



**CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE  
OF HEALTHCARE &  
TECHNOLOGY**

Drug & Alcohol  
Prevention Program

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## **DRUG FREE CAMPUS AND WORKPLACE POLICY**

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Cambridge College of Healthcare & Technology is committed to providing a drug-free campus and workplace environment. As an institution of higher education, the College recognizes the need to establish a drug and alcohol awareness program to educate faculty, staff and students about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse. This policy is established as required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

### **DRUG FREE AWARENESS PROGRAM**

All employees and students are informed that the college has established a Drug Free Awareness Program informing students and employees via institutional catalog and posted flyers on campus about:

- Our policy of maintaining a drug-free school;
- Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and student assistance programs; and
- The penalties that may be imposed upon students for drug violations occurring on College property, as defined in the sanctions section below.
- Available referral to drug counseling and rehabilitation for employees can be obtained through United Way and students may contact the United Way for counseling and rehabilitation at 211 or [www.211.org](http://www.211.org). A list of resources is also available in Appendix V.

### **POSSESSION, SALE AND/OR CONSUMPTION OF NON-PRESCRIPTION AND ILLEGAL DRUGS**

No student may be in illegal possession of, deliver, dispense, distribute, administer, manufacture or wholesale any controlled substance, including marijuana, narcotics, hallucinogens, and other chemical analog or drug-related paraphernalia prohibited by State or Federal Drug Laws. (Federal law requires that students be informed that Federal and State laws prohibit possession and/or use of illicit drugs. Cambridge College complies with Federal and State laws regarding illicit drugs. The College reserves the right to investigate any suspicious activity regarding nonprescription and illegal drugs. Investigation may include but is not limited to classroom and/or vehicle inspection, canine drug scan or drug screening in cases of strong suspicion of drug use. (Refusal to submit to these measures at time of request may be viewed as strong evidence, which may result in suspension.)

Cambridge College has a “Zero-Tolerance” policy regarding the unlawful use, sale, possession or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol on School property, or as part of any School activity. Misconduct violations relating to the Student, Faculty and/or Employee Codes of Conduct are subject to disciplinary actions. Consequences for inappropriate behavior can be severe, up to and including dismissal from the college. If any individual is apprehended for violating any alcohol or other drug related law while at a college location or activity, the college will fully cooperate with federal and state law enforcement agencies. The college abides by federal Drug-Free Workplace and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act regulations regardless of individual state legalization.

### **SANCTIONS**

The following are prohibited under the Code of Conduct applicable to students, faculty and staff:

- Use, possession or distribution of narcotic or other controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by law, or being under the influence of such substances.
- Use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and Cambridge College regulation.

The sanctions listed below may be imposed upon any covered person found to have violated the Code of Conduct. The listing of the sanctions should not be construed to imply that covered persons are entitled to progressive discipline. The sanctions may be used in any order and/or combination that Cambridge College deems appropriate for the conduct in question.

- a. Warning - A verbal or written notice that the respondent is in violation of or has violated Cambridge regulations.

- b. Probation - A written reprimand with stated conditions in effect for a designated period of time, including the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the respondent is found to be violating any Cambridge regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- c. Cambridge College Suspension – temporary separation of the respondent from all Cambridge College locations.
- d. Cambridge College Expulsion - Permanent separation of the respondent from all Cambridge College locations.

#### **Faculty and Staff**

Faculty and Staff of the institution are prohibited from:

- Performing school business under the influence of a controlled substance.
- Possession, use, sale of a controlled substance.
- Furnishing a controlled substance to a minor.

Sanctions for these violations could lead up to termination of employment. These sanctions are in addition to any criminal sanctions that may be imposed.

#### **STATE STATUTES**

The State Statutes that govern sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages for both Florida and Georgia are listed in Appendix IV.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH RISKS**

Drugs and/or alcohol use contribute to (Nature 2010; 468:475):

- 33% of all suicides
- 33% of all fatal motor vehicle accidents
- 50% of all homicides

The following are descriptions of dangerous drugs:

**Alcohol** is a potentially addictive drug of significant physical and psychological consequence. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that affects all neurological functions. At relatively low levels it affects one's judgment and decision-making, and at higher levels it impairs the functioning of one's vital organs and can result in a coma or death. Alcohol is an irritant to the gastrointestinal tract and moderate overindulgence ordinarily results in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In addition to these significant physical consequences, there are a number of less obvious consequences to alcohol use. For example, the effects of alcohol on sleep have been well documented. Consuming several drinks before bedtime has been found to decrease the amount of REM (rapid eye movement) or dreaming sleep. The consequences of being deprived of REM sleep are impaired concentration and memory, as well as anxiety, tiredness, and irritability. Additionally, research has demonstrated that alcohol tends to decrease fear and increase the likelihood that an individual will accept risks. This lack of inhibition and judgment is a major contributor to the extraordinarily high percentage of serious accidents and accidental deaths related to alcohol use. Prolonged and excessive use of alcohol usually causes progressively more serious erosion of the gastrointestinal tract lining ranging from gastritis to ulcers and hemorrhage. Damage to the pancreas is frequent among those who have used alcohol. Interestingly, while 10% of the adult population is estimated to be addicted to beverage alcohol, (i.e., they are alcoholics), this 10% of the population comprises 35% of those hospital in-patients who receive major surgery in any given year. Alcoholism is the third major killer in the United States, second to heart disease and cancer, and acute alcohol intoxication is the second leading cause of death by poisoning.

**Marijuana (Cannabis) (nicotina glauca)** is an illegal drug that impairs memory, perception, judgment, and hand-eye coordination skills. The tar content in cannabis smoke is at least 50% higher than that of tobacco and thus smokers run the added risk of lung cancer, chronic bronchitis, and other lung diseases. Recently, the medical community has diagnosed the existence of an AA motivational syndrome that affects moderate to chronic users and includes symptoms of loss of energy, motivation, effectiveness, concentration, ability to carry out long-term plans, and performance in school and work.

**LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)** is a semi-synthetic drug regarded as a hallucinogenic. Short-term effects of this drug are generally felt within an hour of consumption and may last from two to 12 hours. Physiologically the user experiences increased blood pressure, rise in body temperature, dilated pupils, rapid heartbeat, muscular weakness, trembling,

nausea, chills, numbness, loss of interest in food, and hyperventilation. Fine motor skills and coordination are usually impaired, as are perception, thought, mood, and psychological processes. Long-term effects may include flashbacks, weeks and even months after taking the drug, mental illness, prolonged depression, anxiety, psychological dependence, and suicidal thoughts.

**PCP (Phencyclidine Hydrochloride)** is a white crystalline powder that was originally used as a local anesthetic, but due to extreme side effects, was discontinued in 1967. In humans, PCP is a difficult drug to classify in that reactions may vary from stupor to euphoria and resemble the effects of a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, or hallucinogen. Short-term effects include hyperventilation, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate, flushing and profuse sweating, general numbness of the extremities, and muscular in coordination. At higher doses it causes nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, loss of balance, and disorientation. It produces profound alteration of sensation, mood and consciousness, and can cause psychotic states in many ways indistinguishable from schizophrenia. Large doses have been known to cause convulsions, permanent brain damage, and coma.

**Psilocybin** is a hallucinogenic drug occurring naturally in about 20 species of Mexican mushrooms and is also produced synthetically. It is a white powder made of fine crystals and distributed in tablet, capsule, or liquid form. Shortly after taking psilocybin, a user may experience increased blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, and an increase in body temperature, dry mouth, dilated pupils, and some degree of agitation or excitement. This is followed by a decrease in the ability to concentrate or stay in touch with reality. (Hallucinations, as well as altered perceptions of time and space, may occur.) The effects are usually shorter lasting than those of LSD, yet the dangers are very similar.

**Cocaine** is a naturally occurring stimulant drug which is extracted from the leaves of the cocoa plant. Cocaine is sold as a white translucent crystalline powder frequently cut to about half its strength by a variety of other ingredients including sugars and cleaning powders. It is one of the most powerfully addictive drugs in use today. Short-term effects of cocaine include constricted peripheral blood vessels, dilated pupils, increased heart rate and blood pressure. It also causes appetite suppression, pain indifference, possible vomiting, visual, auditory, and tactile hallucinations, and occasionally paranoia. Long-term effects include nasal congestion, collapse of nasal septum, restlessness, irritability, anxiety, and depression. Overdoses or chronic use may result in toxicity which includes symptoms of seizures followed by respiratory arrest, coma, cardiac arrest, and/or death.

**Cocaine Free-Base or Crack** is the result of converting street cocaine to a pure base by removing the hydrochloric salt in many of the “cutting” agents. The end result is not water soluble, and therefore, must be smoked. It is much more dangerous than cocaine because it reaches the brain in seconds, and the intensified dose results in a sudden and intense physical reaction. This response lasts a few minutes and is followed by deep depression, loss of appetite, difficulty in sleeping, feeling revulsion for self, and worries and obsessions about getting more crack. Consequently, users often increase the dose and frequency of use resulting in severe addiction that includes physical debilitation and financial ruin. Physiologically, seizures followed by respiratory arrest and coma or cardiac arrest and death may accompany long-term use.

**Amphetamines** are central nervous system stimulants that were once used medically to treat a variety of symptoms including depression and obesity. They may be taken orally, sniffed, or injected into the veins. Short-term effects disappear within a few hours and include reduction of appetite, increased breathing and heart rate, raised blood pressure, dilation of pupils, dry mouth, fever, sweating, headache, blurred vision and dizziness. Higher doses may cause flushing, rapid and irregular heartbeat, tremor, loss of coordination, and collapse. Death has occurred from ruptured blood vessels in the brain, heart failure, and very high fever. Psychological effects include increased alertness, postponement of fatigue, a false feeling of well-being, restlessness, excitability, and a feeling of power. Long-term effects include drug dependence and the risk of drug induced psychosis. Withdrawal includes extreme fatigue, irritability, strong hunger, and deep depression that may lead to suicide.

**Opioids** are substances that act on opioid receptors to produce morphine-like effects. Opioids are most often used medically to relieve pain. Opioids include *opiates*, an older term that refers to such drugs derived from *opium*, including morphine itself. Other opioids are semi-synthetic and synthetic drugs such as hydrocodone, oxycodone and fentanyl; antagonist drugs such as naloxone and endogenous peptides such as the endorphins. Accidental overdose or concurrent use with other depressant drugs commonly results in death from respiratory depression. Because of opioid drugs' reputation for addiction and fatal overdose, most are highly controlled substances. Illicit production, smuggling, and addiction to opioids prompted treaties, laws and policing which have realized limited success. In 2013 between 28 and 38 million people used opioids illicitly (0.6% to 0.8% of the global population between the ages of 15 and 65). In 2011 an estimated 4 million people in the United States used opioids

recreationally or were dependent on them. Current increased rates of recreational use and addiction are attributed to over-prescription of opioid medications and inexpensive illicit heroin.

### **DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING**

More information about alcohol and drugs and the risks they pose to health is available from the Campus Director at each campus. Outside counseling services and support groups are available. See page 78 of our catalog for a list of resources. Hyperlinks are provided for easy access. On most sites you can enter your Zip Code for centers closest to you. A comprehensive list of resources are available in Appendix V.

### **PARENT NOTIFICATION FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS**

In accordance with the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974, Cambridge College has the right to notify the parent or legal guardian of a student who is under the age of 21 when the student has been found guilty through disciplinary channels of violating any Cambridge College rule regarding alcohol or illegal drugs. Cambridge College also reserves the right to notify parents at any time regarding matters of student discipline.

## STATE STATUTES (DRUG AND ALCOHOL)

FLORIDA STATE STATUES  
Title XXXIV  
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO  
Chapter 562  
BEVERAGE LAW: ENFORCEMENT

### CHAPTER 562

#### BEVERAGE LAW: ENFORCEMENT

- 562.01 Possession of untaxed beverages.
- 562.02 Possession of beverage not permitted to be sold under license.
- 562.025 Possession of beverages as food ingredients.
- 562.03 Storage on licensed premises.
- 562.06 Sale only on licensed premises.
- 562.061 Misrepresentation of beverages sold on licensed premises.
- 562.07 Illegal transportation of beverages.
- 562.11 Selling, giving, or serving alcoholic beverages to person under age 21; providing a proper name; misrepresenting or misstating age or age of another to induce licensee to serve alcoholic beverages to person under 21; penalties.
- 562.111 Possession of alcoholic beverages by persons under age 21 prohibited.
- 562.12 Beverages sold with improper license, or without license or registration, or held with intent to sell prohibited.
- 562.121 Operating bottle club without license prohibited.
- 562.13 Employment of minors or certain other persons by certain vendors prohibited; exceptions.
- 562.131 Solicitation for sale of alcoholic beverage prohibited; penalty.
- 562.14 Regulating the time for sale of alcoholic and intoxicating beverages; prohibiting use of licensed premises.
- 562.15 Unlawful possession; unpaid taxes.
- 562.16 Possession of beverages upon which tax is unpaid.
- 562.165 Production of beer or wine for personal or family use; exemption.
- 562.17 Collection of unpaid beverage taxes.
- 562.18 Possession of beverage upon which federal tax unpaid.
- 562.20 Monthly reports by common and other carriers of beverages required.
- 562.23 Conspiracy to violate Beverage Law; penalty.
- 562.24 Administration of oaths by director or authorized employees.
- 562.25 State bonded warehouses.
- 562.26 Delivering beverage on which tax unpaid.
- 562.27 Seizure and forfeiture.
- 562.28 Possession of beverages in fraud of Beverage Law.
- 562.29 Raw materials and personal property; seizure and forfeiture.
- 562.30 Possession of beverage prima facie evidence; exception.
- 562.31 Possession of raw materials prima facie evidence; exception.
- 562.32 Moving or concealing beverage with intent to defraud state of tax; penalty.
- 562.33 Beverage and personal property; seizure and forfeiture.
- 562.34 Containers; seizure and forfeiture.
- 562.35 Conveyance; seizure and forfeiture.
- 562.36 Beverage on conveyance prima facie evidence; proviso.
- 562.38 Report of seizures.
- 562.408 Exercise of police power.
- 562.41 Searches; penalty.
- 562.42 Destruction of forfeited property.

- 562.44 Donation of forfeited beverages or raw materials to state institutions; sale of forfeited beverages.
- 562.45 Penalties for violating Beverage Law; local ordinances; prohibiting regulation of certain activities or business transactions; requiring nondiscriminatory treatment; providing exceptions.
- 562.451 Moonshine whiskey; ownership, possession, or control prohibited; penalties; rule of evidence.
- 562.452 Curb service of intoxicating liquor prohibited.
- 562.453 Curb drinking of intoxicating liquor prohibited.
- 562.454 Vendors to be closed in time of riot.
- 562.455 Adulterating liquor; penalty.
- 562.46 Legal remedies not impaired.
- 562.47 Rules of evidence; Beverage Law.
- 562.48 Minors patronizing, visiting, or loitering in a dance hall.
- 562.50 Habitual drunkards; furnishing intoxicants to, after notice.
- 562.51 Retail alcoholic beverage establishments; rights as private enterprise.
- 562.61 Sale, offer for sale, purchase, or use of alcohol vaporizing devices prohibited.

GEORGIA STATE STATUTES  
 TITLE 3 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES  
 CHAPTER 3 – REGULATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES GENERALLY  
 ARTICLE 2 – PROHIBITED ACTS  
 O.C.G.A. 3-3-23 (2010)

- 3-3-23. Furnishing to, purchase of, or possession by persons under 21 years of age of alcoholic beverages; use of false identification; proper identification; dispensing, serving, selling, or handling by persons under 21 years of age in the course of employment; seller's actions upon receiving false identification
- (a) Except as otherwise authorized by law:
- (1) No person knowingly, directly or through another person, shall furnish, cause to be furnished, or permit any person in such person's employ to furnish any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age;
  - (2) No person under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage;
  - (3) No person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent such person's age in any manner whatever for the purpose of obtaining illegally any alcoholic beverage;
  - (4) No person knowingly or intentionally shall act as an agent to purchase or acquire any alcoholic beverage for or on behalf of a person under 21 years of age; or
  - (5) No person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent his or her identity or use any false identification for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any alcoholic beverage.
- (b) The prohibitions contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to the sale, purchase, or possession of alcoholic beverages for consumption:
- (1) For medical purposes pursuant to a prescription of a physician duly authorized to practice medicine in this state; or
  - (2) At a religious ceremony.
- (c) The prohibitions contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to the possession of alcoholic beverages for consumption by a person under 21 years of age when the parent or guardian of the person under 21 years of age gives the alcoholic beverage to the person and when possession is in the home of the parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is present.

- (d) The prohibition contained in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to sale of alcoholic beverages by a person when such person has been furnished with proper identification showing that the person to whom the alcoholic beverage is sold is 21 years of age or older. For purposes of this subsection, the term "proper identification" means any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person's photograph, or both, and giving such person's date of birth and includes, without being limited to, a passport, military identification card, driver's license, or an identification card authorized under Code Sections 40-5-100 through 40-5-104. "Proper identification" shall not include a birth certificate and shall not include any traffic citation and complaint form.
- (e) If such conduct is not otherwise prohibited pursuant to Code Section 3-3-24, nothing contained in this Code section shall be construed to prohibit any person under 21 years of age from:
- (1) Dispensing, serving, selling, or handling alcoholic beverages as a part of employment in any licensed establishment;
  - (2) Being employed in any establishment in which alcoholic beverages are distilled or manufactured; or
  - (3) Taking orders for and having possession of alcoholic beverages as a part of employment in a licensed establishment.
- (f) Testimony by any person under 21 years of age, when given in an administrative or judicial proceeding against another person for violation of any provision of this Code section, shall not be used in any administrative or judicial proceedings brought against such testifying person under 21 years of age.
- (g) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to modify, amend, or supersede Chapter 11 of Title 15.
- (h) In any case where a reasonable or prudent person could reasonably be in doubt as to whether or not the person to whom an alcoholic beverage is to be sold or otherwise furnished is actually 21 years of age or older, it shall be the duty of the person selling or otherwise furnishing such alcoholic beverage to request to see and to be furnished with proper identification as provided for in subsection (d) of this Code section in order to verify the age of such person; and the failure to make such request and verification in any case where the person to whom the alcoholic beverage is sold or otherwise furnished is less than 21 years of age may be considered by the trier of fact in determining whether the person selling or otherwise furnishing such alcoholic beverage did so knowingly.
- (i) Any retailer or retail consumption dealer, or any person acting on behalf of such retailer or retail consumption dealer, who upon requesting proper identification from a person attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages from such retailer or retail consumption dealer pursuant to subsection (h) of this Code section is tendered a driver's license which indicates that such driver's license is falsified, is not the driver's license of the person presenting it, or that such person is under the age of 21 years, the person to whom said license is tendered shall be authorized to either write down the name, address, and license number or to seize and retain such driver's license and in either event shall immediately thereafter summon a law enforcement officer who shall be authorized to seize the license either at the scene or at such time as the license can be located. The procedures and rules connected with the retention of such license by the officer shall be the same as those provided for the acceptance of a driver's license as bail on arrest for traffic offenses pursuant to Code Section 17-6-11.



## DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING RESOURCES

### Florida

In Florida, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) Program, within the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), is the single state authority on substance abuse and mental health as designated by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Florida Department of Health partners with DCF in seeking to prevent and reduce substance abuse and its negative effects on health. Providing this website ([www.floridahealth.gov](http://www.floridahealth.gov)) is one of many ways we hope to educate the public and health care providers.

#### TREATMENT AND REFERRAL SERVICES

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Service provides free and confidential information in English and Spanish for individuals and family members facing substance abuse and mental health issues. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SAMHSA's Toll-Free Treatment Referral Helpline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)  
Online Treatment Facility Locator located on [www.floridahealth.gov](http://www.floridahealth.gov).

### Georgia

#### RESOURCES FOR ADDICTION & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Fulton County Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities provides comprehensive services for youth and adults living with addiction and/or substance abuse disorders. Their web page provides a list of both local and national resources. You can enroll in an addiction & substance abuse treatment at the Fulton County Department of Behavioral Health & Developmental Disabilities through the following:

**ADULT ADDICTION & SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT:** Services are provided at the Center for Health & Rehabilitation, 265 Boulevard, NE Atlanta GA 30312. The main telephone number is (404) 613-3789, and is available Monday thru Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

You also can call our Behavioral Health Access & Information Line at (404) 613-3675 Monday thru Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM. After hours, please call the Georgia Access & Crisis Line at 1-800-715-4225.

**CHILD & ADOLESCENT ADDICTION & SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT:** Services for children and adolescents are provided by the Fulton County Clubhouse for Youth, which is part of our Oak Hill Child, Adolescent & Family Center. For more information, please call (404) 612-4111, or visit our child & adolescent services website at [www.oakhillkids.org](http://www.oakhillkids.org).

LOCAL RESOURCES: Alcoholics Anonymous - Atlanta, Georgia. [www.atlantaaa.org](http://www.atlantaaa.org)

NATIONAL RESOURCES: Alcoholics Anonymous - [www.aa.org](http://www.aa.org)

US Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - [www.samhsa.org](http://www.samhsa.org)