

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

All students are notified that the following information is classified as directory information and may be published or made available to the public: name, address (permanent and local), telephone number, e-mail address, date of birth, photograph, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance including current classification and year, matriculation and withdrawal dates, degrees and awards received, type of degree and date granted, and most recent educational institution attended. Any student who does not want this information published must complete and sign a written form in the Office of the Registrar.

DRESS CODE

SLC students are expected to dress in a manner that creates an atmosphere of professionalism and success. Students shall have freedom concerning dress unless it directly interferes with learning or health. Courses and campus employment may have different expectations for dress, which must be followed

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

In compliance with federal law, the Silver Lake College alcohol and drug use policy is included below for student and employee review. Please review the policy below.

Silver Lake College absolutely prohibits the unlawful and unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and the unlawful and unauthorized possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs by students and employees on its property or as a part of any of its activities. Possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages and/or containers in all areas of the Silver Lake College campus is prohibited. The President may grant exceptions to this prohibition.

In addition, student and employees are strictly prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs while representing Silver Lake College whether on the premises or not. Legally prescribed medications are not covered under this policy and are permitted to the extent that their use does not adversely affect the employee's work ability, job performance, or the safety of the employee or others in the workplace.

Health Risks of Alcohol and/or Drug Use

Individuals over 21 years of age have the right to choose to consume alcohol. Silver Lake College urges those individuals to exercise sound judgment and responsibility in making that decision. Silver Lake College does not condone underage consumption of alcohol.

Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant. Initially it may appear to stimulate a person and reduce inhibitions. Greater amounts of alcohol will depress deeper parts of the brain, leading to loss of judgment and impaired sensory perception and motor skills.

Risks from excessive drinking, even if only occasional, include: physical and sexual assault, fights, injuries, and diminished academic performance. Brain damage from alcohol abuse is permanent and recent studies suggest that the brain development continues into a person's early 20's making that damage more significant.

Abuse of alcohol can pose a number of other health risks, both physical and psychological such as impaired ability to reason; damage to the heart and liver; irritation of the stomach lining, possibly leading to ulcers; and depression of brain centers, causing poor coordination, confusion, disorientation, stupor, anesthesia, coma, and death.

Marijuana produces an intoxicating effect that slows reasoning abilities. Concentration and problem-solving abilities are impaired. Slowed reflexes, reaction time, and poor peripheral vision may also result.

Marijuana has multiple adverse effects on the body including increased heart rate, lung damage, increased cancer risk, diminished immune systems and risk of memory impairment. Long term use has also been linked to increases in anxiety, depression and lower academic performance.

Important psychological and emotional developmental tasks (such as career establishment or developing emotional intimacy) can be delayed or stalled with heavy use of marijuana.

Party/Club Drugs refer to a large group of drugs often used at parties, raves or dance clubs and other settings that, as a group, have a wide variety of effects and risks. Some of the drugs in this informal grouping include: ecstasy, GHB, Ketamine, LSD, Rohypnol. Ecstasy is the most common of these drugs and it's taken for the euphoric effects, heightened energy and emotional warmth it produces in some users. The risks of these drugs are serious for even occasional use. Risks include: increased heart rate, nausea, dizziness, muscle tensions, teeth clenching, dangerously high body temperature, depression, and anxiety. Long term use can lead to memory problems and depression. Pills sold as ecstasy often include other substances that create even more serious health risks.

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Cocaine) Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system have a high potential for abuse because continuous use can result in severe dependence. Low doses of stimulants cause increased heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing rate. Sleeplessness and anxiety may also result. Higher doses cause irritability and excitability. Users may also experience feelings of paranoia and illusions or hallucinations. Abuse of these substances causes increased risk of heart failure, malnutrition, and a weakening of the body's immune system. Most prescription drugs used to treat Attention Deficit Disorder are amphetamines and produce the same risks from misuse as other forms of amphetamines noted above. Illegal use of ADD prescription drugs carries very serious criminal penalties.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Narcotics, Hypnotics, and Tranquilizers) Use of substances which depress the central nervous system can produce habituation and physical dependence.

Depressants slow the bodily functions, causing sleepiness or grogginess, impaired motor skills, poor memory, and faulty judgment. Larger doses may cause unconsciousness or death. Taken over a period of time, abusing these substances can result in a physical dependency. Withdrawal from physical dependency must be medically supervised. Abruptly stopping the drug can cause delirium and convulsions.

The use of central nervous system depressants in combination with alcohol significantly increases the risk of death. The most common form of unintentional overdose results from the combination of barbiturates and alcohol.

Misuse of prescription opiates such as OxyContin or Vicodin is very dangerous because of the risk of addictions and overdose. Overdose risk is especially high when combined with alcohol. Legal penalties for such misuse are also very serious.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, and Mescaline) Hallucinogens can cause habituation or psychological dependence. There are minimal withdrawal symptoms when regular use of the drug is stopped. Unpleasant psychological reactions are common, however. Risks include breaks from reality, flashbacks, emotional breakdown, and memory lapse. More severe reactions can include convulsions, partial paralysis, delusion, hysteria, and outbreaks of violence.

In addition to state laws, Manitowoc enforces several local ordinances around alcohol. The legal drinking age is 21. The following actions are prohibited and may be subject to a fine and a mandatory court appearance:

- Underage procurement or attempted procurement of alcohol.
- Underage consumption of alcohol.
- Falsely representing age for the purpose of receiving alcohol.
- Making, altering or duplicating an official ID card.
- If death or serious injury results from the sale or procurement of alcohol for an underage person, the person responsible for that sale or procurement could be guilty of a Class G or H felony.
- More information about WI alcohol laws and penalties can be found at <http://www.codepublishing.com/WI/Manitowoc/> and www.revenue.wi.gov/faqs/ise/atundrg.html.

Compliance with Applicable Federal, State and Local Laws

This policy is subject to amendment. Silver Lake College reserves the right to amend, add, delete, or modify this policy, and any others, for any purpose including compliance with local, state, or federal law.

Annual Policy Distribution

This policy shall be annually distributed in writing to Silver Lake College students. The written policy for students will be included in the yearly fall distribution of the Student Handbook and can be found online at www.SL.edu. *The online version of the Handbook is always the most up-to-date and current edition.*

Counseling and Resources

Help is available both on-campus and within the community for students and staff members who are dependent on, or who abuse alcohol or other drugs. Student Development, the Employee Assistance Program, and other professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help for personal dependency and will not report them to institutional or state authorities.

Counseling and Treatment

Short-term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through Student Development. Students may be referred through Counseling Services to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment. Through Silver Lake College's Human Resources department, Transcend (HFM Employee Assistance Program) offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. Within Manitowoc County, additional substance abuse counseling agencies exist that provide a variety of services, which may include: intake/evaluation, social setting detoxification, intensive residential program, chemical dependency programs, adolescent and adult outpatient services, DUI evaluations, and remedial education. Interested individuals should visit <http://www.co.manitowoc.wi.us/departments/d-h/human-services/clinical-services/alcohol-other-drug-abuse-services-aoda> or <https://www.danecountyhumanservices.org/AODA/default.aspx> for additional information regarding specific services and contact information.