



Drugs and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Plan (DAAPP)

SCTC Drug and Alcohol Policy

Southern Crescent Technical College prohibits the possession or use of illegal drugs and alcohol on or around its property at any time, except for those areas licensed under the laws of the state of Georgia. Areas where the use is prohibited include student campus activities, classrooms, school parking lots, roadways, leisure activity areas, and all offices or work areas considered SCTC property.

<https://www.sctech.edu/currentstudents/student-services/health-and-wellness/>

The possession or the attempted or actual sale, furnishing or use of alcohol, or any illegal, dangerous, or controlled drugs on campus premises or at any College sponsored event is prohibited. This does not include use or possession of drugs prescribed by a person legally authorized to do so. Specific penalties for the possession, use or sale of illegal drugs or alcohol are contained in detail under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act section. All of the following information can be accessed through the Campus Security page of the SCTC Website.

Drugs, Alcohol and Other Substances

Substances referred to under this policy include all illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages, and misused legal drugs (both prescription and over the counter).

- Alcohol: Although alcohol is legal, it is a potentially lethal drug and can be addictive.
- Marijuana: Marijuana is a dangerous and illegal drug. It damages the lungs in the same way as cigarette smoke, causes chest pain because of increased heart rate, reduces short-term memory, and affects the reproductive system of males and females. Its chronic use is associated with "a motivational syndrome,"—loss of motivation and interest in school, work, and friends. Marijuana also interferes with coordination, reactions, and judgment. Marijuana is psychologically addictive.
- Stimulants: The amphetamines (bennies, dexies, speed), methamphetamines (ice, crystal), and cocaine (coke, blow, flake, snow, crack, rock) fall into this class of drug. These drugs are not harmless. They raise blood pressure and respirations. Sudden death due to cardiac arrhythmias or stroke can occur at any time, even with the first use. Users of stimulants build up tolerance so that more and more of the drug is

needed to get the same effect. These drugs can be psychologically and physically addictive.

- **Narcotics:** This class of drugs includes opium, morphine, codeine, and heroin. These drugs are addictive. They are used medically to alleviate pain; but even in this case, must be used cautiously because of the tendency to produce addiction.
- **Sedatives:** Barbiturates like Phenobarbital are the main drugs in the sedative class. As with virtually all classes of drugs, these have definite medical value. They are, however, physically addictive. Sudden withdrawal from Phenobarbital can cause severe problems including convulsions, just as sudden withdrawal from alcohol can produce delirium tremens (DT's) and convulsions in an alcoholic.
- **Psychedelic Drugs:** The major psychedelics are Mescaline, Psilocybin, and LSD. These drugs increase pulse, heart rate, blood pressure, and temperature. They also cause chills, nausea, irregular breathing, confusion, and hallucinations. Frequent users can have flashbacks without taking additional drugs. There is also evidence that LSD can cause permanent genetic damage. Psychedelic drugs are very unpredictable. One "trip" may be good and another may be disastrous. There is a great danger of bodily injury to self and others.

Students must comply with all state and federal laws regulating alcohol as well as TCSG Policy II.C.6, Alcohol on Campus. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or sold at any student-sponsored function. Students being in a state of intoxication on technical college premises or at technical college sponsored or supervised functions (including off-campus functions), internships, externships, practicum, clinical sites, co-operative or academic sponsored programs or activities or in a technical college owned vehicle is prohibited.

The technical college prohibits possession, use, sale, or distribution of any controlled substance, illegal drugs, or drug paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law. Any influence which may be attributed to the use of drugs shall not in any way limit the responsibility of the individual for the conduct or consequences of his/her actions.

Alcohol, Drugs and Narcotics

The use, possession, or distribution of alcohol, narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, hallucinogens, and any other dangerous or controlled drugs, not prescribed by a physician, is prohibited on College property or at College sponsored events.

Title 20-1 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated states that any student of a public educational institution who is convicted, under the laws of the state, the United States, or any other state, of any felony offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug shall, as of the date of conviction, be suspended from the public educational institution in which such person is enrolled.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Abuse of Alcohol

The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol can, and in many instances can lead to serious health problems, chemical dependency, deterioration of the quality of life, and, if untreated, early death.

Cocaine provides a short-lived "high" followed by depression, paranoia, anxiety, guilt, anger and fear. It can cause rapid physical and psychological addiction. In some instances, cocaine may cause a heart attack or sudden death, even on the first use. The dangers of this highly addictive drug and its close derivative, "crack", are evidenced daily through the news media. Overdose of cocaine (or other stimulants) can cause agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions and possible death.

Marijuana, like cocaine, provides a short-term high, and like cocaine, is addictive. While the "high" may last only a short time, traces remain in the body for a month or more, inhibiting short-term memory, reducing reaction time and impairing visual tracking. It may also cause an inability to abstract and understand concepts. In some instances, it can depress the immune system, increase the risk of heart attack, contribute to lung diseases, and infertility. Marijuana and other cannabis can cause euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite and disoriented behavior. Overdose can cause fatigue, paranoia and possible death.

Depressants such as barbiturates, chloral hydrate, benzodiazepines, etc., can cause slurred speech, disorientation and drunken behavior without the odor of alcohol. Overdose can cause shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death.

Hallucinogens such as LSD, Mescaline and Peyote, amphetamine variants, etc., can cause illusions and hallucinations, and poor perception of time and distance. Overdose can cause longer, more intense illusionary hallucinatory episodes, psychosis and possible death.

Narcotics such as opium, heroin, morphine, and codeine can cause euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils and nausea. Overdose of narcotics can cause slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possible death. Prescription drugs, used improperly, can cause tiredness, or hyperactivity, impaired reflexes, brain damage, and, in some instances, addiction or death.

Alcohol, used abusively, will impair judgment, result in anxiety, feelings of guilt, depression and isolation. Prolonged use may cause liver and heart disease, cancer, and psychological problems and dependency in the form of alcoholism. Alcohol used by pregnant women is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation in children.

Alcohol consumption, particularly heavier drinking, is an important risk factor for many health problems and, thus, is a major contributor to the global burden of disease. In fact, alcohol is a necessary underlying cause for more than 30 conditions and a contributing factor to many more.

The most common disease categories are entirely or partly caused by alcohol consumption include infectious diseases, cancer, diabetes, neuropsychiatric diseases (including alcohol use disorders), cardiovascular disease, liver and pancreas disease, and unintentional and intentional injury. Knowledge of these disease risks has helped in the development of low-risk drinking guidelines.

In addition to the risk of these diseases, alcohol consumption can affect the health of others and cause social harm to the drinker and others, adding to the overall cost associated with alcohol consumption. These findings underscore the need to develop effective prevention efforts to reduce the pain and suffering, and the associated costs, resulting from excessive alcohol use. (www.niaaa.nih.gov)

NOTE: Drinking alcohol is so much a part of American culture that we take it for granted. We drink at home, at parties, in bars, in restaurants, and at football games. We drink to relax, to break the ice, to celebrate, to show off, and to forget. We often forget that we have a choice - to drink or not to drink. The choice is ours alone, and we alone are responsible for the decision. There are 50 million adults who have chosen not to drink.

Alcohol is potent—it affects the brain powerfully and quickly. Alcohol can kill. It is a major factor in motor vehicle accidents, drownings and violent crimes. Alcohol consumption can destroy, ruins careers, breaks up families, and can lead to personal tragedy.

Long-term excessive abuse of alcohol increases the risks of heart disease, liver disease, cancer, brain damage, mental disorders, loss of sexual functions and blood disorders. Alcohol abuse during pregnancy can cause birth defects and other fetal abnormalities.

A small minority of us are problem drinkers. Check the list below to see if you fall into this category.

- Family, social, job or financial difficulties due to drinking.
- Loss of ability to control drinking.
- "Blackouts" or forgetting what happened while drinking.
- Distressing reactions if drinking is stopped.
- A need to drink increasingly more to get the desired effect.
- Changes in behavior or personality when drinking.
- Getting drunk frequently—more than four times a year.
- Injuring oneself or someone else while intoxicated.
- Breaking the law while intoxicated.
- Starting the day with a drink.

If you know anyone who is not a responsible drinker, or who seems to have a drinking problem, do not be afraid to talk to him/her about it. Show some concern and offer some support while avoiding preaching or criticizing. Discuss the issue when neither of you is drinking. Be prepared

to offer alternatives as to what kinds of professional help are available. Wellness Counselors can help by referring individuals with drinking problems to the appropriate agency or support group.

Please read the vital information below from SCTC Financial Aid Office and visit the SCTC website link below for information about the Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program at <http://www.sctech.edu/currentstudents/wpcontent/uploads/sites/5/2014/06/DrugsandAlcohol.pdf>

FINANCIAL AID PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF DRUG LAWS

The Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) (P.L. 89–329) [as amended through Public Law 113–67, enacted December 26, 2013] states the school must provide to each 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. The school must also provide a timely notice to each student who has lost eligibility for any grant, loan, or work-study assistance as a result of the penalties under 484(r)(1) of the HEA. It must be 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 (20 U.S.C. 1091(r)(2))

Students who are currently enrolled and re completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) will be asked: “Have you been convicted for the possession or sale of illegal drugs for an offense that occurred while you were receiving federal student aid? Students who answer “Yes” will be asked an additional series of questions, to determine if the conviction affects their eligibility for federal student aid. 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 to determine if there is aid for which they are still eligible. Students who leave the question blank cannot receive federal aid until they respond by making a correction to their FAFSA.

SUSPENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENSES

A federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for federal student aid. A student who has been convicted of possession or sale of illegal drugs loses eligibility to receive federal student aid or a period specified by law. The period of ineligibility depends on whether the conviction was for possession or sale of (including conspiring to sell) illegal drugs:

If convicted of an offense involving:

The possession of a controlled substance: Ineligibility period is:

First offense	1 year
Second offense	2 years
Third offense	Indefinite

The sale of a controlled substance:

Ineligibility period is:

First offense	2 years
Second offense	Indefinite

Convictions only count if they were for an offense that occurred during the period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV aid (federal aid), they do not count if the offense was not during such a period. In addition, a conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record does not count, nor does one received when the student was a juvenile, unless the student was tried as an adult.

How to Regain Eligibility

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when the student successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program. Further drug convictions will make the student ineligible again. A student whose federal id eligibility has been suspended indefinitely may regain eligibility only by successfully completing a drug rehabilitation program. A student who is under a one- or two- year penalty may regain eligibility before the expiration of the period of ineligibility by successfully completing a drug rehabilitation program. If the student

successfully completes an approved drug rehabilitation program, eligibility is regained on the date the student successfully completes the program. It is the student's responsibility to certify to the school that he/she has successfully completed the rehabilitation program.

To qualify eligibility, the drug rehabilitation program must include at least two unannounced drug tests, and:

- Have received or be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly under the Federal, State, or local government program; or
- Be administered or recognized by Federal, State, or local government agency or court; or
- Have received or be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state licensed insurance company; or
- Be administered or recognized by Federally or state licensed hospital, health clinic or medical doctor

For additional information concerning eligibility for federal student aid, contact the Financial Aid Office at 770-228-7368 or finaid@sctech.edu

Southern Crescent Technical College Crime Statistics

Student Right to Know

Southern Crescent Technical College is required to disclose, on an annual basis, data on crimes committed on campus and campus safety policies and procedures, and is committed to providing students with a safe and secure environment in which to learn.

Southern Crescent Technical College will produce and make readily available to current and prospective students the graduation rates of full-time certificate, degree, or diploma students annually, as well as, the most recent crime report.

Southern Crescent Technical College is required to report statistics on the following crimes and offenses annually in compliance with Section 485 (a) and (f) of the Higher Education Act, also known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, 20 U.S.C. 1092 (a) and (f). Southern Crescent Technical College's Security Department maintains records of all incidents that occur on campus including those which are not required to be reported under the Campus Security Act. Furthermore, Southern Crescent Technical College must provide the following geographic breakdown of the crime statistics in the annual report:

- On-campus;

- In a non-campus building or on non-campus property;
- On non-campus public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, or parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Students may contact campus police/security or Student Affairs to view the updated log of Campus Crime Incidences. The College must provide this information within two (2) working days of the request. The data collected for the previous calendar year can be located on the Campus Security page of the SCTC Website by the following steps:

1. Website: <http://ope.ed.gov/security>
2. Click on Get data for one institution/campus
3. When the Step 1 - Institution/Campus Search criteria form appears, scroll down to: Name of Institution; type in Southern Crescent Technical College, then click Search.
4. At Step 2 - Select Campus, choose Main Campus.
5. After clicking on Main Campus, a cover sheet about the institution will display. If you scroll down the page you can click on any of the following located on the gray bar: a. Criminal Offenses b. Hate Offenses c. Arrest and Disciplinary Actions

Students can also access Campus Crime Incidents by visiting the following link on the SCTC website to access the Annual Safety and Security Report

<https://www.sctech.edu/police/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2017/09/2017-CLERY-Anual-Security-Report-Final.pdf>

Alcohol and Drugs Violations at SCTC Locations

FY2016

	Griffin Campus	Flint River Campus	Henry County Center	Butts County Center	Fayette County	Jasper County
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY2017

	Griffin Campus	Flint River Campus	Henry County Center	Butts County Center	Fayette County	Jasper County
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0

Employee Alcohol and Drug Violations Incidents

Year	Incidents in Work Place	Outcomes
2016	0	
2017	1	Termination

Campus/Center	Phone Number
Campus Police Dispatch	770-467-4491
Griffin Campus	770-883-6032
Flint River Campus	678-603-5979
Butts County Center	678-603-6918
Fayette Center of Innovation	678-603-9942
Henry County Center	678-603-5609
Jasper County Center	678-603-5948

Intervention/Prevention

Information on preventing drug and alcohol abuse:

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, the responsibility to patients and their families regarding the prevention of substance abuse and the diagnosis and management of problems related to substance abuse has increased. The use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs is one of the biggest problems facing people today. There are no guarantees that someone you love will not choose to use drugs, but you can influence that decision by:

- ✓ Not using drugs yourself
- ✓ Providing guidance and clear rules about not using drugs
- ✓ Spending time with your loved one sharing the good and the bad times

Use the following tips to help guide thoughts and behaviors about drugs:

1. Talk honestly. Don't wait to have "the drug talk" with someone. Make discussions about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs part of your daily conversation. Know the facts about how drugs can harm. Clear up any wrong information, such as "everybody drinks" or "marijuana won't hurt you." Be clear about personal rules for and legal implications of the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

2. Really listen. Encourage questions and concerns about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Do not do all the talking or give long lectures.
3. Help develop self-confidence. Look for all the good things in yourself or someone you care about-- and then tell them (or yourself) how proud you are. If you need to correct, criticize the action, not the person. Praise efforts as well as successes.
4. Help develop strong values. Talk about your personal values.
5. Be a good example. Your own habits and thoughts about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs make an impression. Your actions speak louder than words.
6. Help deal with peer pressure and acceptance. Discuss the importance of being an individual and the meaning of real friendships. You do not have to do something wrong just to feel accepted. Remind yourself that a real friend will not care if he does not use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.
7. Encourage healthy, creative activities. Look for ways to get involved in athletics, hobbies, school clubs, and other activities that reduce boredom and excess free time. Develop positive friendships and interests. Look for activities that you can do together.
10. Know what to do if someone you love has a drug problem. Realize that no one is immune to drugs. Learn the signs of drug use. Take seriously any concerns you hear from friends, family, or other students about possible drug use. Trust your instincts. If you truly feel that something is wrong, it probably is. If there is a problem, seek professional help.

For additional information, please click on the following links

<https://www.sctech.edu/currentstudents/student-services/health-and-wellness/>

<http://www.onlinecolleges.net/for-students/student-health-wellness-guide/>

<https://www.sctech.edu/police/behavior-intervention-team/>

Please be on the lookout for more tips and notifications from the Student Affairs Office and do not hesitate to call Student Support Services if you are in need of additional information.

Southern Crescent Technical College has several options available for students and staff members who maybe in need of alcohol and other drug abuse services. Local community health organizations are available to provide counseling for students and staff members. In addition, SCTC has an Employee Assistance Program for all employees and a Tiger Assistance Program for students, as well with a 24/7 helpline that can be utilized as employees and students desire.

ESPYR –Employee Assistance Program

To take advantage of the EAP, contact Espyr by calling 855-584-3588, or you may securely request services from the website. www.wspyr.com; The EAP program is free and confidential, with your right to privacy protected within the bounds of the law. The EAP will not disclose to us who uses the program, so we will not be aware you are using the services unless you choose to inform us.

The EAP offers many services to employees including:

- 24/7 access to services
- A large variety of on-line resources and programs
- No-cost counseling and referral services
- Work/Life services including no-cost consultations with attorneys, financial professionals, child and eldercare services specialists and others

EAP staff and counselors include psychologists, clinical social workers, marriage and family counselors, alcohol and drug counselors, attorneys, financial advisors and other professionals. EAP counselors are licensed mental health professionals. All have a master's degree or doctorate in their field of expertise.

<https://www.sctech.edu/employees/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2014/11/Employee-Handbook-SCTC.pdf>

ESPYR – Tiger Assistance Program

The Tiger's Assistance Program (TAP) offers extensive online resources to help students with the most common issues and concerns. A student can easily get expert advice on a wide range of topics, gather information and resources, take self-screenings or just learn more about the TAP's offerings. Contact information for TAP is 1866-734-5890 or www.wspyr.com

There is no charge for students to use the services offered by the TAP. If you are referred to additional services or providers, however, you will be responsible for those costs. In those cases, we will help you find resources that meet your financial capabilities or are covered by your insurance.

To access, go to www.espyr.com and sign in. To request your password, send an email to password@espyr.com.

Alcohol EDU and Haven

Southern Crescent Technical College has collaborated with EverFi, whose mission is to help students address critical life skills such as alcohol abuse prevention and sexual assault prevention in high schools and higher education institutions across the country. Each year over 1/2 million students complete these courses. As part of our comprehensive prevention efforts for new students, SCTC expects students to complete AlcoholEdu and Haven or Haven Plus (for adult learners aged 25 or older) during enrollment. These online courses will empower students to make well-informed decisions about issues that affect your college years and beyond. These online courses are thoughtful, educated, and educating programs for adults committed to thinking about their life choices. More information about AlcoholEdu and Haven can be found at www.everfi.com. Access to AlcoholEdu and Haven online courses is available at: <http://www.everfi.com/register>. Registration code for: AlcoholEdu and Haven - 869cbd02 AlcoholEdu and Haven Plus - 78a339d0

Other Resources

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information is a website provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. There are links for different age groups, publications, news, and other resources. Look here for information on issues ranging from date rape drugs to binge drinking to HIV/AIDS prevention.

Crime Prevention - Information on a variety of campus crime prevention topics.

[Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, Univ. of Washington, Seattle](#) - Get the science behind alcohol and drug abuse. Get the facts not the rumors.

[American College Health Association](#) - An organization of college and university health professionals. This is a site that has training and program information that everyone can use.

[FACE Truth and Clarity on Alcohol](#) - A nationally recognized Alcohol Advocacy, Media Advocacy, and Training Group. FACE works in the Alcohol Education arena promoting Alcohol Awareness and Responsible Alcohol Practices.

[Facts on Tap Alcohol and Your College Experience](#) - Tips for avoiding abuse of alcohol while at college

[ForReal.org Marijuana Education for Teens](#) - Straight forward advice on drug use for teens and young adults.

[Go Ask Alice! Alcohol, Nicotine, and Other Drugs](#) - Information site from Columbia University on the effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug addictions.

[HadEnough.org](#) - Site that gives information on the dangers of binge drinking and alcohol abuse among college students.

Local Resources

Alcoholics Anonymous 478-745-2588

Alcohol & Drug Treatment Center of First Step Recovery 800-510-8401

A New Tomorrow (Recovery Home for Men, Griffin only) 404-663-0601

Drugs Don't Work Program 770-228-8200

McIntosh Trail Behavioral Health Center 770-358-5252

National Substance Abuse Line 800-662-4357