

DIGRIGOLI SCHOOL OF COSMETOLOGY – DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM

NOTICE TO STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

DiGrigoli School of Cosmetology has established a Drug and Alcohol Free Awareness Program (DAFAP). The DAFAP encompasses the following four phrases:

PHASE ONE

WARNING OF THE DANGERS OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE:

Drug and alcohol use impairs memory, alertness and achievement. It erodes the capacity to perform, think and act responsibly. It may be grounds for termination of your enrollment or employment with the institution, or for other legal action. SCHEDULE A specifically details the uses and effects as it relates to alcohol.

PHASE TWO

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A POLICY OF MAINTAINING A DRUG AND ALCOHOL FREE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

All students and employees are hereby notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited in the institution's learning environment. Any student or employee must notify the institution of any criminal drug and alcohol statute conviction for a violation occurring in the learning environment no later than five days after such conviction. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the institution's "workplace" consists of the following locations:

- DiGrigoli School of Cosmetology, 1578 Riverdale Street, West Springfield, MA 01089
- Any teaching site
- Any "off-site" location (i.e. field trips, job placement, luncheons, meetings, etc.) where the activities are in any way related to the institution

PHASE THREE

LISTING OF THE AVAILABLE DRUG COUNSELING, REHABILITATION, AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:

Please refer to SCHEDULE B.

PHASE FOUR

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS INSTITUTION'S DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE STATEMENT

Non-compliance will result in the following actions being taken by this institution:

- The student or employee will be required to actively participate in a drug or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved by federal, state or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency. SCHEDULE C contains a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State and Federal law for unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- Community service with one of the above stated agencies.
- Termination of enrollment or employment.

SCHEDULE A

Health Risks Associated with Drug and Alcohol Use

Alcohol and other drug use can represent serious threats to health and quality of life. Alcohol and other drug use increase the risk of accidents, birth defects, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases. Combining drugs may lead to unpredictable effects. Many prescription and nonprescription drugs are potentially addictive and dangerous. Major categories of drugs and probable effects are below.

Alcohol impairs judgment and coordination, and in many persons causes a greater likelihood of aggressive and/or violent behavior. Even short-term use may cause respiratory depression and, when consumed by pregnant women, may cause irreversible physical and mental abnormalities in newborns (fetal alcohol syndrome) or even death. Long-term use may lead to irreversible physical and mental impairment, including liver disease, heart disease, cancer, ulcers, gastritis, delirium tremens, and pancreatitis. Alcohol interacts negatively with more than 150 medications. Driving while under the influence of alcohol is particularly dangerous and is a major cause of traffic-related deaths.

Cocaine/Crack are powerful central nervous system stimulants that constrict blood vessels, dilate pupils, increase blood pressure, and elevate heart rate. Cocaine use may induce restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia, seizures, cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, and death. Cocaine is extremely addictive, both psychologically and physically. Great risk exists whether cocaine is ingested in inhalation (snorting), injection, or smoking. Compulsive cocaine use may develop even more rapidly if the substance is smoked, and smoking crack cocaine can produce particularly aggressive paranoid behavior in users.

Date Rape Drugs (Rohypnol, rophies, roofies, GHB, Ketamine, etc.) may incapacitate a person, particularly when used with alcohol. Rohypnol and GHB (gammahydroxybutyrate) are characterized as “date rape” drugs because they incapacitate users, thereby increasing vulnerability to sexual assault and other crime. Sedation, relaxation, and amnesia are associated with Rohypnol use. Rohypnol may be psychologically and physically addictive and can cause death if mixed with alcohol or other depressants. GHB usage may result in coma and seizures and, when combined with methamphetamine, appears to cause an increased risk of seizure. Combining use with other drugs such as alcohol can result in nausea and difficulty in breathing. GHB may also produce withdrawal effects, including insomnia, anxiety, tremors, and sweating. Ketamine may induce feelings of near-death experiences.

Ecstasy (X, Adam, MDMA, XTC, etc.) has amphetamine-like and hallucinogenic properties. Its chemical structure is similar to other synthetic drugs known to cause brain damage. Ecstasy use may cause psychological difficulties including confusion, depression, sleep problems, drug craving, severe anxiety, paranoia, and even psychotic episodes. Similar difficulties may occur weeks after taking MDMA. Physical symptoms such as increases in heart rate and blood pressure may result from use of such substances. Other physical symptoms include muscle tension, blurred vision, nausea, rapid eye movement, and involuntary teeth clenching.

Hallucinogens (acid, PCP, LSD, psilocybin[mushrooms], dextrometorphan[dxin]) are among the most potent mood-changing chemicals and may produce unpredictable effects that may impair coordination, perception, and cognition. Some LSD users experience flashbacks, often without warning, without the user having taken the drug again. Violence, paranoia, delusions, hallucinations, convulsions, coma, cardiac arrest, and respiratory failure may result from hallucinogen use.

Marijuana (pot, grass, hash, cannabis sativa, etc.) may impair memory, attention, coordination, and learning. Short-term effects of smoking marijuana may include problems with memory, learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem solving, loss of coordination, increased heart rate, anxiety, and panic attacks. Persons who smoke marijuana regularly may have many of the same respiratory problems as tobacco smokers, including daily cough and phlegm, chronic bronchitis, and more frequent chest colds. Because users of marijuana deeply inhale and hold marijuana smoke in their lungs, they incur a higher risk of getting lung cancer.

Narcotics (heroin, opium, morphine, codeine, pain medication [Demerol, Percodan, Lortab, etc.]) may produce temporary euphoria followed by depression, drowsiness, cognitive impairment, and vomiting. Narcotic use may cause convulsions, coma, and death. Tolerance and dependence tend to develop rapidly. Using contaminated syringes to inject drugs may result in contracting HIV and other infectious diseases such as hepatitis.

Nicotine (tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, nicotine chewing gum and patches) is highly addictive, and, according to the Surgeon General, is a major cause of stroke and is the third leading cause of death in the United States. Over time, higher levels of nicotine must be consumed to achieve the same effect. Nicotine consumption results in central nervous system sedation and after initial activation, may cause drowsiness and depression. If women smoke cigarettes and also take oral contraceptives, they are more prone to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases than are other smokers. Pregnant women who smoke cigarettes run an increased risk of having stillborn or premature infants or infants with low birth weight.

Sedative-hypnotics (depressants, Quaaludes, Valium, Xanax, etc.) depress central nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory functions. Sedative-hypnotic use may lower blood pressure, slow reactions, and distort reality. Convulsions, coma, and death are outcomes associated with sedative-hypnotic use. Consuming sedative-hypnotics with alcohol or 3.2 beer is especially dangerous.

Steroids (anabolic-androgenic) may permanently damage liver, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems. Possible side effects include liver tumors, cancer, jaundice, fluid retention, and hypertension. In men, steroids may cause shrinking of testicles, reduced sperm count, infertility, baldness, breast development, and increased risk for prostate cancer. In women, steroid use may cause growth of facial hair, male-pattern baldness, menstrual changes, enlarged clitoris, and deepened voice.

Stimulants (amphetamine, methamphetamine, speed, crystal, crank, Ritalin, ephedra, caffeine, various over-the-counter stimulants and diet aids) are powerful central nervous system stimulants that may increase agitation, physical activity, and anxiety. Stimulants may decrease appetite, dilate pupils, and cause sleeplessness. Dizziness, higher blood pressure, paranoia, mood disturbance, hallucination, dependence, convulsions, and death due to stroke or heart failure may also result from use.

Reference: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, www.nida.nih.gov

SCHEDULE B

Drug Counseling, Rehabilitation & Assistance Programs

24-HOUR ADDICTION TREATMENT HELPLINE (877) 340-0184

BAYSTATE MEDICAL CENTER

- ADSCarlson Recovery Center, 471 Chestnut Street, Springfield, MA 01199 (413) 794-3971
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Detoxification
Type of Care: Hospital inpatient
- My Sisters House, 89 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, MA 01108 (413) 733-7891
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)
- Opportunity House, 59 Saint James Avenue, Suite 61, Springfield, MA 01105 (413) 739-4732
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)
- Sloan Clinic, 140 High Street, Springfield, MA 01199 (413) 794-8409
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NETWORK

- Hope Center, 35 Heywood Street, Springfield, MA 01104 (413) 746-4673
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Post-detoxification and/or stabilization services
Type of Care: Post ATS Step-Down Program (up to 30 days)
- Mount Tom Mental Health Center, 40 Bobala Road, Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 536-5473 x130
Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

CARSON CENTER FOR ADULTS AND FAMILIES, 77 Mill Street, Westfield, MA 01085 (413) 568-6141

Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE INC – Community Substance Abuse Centers

- 628 Center Street, Chicopee, MA 01013 (413)746-0051 x131
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Outpatient

- 177 Shelburne Road, Greenfield, MA 01301 (413) 774-3321
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Outpatient
- 297 Pleasant Street, Northampton, MA 01060 (413) 584-2404
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification
Type of Care: Outpatient
- 125 North Elm Street, Westfield, MA 01085 (413) 568-6600
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Outpatient

COOLEY DICKINSON HOSPITAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES, 10 Main Street, Florence, MA 01062 (413) 586-8550
Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CENTER – BEACON HOUSE FOR WOMEN, 53 Beacon Street, Greenfield, MA 01301 (413) 773-2488
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Halfway house
Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)

HABIT MANAGEMENT, 2257 Main Street, Springfield, MA 01107 (413) 733-3488
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Outpatient

HOLYOKE HOSPITAL INC, 575 Beech Street, Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 534-2626
Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Outpatient, Partial hospitalization/day treatment

MA HEALTH PROMOTION CLEARINGHOUSE, Info Line (800) 952-6637 or Main Office (617) 536-0501 x210
Health materials are available free of charge to assist individuals, groups, and communities in Massachusetts

MA SUBSTANCE ABUSE INFORMATION & EDUCATION HELPLINE, (800) 327-5050

PHOENIX HOUSE – SPRINGFIELD CENTER, 5 Madison Avenue, Springfield, MA 01105 (413) 733-2178
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment
Type of Care: Residential long-term treatment (more than 30 days)

PROVIDENCE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH HOSPITAL

- Substance Abuse and Pathways Program, 1223 Main Street, Holyoke, MA (413) 788-7366
Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Hospital inpatient, Outpatient

- **Detoxification Program, 1233 Main Street, Holyoke, MA (413) 536-5111**
Primary Focus: Mix of mental health and substance abuse services
Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification
Type of Care: Hospital inpatient, Outpatient

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE – METHADONE MAINTENANCE, 227 Mill Street, Springfield, MA 01108 (413) 781-1926

Primary Focus: Substance abuse treatment services

Services Provided: Substance abuse treatment, Detoxification, Methadone maintenance/detoxification

Type of Care: Hospital inpatient, Outpatient

WESTERN MASS TRAINING CONSORTIUM, 187 High Street, Suite 204, Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 536-2401 x3006

This peer-led recovery community in Massachusetts helps those in recovery assume meaningful roles in their towns and neighborhoods.

SCHEDULE C

Notice of Federal Student Aid (FSA) Penalties for Drug Law Violations

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires institutions to provide to every student upon enrollment a separate, clear and conspicuous written notice with information on the penalties associated with drug-related offenses under existing section 484(r) of the HEA. It also requires an institution to provide a timely notice to each student who has lost eligibility for any grant, loan, or work-study assistance as a result of penalties under 484(r)(1) of the HEA a separate clear, and conspicuous written notice that notifies the student of the loss of eligibility and advises the student of the ways in which to regain eligibility under section 484(r)(2) of the HEA.

Students are hereby notified that federal guidelines mandate that a federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for Federal Student Aid funds. Convictions only count if they were for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV aid—they do not count if the offense was not during such a period. Also, a conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record does not count, nor does one received when he/she was a juvenile, unless the student was tried as an adult. The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for FSA funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses. (A conviction for sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs.)

Possession of Illegal Drugs

Sale of Illegal Drugs

1st offense

1 year from date of conviction

2 years from date of conviction

2nd offense

2 years from date of conviction

Indefinite period

3+ offenses

Indefinite period

Indefinite period

(If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period.)

Students convicted of a federal or state offense of selling or possessing illegal drugs that occurred while they were receiving federal student aid should still complete and submit the FAFSA because they may be eligible for federal aid, and even if they aren’t, they may be eligible for state or institutional aid. Students who leave question 23 blank cannot be paid Title IV aid until they respond by submitting a corrected SAR or ISIR.

Students denied eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it only after successfully completing an approved rehabilitation program or if a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility. It is the student’s responsibility to certify to the school that he/ she has successfully completed the rehabilitation program. When a student regains eligibility during the award year, schools can award Pell Grants for the current payment period.

Standards for a qualified drug rehabilitation program - A qualified drug rehabilitation program must include at least two unannounced drug tests and must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local government program.
- Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state-licensed insurance company.
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court.
- Be administered or recognized by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

Definition of drug law violations - Violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

- **21 U.S.C. 844(a)** 1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if: (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams. (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams. (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.
- **21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)** Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)
- **21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)** Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.
- **21 U.S.C. 844a** Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).
- **21 U.S.C. 853a** 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 second and subsequent offenses.
- **18 U.S.C. 922(g)** Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.
- **Miscellaneous** Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Standards of Conduct - The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by any student or employee on School property or as part of or in connection with any School activity is prohibited.

Disciplinary Sanctions - The School will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate School standards of conduct. In addition, students or employees who violate public law may be subject to criminal prosecution. Conviction may result in fines, imprisonment, and revocation or loss of eligibility to receive federal funding (such as grants and financial assistance) and other privileges. School-imposed discipline may include sanctions up to and including expulsion of a student or termination of employment, in addition to referral for criminal prosecution. Disciplinary sanctions may include participation in a treatment, counseling, or other approved rehabilitation program.

In addition to disciplinary sanctions imposed by the School, all students, faculty, and staff should be aware that federal, state, and some local laws treat illegal use, possession, sale, distribution, or manufacture of drugs or alcohol as serious crimes. Conviction can lead to imprisonment, fines, and assigned community service. Courts do not lift prison sentences in order to allow convicted persons to attend college or continue their jobs. Felony and certain other convictions can prevent you from entering many fields of employment or professions and may have to be listed on applications for employment or admission to graduate or professional schools.

Many cities and towns in Massachusetts have local ordinances and regulations which prohibit public consumption of alcoholic beverages on private property without the owner's consent. Massachusetts laws punish sale or delivery of alcoholic beverage to persons under twenty-one with a fine of up to \$2,000 and six months imprisonment, or both. Misrepresenting one's age or falsifying an identification to obtain alcoholic beverages is punishable by a fine of \$300. First conviction of driving under the influence of alcohol has a penalty of a \$500– \$5,000 fine, a one-year revocation of driver's license, up to two and a half years in prison, and mandatory alcohol rehabilitation.

Massachusetts has criminal penalties for use of controlled substances, or drugs, with penalties varying with the type of drug. In general, use of narcotic and addictive drugs, and drugs with high potential for abuse have heavier penalties. Possession of controlled drugs is illegal without valid authorization. While penalties for possession are generally not as great as for the manufacture and distribution of drugs, possession of a relatively large quantity may be considered distribution. Under both state and federal laws, penalties for possession, manufacture, and distribution are much greater for second and subsequent convictions. Many laws dictate mandatory prison terms and the full minimum term must be served.

Massachusetts makes it illegal to be in a place where heroin is kept and to be "in the company" of a person known to possess heroin. Anyone in the presence of heroin at a private party or in a dormitory suite risks a serious drug conviction. Sale and possession of "drug paraphernalia" is illegal in Massachusetts. Under federal laws and some state laws, participation in drug-related criminal activity can result in seizure or forfeiture of personal property and other assets utilized in conjunction with or stemming from the proceeds of the illegal activity. In addition, conviction of a drug-related offense may entail civil fines and denial or revocation of certain licenses and benefits.

Detailed information about Massachusetts laws can be found at:

M.G.L. Chapter 90, Section 24 – Driving under the influence

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXIV/Chapter90/Section24>

M.G.L. Chapter 94C, Sections 31-37 – Classification of controlled substances & penalties for drug law violations

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXV/Chapter94C>