

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Drug Policy

California Career Institute has a policy of maintaining a drug and alcohol free learning environment. All employees and students are hereby notified that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of illicit drugs and alcohol is prohibited on campus and while school in session. The employees and students must notify the school of any drug and/or alcohol related conviction no later than five days after such conviction. Any felony conviction may disqualify a student from entering or continuing the educational program.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and The Drug-Free School and Communities Act of 1989 as amended, required all Higher Learning Institutions to certify to the U. S Department of Education by October 1, 1990, that they adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

Substance abuse is a widespread problem that not only seriously affects an individual's work performance, but may also pose potential health, safety and security risks to self and others. Our policy is designed to provide a drug-free, healthy, safe and secure learning/work environment.

Non-Compliance will result in the following action being taken by the school:

- Termination of enrollment and/or employment.

Student use of illicit drugs, illegal use of controlled substances (as defined by law) or alcohol is a matter of concern to this educational institution.

As an educational institution, CCI endeavors to protect and assist students by providing reliable information about the hazards of illegal drugs and alcohol.

Health risks include, but are not limited to, adverse modification of one or more body systems, such as the nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular, endocrine, and central nervous systems; toxic, allergic, or other serious reaction; unfavorable mood alteration, and addiction.

Physiological and psychological dependency, which manifests itself in a preoccupation with acquiring and using one or more drugs, may cause severe emotional and physical injury.

Liquor Law Violation Policy

The violation of state or local laws, or ordinance prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchases, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the

influence, fall under this policy.

Observance of the law is the responsibility of each student. Failure to obey the law may subject the student to prosecution by law enforcement authorities, both civil and criminal. It may also subject a student to judicial action on campus including but not limited to expulsion from campus. Being under the influence of alcohol shall not excuse any student from the legal and disciplinary consequences of offenses, disorderly, or unlawful conduct.

Students who violate the alcohol policy are subject to the following sanctions:

1. First offense: Requires the student participation in a professional alcohol education activity, notification of parents for students under 21 years of age and/or mandatory participation in the "Minor in Possession" course, which has a fee. Appropriate restrictions and restitution will be assessed if applicable.
2. second offense: action may include suspension for a minimum of one semester or expulsion; notification of parents for students under 21 years of age.

Alcohol Uses and Effects

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, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increases incidents of a variety of aggressive acts, including spousal and child abuse. 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 health issues. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol may lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal syndrome, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In

addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Counseling, Rehabilitation and Assistance Program

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