smoking.

Designer Drugs – Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. 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 (MDMA, X). Bootleg manufacture creates overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. As little as one dose can cause brain damage.

Cocaine – Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug.

Marijuana – Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in heart rate. It impairs or reduces short-term memory and comprehension and motivation and cognition are altered. With extended use it can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco. Someone who uses marijuana may have bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, a poor sense of timing and increased appetite.

Inhalants

Inhalants are a diverse group of chemicals that easily evaporate and can cause intoxication when their vapors are inhaled. Most inhalants are central nervous system depressants. Use of these drugs slows down many body functions. High doses can cause severe breathing failure and sudden death. Chronic abuse of some of these chemicals can lead to irreversible liver damage and other health problems.

Prescription Drug Abuse

Adverse reactions, dependency, withdrawal, and overdose.

Baptist University of the Americas discourages any use of any type of drug, alcohol or tobacco.

Community Services

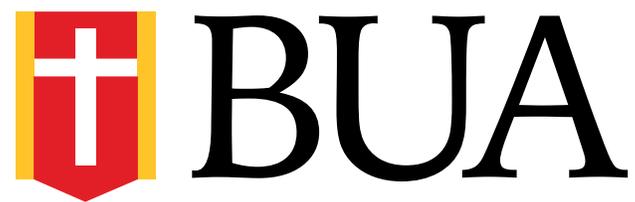
Alcoholics Anonymous
102 Thames Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78216
210.344.8981

Alcoholics Anonymous
8804 Tradeway Street
San Antonio, Texas 78217
210.821.6325

RISE Recovery
P.O. Box 15322
San Antonio, Texas 78212
210.227.2634

Campus Services

Dr. Mee-Gaik Lim
210.924.4338 x 223 or 202 for appointments



Baptist University of the Americas

7838 Barlite Blvd.

San Antonio, TX 78224-1364

210.924.4338

800.721.1396

bua.edu