

## DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS/DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE

It is the policy of the School to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 as amended. As noted in the Annual Security Report, the School supports a drug-free environment and does not allow the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on or off campus. As AN EXPRESS CONDITION OF ACCEPTANCE AS A STUDENT TO THE SCHOOL, students agree to random and for-cause drug testing throughout their attendance at the School in accordance with the School's Substance Abuse Policy set forth below. A violation will result in the School taking appropriate action up to and including termination from School. Accordingly, the following information regarding the use of illegal drugs and alcohol is provided annually to each student and employee of the School.

### Objectives of the School's Substance Abuse Prevention Policy

The unlawful possession and use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol is harmful and dangerous to the individual and society. Alcohol and drug abuse not only have an adverse effect on safety, but also have cascading ill effects on the health and welfare of the entire student body. The School's objectives with its Substance Abuse Policy include the following:

- To establish and maintain a safe, healthy educational environment for all students;
- To encourage counseling and rehabilitation assistance for those who seek help both students and employees;
- To reduce the number of accidental injuries to persons or property;
- To preserve the reputation of the School within the community and industry at large;
- To enhance the student's and the School's ability to achieve a high employment placement rate; and
- To reduce absenteeism and tardiness of its students.

### Standards of Conduct

The unlawful use, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or possession of alcohol, illegal drugs, or any controlled substance on School premises, while involved in a School-related activity off campus, or in an employee workplace is strictly prohibited and subject to the disciplinary sanctions noted below.

## 1. THE SCHOOL CANNOT AND DOES NOT CONDONE DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE BY ITS STUDENTS.

The School will not allow the possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students or staff on its property or as part of any of its officially sponsored off-campus activities. Students are also prohibited from being under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs or any other substance that could adversely affect the health, safety or welfare of students, faculty or staff on School property or at any of its officially sponsored activities. This includes all forms of synthetic marijuana, regardless of the legality of the substance. The use of the medical marijuana card in California or any other state is not accepted as an exception to this policy. Regardless of the legitimacy of the card, the School will follow all applicable laws and regulations. This includes field trips and student-sponsored social activities if they are considered sponsored by the School.

## 2. REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS TO LOCAL AND/OR STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

The School will report to local and/or state law enforcement, as applicable by federal and state drug laws, any student who is found in possession of, using or selling illegal drugs on campus as well as anyone who is found to have broken the state laws regarding underage drinking.

## 3. DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

Illegal possession or use of drugs or alcohol can have penalties, including loss of Title IV eligibility, community service, suspension or loss of driver's license, jail time and fines. Students who violate the School's prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of their enrollment at the School. For state-specific statutes and penalties on drug and alcohol offenses, please reference the state of the applicable campus location. Additionally, employees who violate the prohibitions against drugs and alcohol are subject to disciplinary action up to and including immediate termination of their employment and referral of their violation for prosecution. For more information, employees should contact the Human Resources Department.

## 4. LOSS OF TITLE IV ELIGIBILITY

A student is ineligible to receive Title IV financial aid if the student has been convicted of an offense involving the possession or sale of illegal drugs for the period described below:

### Possession of Illegal Drugs or Sale of Illegal Drugs

1st Offense: 1 year from the date of conviction

2nd Offense: 2 years from the date of conviction

3rd Offense: Indefinite Period

## 5. LEGAL SANCTIONS

**State Drug Laws:** State law considers the illegal use of drugs and alcohol serious crimes. The sanctions for first time violations of these laws range from fines to lengthy terms of incarceration, or both. Additionally, local ordinances and municipal codes impose a variety of penalties for the illegal use of drugs and alcohol. There may also be civil consequences which result from the violation of state drug and alcohol statutes. Property associated with the criminal acts, including homes and vehicles, can be confiscated by the government. Persons convicted of felonies may be barred from government employment, and lose their right to vote.

**Federal Drug Laws:** Federal law considers the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs, or any controlled substance a serious crime. Appendix A provides a summary of the criminal sanctions for violations of federal drug statutes. For the most up to date Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the web site of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at: <http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm>.

## 6. HEALTH RISKS

Drug use causes physical and emotional dependence, interferes with memory, sensation, and perception, and in some cases may cause permanent brain damage or sudden death. The following is a summary of the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and use of specific types of drugs, and is not intended to be an exhaustive or final statement of all possible health consequences of substance abuse.

**Alcohol:** Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses may significantly impair judgment and coordination. Alcohol is an especially dangerous drug for pregnant women.

**Marijuana:** Marijuana contains THC, a chemical which alters the sensory activities of the brain, including long-term memory capabilities, comprehension, altered sense of time, decreased motivation, and reduced ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

**Cocaine/Crack:** Cocaine and crack are highly addictive and may lead to heart attacks, strokes, and long-term brain damage. Other physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychosis.

**Methamphetamine/Amphetamines:** Methamphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant of the amphetamine family. Like cocaine and crack, methamphetamines are

highly addictive “uppers” that produce extreme alertness and elation, along with a variety of severe adverse reactions. The body metabolizes methamphetamine more slowly; the effects may last as much as ten times longer. Methamphetamine users can experience sustained, severe mood and thought disturbances, serious physical effects, including sudden death.

**Narcotics:** Narcotics such as heroin, methadone, oxycodone, codeine, morphine, and opium initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. An overdose may produce shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and 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.

**Ecstasy:** “Designer drugs” such as Ecstasy are related to amphetamines in that they have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

**GHB/Rohypnol:** Often known as “date rape” drugs, GHB and Rohypnol initially produce a feeling of intoxication similar to alcohol (the user feels relaxed, sociable, affectionate and playful, and disinhibited) followed by a feeling of drowsiness. Higher doses can lead to a sleep from which the user cannot be woken. The effects can last from 4-24 hours. Both GHB and Rohypnol present a serious overdose threat. Since they are depressants, both drugs can be fatal when mixed with alcohol. Symptoms of overdose can include intense drowsiness, unconsciousness or coma, muscle spasms, disorientation, vomiting, and slowed or stopped breathing (fatalities usually occur from respiratory failure).

**Inhalants:** Inhalants are readily available and inexpensive. More than 1000 common household products can be used to get high. Examples of organic solvents (carbon compounds) include gasoline, lighter fluid and butane lighter fuel, spray paint, paint thinner, rubber-cement, hair spray, nail polish, and many cleaning fluids. Nitrite compounds (amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite) act mainly as vasodilators. Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) is packaged in small metal cartridges (called whippets) which are often used to make whipped cream. Inhalants irritate breathing passages, provoking severe coughing, painful inflammation, and nosebleeds. Inhalants may not produce a pleasant high and result in mental confusion, hallucinations, and paranoia. They may also result in respiratory depression leading to unconsciousness, coma, permanent brain damage, or death. The danger is extremely great if inhalants are used in conjunction with other nervous system depressants, such as alcohol or barbiturates. Even first-time users run the risk of sudden sniffing death (SSD). The risk of SSD is higher if the abuser engages in strenuous physical activity or is suddenly startled.

**Steroids:** Steroids are manufactured testosterone-like drugs used to increase muscle mass, strength, and endurance. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. Psychological effects include very

aggressive behavior (“roid rage”), severe mood swings, manic episodes, and depression.

## 7. DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS

Students requiring or requesting information about drug abuse treatment should contact:

cCc, Student Services Department, 1174 Nevada Street, Suite 200, Redlands, California. (909) 253-7707

Additional helpful information and resources may be found by contacting the following organizations:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 1-800-662-HELP (1-800-662-4357) <http://dasis3.samhsa.gov/>

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence 1-800-NCA-CALL (1-800-622-2255) <http://www.ncadd.org>

California – <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>

I understand the above policy and agree to abide by this as a express condition of enrollment at cCc.