



**Associated Barber College
of San Diego**

**Drug and Alcohol
Policies and Procedures**

2021-2022

Introduction

Associated Barber College of San Diego, Inc. (“ABCSD”, “College”) is dedicated to developing and creating a community that is free from the illegal use of alcoholic beverages and drugs. The success and development of all students is priority at ABCSD. ABCSD is dedicated to creating an environment that is safe and stimulating to the growth potential of every student.

Educational Objectives

ABCSD’s primary objective is to provide each enrolled student with a high-quality barber educational program in an environment that is conducive to attaining barber shop skills by adopting a straightforward, pragmatic methodology. It is ABCSD’s goal that each student is able to become successful employable barbers in the State of California by being able to provide quality barbering services to the consumer.

University Mission

ABCSD’s purpose is to educate men and women in the field of barbering. ABCSD’s mission is to instruct students in the barbering field with hands-on techniques and classroom theory so that graduates will be prepared to pass the California State Barber exam for an entry level position of employment in the barber industry.

Statement

ABCSD will impose some or all sanctions to any student or employee who violates the standard of conduct (consistent with local, state, and federal law). One of the sanctions could be up to and including expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution.

Drug Free School Prevention Program Purpose

ABCSD is dedicated to providing a safe, healthy environment for students, employees, and visitors. This includes ensuring the college is a drug and alcohol-free zone. Students are encouraged to read and understand information about the College’s drug and alcohol abuse prevention program (DAAPP) and its compliance with Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) and the Drug-free Schools and Communities Act. ABCSD students are also prohibited from the illegal use of drugs or alcohol whether on or off campus. The legal age for the consumption of alcohol is 21 years of age. Any underage student consuming alcohol is violating standards for student conduct. Additionally, excessive alcohol use can lead to additional violations, such as driving while intoxicated or public intoxication.

The Drug Free School and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989 requires institutions of higher education to certify it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs both by students and employees on its premises and as part of any of its activities. ABCSD annually distributes the following to all students and employees:

- A written statement about its standards of conduct that prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A written description of the legal sanctions imposed under the school, local, state, and federal laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A written description of the health risk associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A written description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A statement that the institution of higher education will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of standards of conduct.

Procedures for Assessing the Quantitative and Qualitative Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program

ABCSD will conduct an annual review of its program with the following objectives to determine effectiveness and the consistency of sanction enforcement, in order to identify and implement any necessary changes by determining the quantitative and qualitative. In order to assess the effectiveness of the drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs:

- The quantitative will evaluate the consistency of sanctions imposed for violations of its disciplinary standards and codes of conduct related to drugs and alcohol;
- The Qualitative data will evaluate last year's numbers of drug and alcohol sanctions to review its process and conclude if any need to be modified and/or adjusted for effectiveness. Feedback from a committee or a small group of students and/or staff may also be used;
- Identify areas requiring improvement or modification; and
- Produce a report of annual review findings.

Alcohol Possession, Use, Sale and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on the ABCSD campus is governed by the laws of the State of California. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. ABCSD will notify the San Diego Police Department of any students or staff violating alcohol/substance policies or laws. ABCSD does not have a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement for off campus situations.

Program Oversight and Review

In accordance with federal law, ABCSD notifies students and faculty annually about its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program and related policies, as well as reviews the program on a yearly basis. The Office of Financial Aid will be responsible for updating reports, posting reports on the ABCSD website, and assure that the handbook, employee manual, and student manual are updated.

The Compliance Committee is comprised of the following members:

- Joseph Roccoforte – Owner/School Director
- Michelle Roccoforte – Associate Director
- Tonya Parker-Jones – Financial Aid Director
- Martha Sanchez – Financial Aid Administrator

Who to Report Alcohol and Drug use in or around the campus

ABCSD has identified staff and faculty by wearing a blue or red smock. However, these individuals are not trained in security and are not able to make arrests. Their role is to identify potential threats to the students, faculty, and staff, and to take the appropriate safety measures to minimize or eliminate any existing or potential threats. They are primary points of contact for any individual wanting to report criminal activity on or around the campus. If there is a situation that is determined to warrant law enforcement intervention, the San Diego Police Department will be contacted. The San Diego Police Department patrols the area on a frequent basis and alerts ABCSD of any suspicious activity. ABCSD has an "open-door" policy with law enforcement agencies; however, ABCSD does not have a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the local law enforcement.

Illegal Drugs and federal and State Drug Laws

The ABCSD campus has been designated “Drug Free”. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the San Diego Police Department. Violators are subject to ABCSD disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

Drug-Free Policy

ABCSD believes that the illegal use of drugs and alcohol presents a serious health and safety hazard and interferes with educational and occupational success. Students, faculty and staff may not consume alcoholic beverages on school property, during classes, or in connection with activities officially sponsored by the school. ABCSD supports all federal, state, and local ordinances pertaining to alcohol and drugs and will fully cooperate with law enforcement authorities to protect the students, staff and faculty of the institution from the illegal possession, purchase, sale, and manufacture of controlled substances and alcohol. The institution will refer offenders to the proper civil authorities. Regardless of whether the legal action is pursued by the school or outside agencies, disciplinary action will be taken by the institution for violations of the law. All students, faculty and staff should be familiar with the Drug Free Campus Policy and abide by it. In addition, all college faculty, staff, and student employees must be in compliance with the ABCSD Drug Free Workplace Policy. Behavior that disrupts the educational environment, causes public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creates a risk to people and/or property even though motivated by alcohol is a violation of law and institution policy.

Standards of Conduct

The following are the Standards of Conduct which are enforced strictly by ABCSD:

- Use, possession, sale, distribution and/or production of narcotics or other controlled substances (including marijuana), or acting as an accessory, liaison, or facilitator for any of the above, except as expressly permitted by law. The possession or use of marijuana, even with a medical recommendation or medical license, is prohibited on college property in compliance with the Federal law. Any drugs and/or paraphernalia found to be in a student’s possession or assigned area will be considered to be in the possession of the student whether or not the student is the individual who purchased or furnished the drugs, paraphernalia, or handmade drug use device. Confiscated paraphernalia will not be returned to students at any time.
- Illegal or improper use of prescription or over-the-counter medicines. All prescription medicines must be kept in their original bottle and must have the prescription from the doctor noted on the bottle. Prescription medicines found without their prescription attached will be confiscated until such time that the prescription can be produced. All prescription medications must be prescribed to the person in possession of the medication.
- Possession of drug paraphernalia, including but not limited to: water pipes, scales, needles, clips, rolling papers, bongs etc., or any device that may be associated with drug use, regardless of whether it is purchased or handmade, even if used as props for filming.
- Use of a legal substance in an improper manner (e.g., ingesting a cleaning chemical, inhaling other chemical substances for the purpose of intoxication)
- Providing drugs with the intent of taking advantage of another
- The possession or use of drugs or alcohol is strictly forbidden on College premises or during any activities conducted off-campus. Faculty and student peers have an obligation to act on concerns

regarding alcohol or drug abuse or dependency when encountered by a student. Students who need counseling assistance for drug or alcohol dependency should contact one of the designated staff, all referrals will be kept confidential. Information on drug abuse prevention is available at the College for all students and employees.

College Disciplinary Penalties

Students who violate these Standards of Conduct will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion, in accordance with college policy, Student Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Process. In addition to violating institution policy, unlawful possession of alcohol and drugs may violate federal and state laws. Students and employees entering institution property under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be referred to treatment and/or reported to local authorities. All other persons will be reported to local authorities immediately. The following summary provides information on some of the potential legal penalties for drug and alcohol violations.

Legal Penalties under Federal Law

Using illicit drugs is illegal under both the state and federal statutes. Use of alcohol by persons under 21 years of age is illegal under state law. Penalties for convicting under state and federal law include incarceration and fines. Property used in connections with illegal drug may be confiscated. Federal student loans and grants may be denied to those convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute. Federal law prohibits the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance. The following summarizes selected provisions of federal laws which provide criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of drugs.

See https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30 for updated information.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances

21 U.S.C. 844(A) Simple Possession: 1st Conviction: up to one year imprisonment, or fined at least \$1,000, or both. After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years; or fined at least \$2,500; or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years; or fined at least \$5,000; or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory, at least 5 years, in prison, not to exceed 20 years; or fined at least \$1,000; or both, if: 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams; 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of flunitrazepam: Imprisonment for not more than 3 years; fines as provided in other 844(a) convictions; and upon conviction, a person who violates this subsection shall be fined the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense.

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) Criminal Forfeiture: Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance which are used, or are intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of a controlled substance or the raw materials, products, or equipment used to manufacture the controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844a Civil Penalty for Possession of Small Amount of Certain Controlled Substances: Any individual who knowingly possesses a controlled substance that is not

personal use amount shall be liable for a fine up to \$10,000.

21 U.S.C. 862 Denial of Benefits: Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses for possession of controlled substances. Increased penalties apply if convicted for drug trafficking.

Note: These are only federal penalties and sanctions. Additional local penalties and sanctions may apply.

Federal Trafficking Penalties: Updated information about federal drug trafficking penalties for most drugs can be found at the following website:

https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30 Information about federal drug trafficking penalties for marijuana, hashish, and hashoil can be found on the same website.

The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$8 million if an individual and \$20 million if other than an individual.

San Diego Court on Drug and Alcohol

A Drug Court is a special court that hears selected felony and misdemeanor cases involving non-violent, drug-using offenders. The San Diego Adult Programs, due to recent funding limitations, are limiting the enrollment to felons only at this time. The program includes frequent random drug testing, judicial supervision, drug treatment counseling, educational and vocational training opportunities, and the use of court-imposed sanctions and incentives. The judge is actively involved in supervising drug court participants, rather than placing defendants in unsupervised probation or diversion programs. Upon successful completion of the criminal drug court program, which is a minimum of 18 months, probation may be terminated, or in rare instances, based on the recommendation of the prosecutor, the drug charge may be dismissed.

How many Drug Courts are there?

Each of the programs in San Diego County was designed using the guidelines of the Federal Office of Drug Court Policy.

San Diego County Drug Courts include:

- North County Division Adult Drug Court;
- Central Division Adult Drug Court;
- East County Division Adult Drug Court;
- South County Division Adult Drug Court; and
- Juvenile Drug Court (both Delinquency and Dependency).

What is the Adult Drug Court's mission?

The mission of the Adult Drug Court Program is twofold:

- To improve lives that have been impacted by drug addiction; and
- To increase public safety by reducing the amount and frequency of drug related crimes.

These goals are accomplished by assisting the participants in leading clean, sober, independent, and productive lives. The tools used to provide this assistance are:

- Mandated treatment,
- Rigorous court supervision,
- Sanctions,
- The dedication of caring and knowledgeable collaborative team members.

How is the Adult Drug Court funded?

San Diego Superior Court Adult Drug Courts operate with Federal and State grant money. In addition, local law enforcement agencies have contributed drug asset forfeiture money and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds. The County, in collaboration with the San Diego Superior Court, has applied for and received funding for Drug Courts including federal funding for a countywide drug court evaluation and state funding through the California Drug Court Partnership Act and Comprehensive Drug Court Implementation Act.

Participants in the Adult Drug Court programs must pay a minimal \$20 fee each week to the provider to aid in the therapeutic aspect as well as to help off-set costs.

Who is involved in the Adult Drug Court?

The Drug Court Team consists of the following representatives:

- Superior Court - Judge and support staff;
- District Attorney;
- Public Defender;
- State and local law enforcement agencies;
- Case Management and Treatment Providers.

Are Violent and/or Serious Offenders Eligible for Drug Court?

San Diego Superior Court Adult Drug Courts exclude offenders charged with violent offenses, sex crimes, manufacturing illegal substances and other serious offenses. Funding under the Crime Bill excludes participation by any offender that has been charged with a violent offense or who has a prior conviction for a violent crime.

How often does Drug Court convene?

Court status hearings with the Drug Court Team are held weekly. Participants appear before the judge weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly, depending on which phase of the program they are in. A report of each participant's progress is prepared and given to the judge prior to the hearing. The

judge is notified of positive and negative urinalysis tests, and attendance at counseling and educational classes. Any special circumstances concerning the participant are included in the progress report. The Court may increase the frequency of drug testing, order increased attendance or participation in a residential program as a requirement to stay in the program and may order jail time as a sanction. Terminating the defendant from Drug Court and sentencing them, is the final sanction.

What is the Treatment Program?

All four Divisions of the Adult Drug Court Programs utilize a single case manager/ treatment provider, who is under contract to San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency. The Drug Court Teams and treatment providers have together designed drug intervention programs intended to provide an early opportunity for treatment and a cost-effective alternative to traditional criminal case processing. The criteria for program participation has been established cooperatively by the Court, the Public Defender's Office, the District Attorney's Office, County HHSA/Alcohol & Drug Services and local law enforcement agencies. Local law enforcement officers participate as Drug Court Liaison Officers to help supervise the program participants in the community.

What does Treatment entail?

Treatment services may include:

- Group therapy;
- Individual therapy;
- Case Management;
- Urinalysis drug testing (quantitative and immediate results); and
- Placement in detox, residential treatment, sober living and mental health programs as deemed appropriate by the Drug Court Teams and availability of resources.

Substance Abuse Assessment Unit (SAAU)

The Substance Abuse Assessment Unit (SAAU) was implemented by the court in an effort to assist the judges in assessing and referring defendants into appropriate programs that will assist them in completing their terms of probation.

The SAAU is staffed by addiction specialists qualified to assess and evaluate levels of addiction and determine appropriate levels of treatment.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Driving Under the Influence cases are referred to the SAAU for evaluation and referral to the appropriate DUI program, MADD Impact Panel and treatment program if necessary.

Drug Court

Drug Court is a special court that hears selected felony and misdemeanor cases involving non-violent, drug-using offenders.

The mission of the Adult Drug Court Program is twofold: to improve lives that have been impacted by drug addiction, and to increase public safety by reducing the amount and

frequency of drug related crimes. These goals are accomplished by assisting the participants in leading clean, sober, independent and productive lives. The tools used to provide this assistance are mandated treatment, rigorous court supervision, sanctions and the dedication of caring and knowledgeable collaborative team members.

California State Applicable Laws

Students and employees should be familiar with California laws governing the consumption of alcohol. The following summarizes some of the state laws relevant to students and employees.

- It is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to possess an alcoholic beverage in any public place or any place open to the public (CA Bus. & Prof. Code §25662). 5
- Any person who furnishes gives or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor (CA Bus. & Prof. Code §25658(a)).
- Any person under the influence of alcohol in a public place and unable to exercise care for one's own safety or that of others is guilty of a misdemeanor (CA Penal Code §647(f)).
- It is illegal for persons to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants or with a blood alcohol level of .08% or higher (CA Veh. Code §23152).
- It is a misdemeanor to ride a bicycle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both (CA Veh. Code §21200.5).
- It is an infraction to possess an open container of an alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle (CA Veh. Code §23223).
- It is an infraction for an owner or driver of a motor vehicle to allow an open container of alcohol in the passenger area (CA Veh. Code §23225).

California penalties for offenses involving controlled substances include Cal. Health & Safety Code §11350 Imprisonment in the county jail or state prison, and fine not to exceed \$70 or probation with fine for felony convictions of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and at least \$2,000 for second or subsequent offenses or community service for unlawful possession of controlled substances. The following is a list of some of the legal sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol (or any other drug):

- First conviction: Imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 96 hours, at least 48 hours which are continuous, nor more than six months and by a fine of not less than \$390 nor more than \$1,000 and except as otherwise provided suspension of privilege to operate motor vehicle (CA Veh. Code §23536).
- Conviction of driving under the influence with or without bodily injury within ten years of certain other felony convictions including vehicular manslaughter and driving under the influence: Imprisonment in state prison or in the county jail for not more than one year and a fine of not less than \$390 nor more than \$1,000 and revocation of privilege to operate a motor vehicle (CA Veh. Code §23550.5).

- Driving under the influence causing bodily injury: Imprisonment in state prison or county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one year and a fine of not less than \$390 nor more than \$1,000 and suspension of privilege to operate a motor vehicle (CA Veh. Code §23554).
- Driving under the influence causing bodily injury or death to more than one victim: Enhancement of one year in state prison for each additional injured victim up to a maximum of three one-year enhancements (CA Veh. Code §23558). 6
- Second conviction of driving under the influence causing bodily injury within ten years or conviction within ten years of separate conviction of other specified offenses involving alcohol or drugs: Imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 120 days nor more than one year and a fine of not less than \$390 nor more than \$5,000 and revocation of privilege to operate a motor vehicle (CA Veh. Code §23560).

Health Risks

Using drugs and alcohol can have substantial and harmful effects on health. These effects often are permanent and can lead to severe physical and psychological impairment, disability, and premature death. As part of the effort to create a drug-free campus, ABCSD believes that all staff and students should be educated about the physical and emotional health hazards that the misuse of drugs and alcohol presents. ABCSD provides the following information. Listed below are some of the health risks associated with using/abusing alcohol and various drugs. For additional information on alcohol and Drug-related health risks please visit www.factsontap.org, www.drugfreeamerica.org, and www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov. (Please note that the dangers associated with substance abuse are not limited to only the conditions listed below.) Health Risks:

Substance	Known Health Risks
Alcohol	Heart and liver damage; brain damage; death from overdose and accidents.
Marijuana / Hashish	Impaired memory perception, interference with psychological maturation, possible damage to lungs and heart, psychological dependence.
Cocaine	Intense psychological dependence, sleeplessness and anxiety, nasal passage damage, lung damage, and death from overdose.
Stimulants	Loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia, convulsions, brain damage, cancers of the lung, throat, mouth, death from overdose.

Medical Consequences of Alcohol Abuse

From the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, there are approximately 79,000 deaths attributable to excessive alcohol use each year in the United States. This makes excessive alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation. Additionally, excessive alcohol use is responsible for 2.3 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) annually, or an average of about 30 years of potential life lost for each death. In the single year of 2005, there were more than 1.6 million hospitalization, and more than 4 million emergency room visits for alcohol related conditions.

The Standard Measure of Alcohol

In the United States, a standard drink is any drink that contains .06 ounces (13.7 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in: 12 ounces of regular, Beer or wine cooler; 8 ounces of malt liquor, 5 ounces of wine, 1.5 ounces of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey). Definitions of Patterns of Drinking Alcohol: Binge drinking, for woman, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion; for men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion; Heavy drinking for women; more than 1 drink per day on average. Heavy drinking for men; more than 2 drinks per day on average.

Excessive drinking includes heavy drinking, binge drinking or both. Most people who binge drink are not alcoholics or alcohol dependent. According to the Dietary guidelines for Americans, if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation, which is defined as no more than 1 drink per day for women and no more than 2 drinks per day for men. However, there are some persons who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are: Pregnant or trying to become pregnant, Taking prescription or over-the-counter medications that may cause harmful reactions when mixed with alcohol, Younger than age 21, Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink, Suffering from a medical condition that may be worsened by alcohol and driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.

Immediate Health Risk

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These immediate effects are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following: Unintentional injuries, including traffic injuries, falls, drowning, burns, and unintentional firearm injuries; Violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment. About 35 percent of victims report that offenders are under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol use is also associated with 2 out of 3 incidents of intimate partner violence. Studies have also shown that alcohol is the leading factor of child maltreatment and neglect cases and is the most frequent substance abuse among these parents, as well as risky sexual behavior, including unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners, and increased risk of sexual assault. These behaviors can result in: Unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, Miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, combination of physical and mental birth defect among children that last throughout life, Alcohol poisoning, High blood pressure levels that suppress the central nervous system that can cause loss of consciousness, Low blood pressure or body temperature, Coma, Respiratory depression and Death.

Long –Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments, and social problems. These include but are not limited to: Neurological problems, including dementia, stroke and neuropathy; cardiovascular problems, including myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, atrial fibrillation and hypertension; psychiatric problems, including depression, anxiety, and suicide; social problems, including unemployment, lost productivity, and family problems and cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast. In general, the risk of cancer increases with increasing amounts of alcohol: Liver diseases, alcoholic hepatitis; cirrhosis, which is among the 15 leading causes of all deaths in the United States, among persons with Hepatitis C virus, worsening of liver function and interference with medications used to treat this condition and other gastrointestinal problems, including pancreatitis and gastritis.

Alcohol Abuse and Pneumonia

Alcohol abuse has long been recognized as a significant risk factor for pneumonia. The sections below examine the epidemiology of alcohol abuse and pneumonia and the potential mechanisms by which alcohol abuse increases the risk for pneumonia.

Epidemiology of Alcohol Abuse and Pneumonia

As of 2001, pneumonia was the sixth most common cause of death in the United States, with over 1 million people requiring hospitalization for pneumonia per year ([Niederman et al. 1998](#)). In an otherwise healthy person, pneumonia usually has a low mortality and often can be treated without hospitalization with oral antibiotics. However, if hospitalization is required, the mortality rises significantly ([American Thoracic Society 2001](#)). Further, if patients develop respiratory failure and require care in the intensive care unit (ICU), mortality may exceed 50 percent ([American Thoracic Society 2001](#)). Therefore, early identification of patients that may be at higher risk for severe community-acquired pneumonia is important so that clinicians can tailor treatment strategies, such as early ICU admission, to individual patients.

For over a century, alcohol abuse has been well recognized as a significant risk factor for serious pulmonary infections. For example, alcoholic patients are at increased risk for infection with tissue-damaging gram-negative pathogens, such as *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ([Jong et al. 1995](#)), or for the spread of bacteria in the blood (i.e., bacteremia) and shock from typical pathogens, most notably *Streptococcus pneumoniae* ([Perlino and Rimland 1985](#)). Importantly, alcoholics also are at increased risk for infections with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* ([Cook 1998](#)).

The impact of alcohol abuse on morbidity and mortality among patients with community-acquired pneumonia is substantial. For example, a study examining the outcomes of alcoholic patients hospitalized for community-acquired pneumonia over a 3-year period ([Jong et al. 1995](#)) found that the mortality in this group of patients was 64.3 percent, which was much higher than the predicted death rate for hospitalized patients (approximately 20 percent). An even more alarming result was found in the subset of patients with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteremia. All 11 of these patients died following ICU admission and ventilator support. A rapidly fatal outcome was noted in this subset, with time from admission to death being 24.6 ± 7.9 hours. Another fatal association between alcohol abuse and pneumonia was identified in a retrospective review of patients admitted with pneumococcal bacteremia that examined a subset with alcoholism and low white blood cell count (i.e., leukopenia) ([Perlino and Rimland 1985](#)). Ninety-three patients with pneumococcal bacteremia were identified, 12 of whom had a history of alcohol abuse and a white blood cell count of less than 4,000 cells per cubic millimeter (mm^3) of blood. Ten of these 12 (83.3 percent) patients died, whereas the mortality in the rest of the cohort was only 22 percent. Overall, these and other studies demonstrate the association between alcohol abuse and community-acquired pneumonia, an association that results in more severe infections and higher mortality. (Kershaw, 2008)

Alcohol Violations

The legal drinking age in the United States is 21 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The legal drinking age is 18 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam. Persons possessing or consuming alcohol under the legal drinking age may face fines or jail time. Many states impose severe penalties for persons using false identification to purchase or consume alcohol.

Driving while under the influence of alcohol is a serious offense. In addition to restrictions on blood alcohol content for drivers above the legal drinking age, many states also have strict “zero tolerance” laws prohibiting driving under the influence of any amount of alcohol if the driver is under the age of 21.

Specific information on legal penalties for alcohol violations in the states in which the campus has physical campuses can be located at the following websites:

California

California Department Alcoholic Beverage Control <https://www.abc.ca.gov/LawsRulesReg.html>

National

National Traffic Highway Safety Commission: “Stop Impaired Driving” <http://www.stopimpaireddriving.org/>

Drug Violation

Possession of any controlled substance, including drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, LSD and ecstasy, as well as unauthorized prescription medications, drug paraphernalia and materials used to manufacture or distribute illegal drugs, can result in serious penalties under federal and state laws, including imprisonment and large fines. Penalties increase sharply if the conviction involves possession, distribution or manufacture of controlled substances while on the grounds of a school or college. In addition, students convicted of possessing or selling illegal drugs (not including alcohol and tobacco) may be ineligible to participate in federal student loan programs offered by the U.S. Department of Education. Additional information on penalties for violating controlled substance laws can be found at the website for the Drug Enforcement Administration, located at the following link: <https://www.deaddiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/842.htm>.

Drugs

ABCSD prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs on institution property. Possession, sale, use, or distribution of controlled substances, including marijuana, is a violation of federal and state laws and institution policy. Students and employees who violate state or federal drug laws will be referred by the ABCSD institution to the appropriate authorities for criminal prosecution, and, if convicted, may be subject to suspension, termination, or expulsion from the institution.

Medical Consequences of Drug/Prescription Drug Abuse

From the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Drug addiction is a brain disease. Although initial drug use might be voluntary, drugs of abuse have been shown to alter gene expression and brain circuitry, which in turn affect human behavior. Once an addiction develops, these brain changes interfere with an individual’s ability to make voluntary decisions, leading to compulsive drug craving, seeking, and use. The impact of addiction can be far-reaching. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease can all be affected by drug abuse. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used at high doses or after prolonged use; however, some may occur after just one use.

HIV, Hepatitis, and other infectious diseases

Drug abuse not only weakens the immune system but is also linked to risky behaviors like needle sharing and unsafe sex. The combination greatly increases the likelihood of acquiring HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and many other infectious diseases: Heroin, Cocaine, Steroids, and Methamphetamine.

Cardiovascular Effects

Researchers have found a connection between the abuse of most drugs and adverse cardiovascular effects, ranging from abnormal heart rate to heart attacks. Injection drug use can also lead to cardiovascular problems such as collapsed veins and bacterial infections of the blood vessels and heart valves. Drugs that can affect the cardiovascular system: Cocaine, Heroin, Inhalants, Ketamine, LSD, Marijuana, MDMA, Methamphetamines, Nicotine, PCP, Prescription stimulants and Steroids.

Respiratory Effects

Drug abuse can lead to a variety of respiratory problems. Smoking cigarettes, for example, has been shown to cause bronchitis, emphysema, and lung cancer. Marijuana smoke may also cause respiratory problems. The use of some drugs may also cause breathing to slow, block air from entering the lungs, or exacerbate asthma symptoms. Drugs that can affect the respiratory system: Cocaine, GHB, Heroin, Inhalants, Ketamine, Marijuana, Nicotine, PCP, Prescription opiates.

Gastrointestinal Effects

Among other adverse effects, many drugs of abuse have been known to cause nausea and vomiting soon after use. Cocaine use can also cause abdominal pain. Drugs that can affect the gastrointestinal system: Cocaine, GHB, Heroin, LSD, MDMA, Nicotine and Prescription Opiates.

Musculoskeletal Effects

Steroid use during childhood or adolescence, resulting in artificially high sex hormone levels, can signal the bones to stop growing earlier than they normally would have, leading to short stature. Other drugs may also cause severe muscle cramping and overall muscle weakness. Drugs that can affect the musculoskeletal system include Inhalants, MDMA, PCP, and Steroids.

Kidney damage

Some drugs may cause kidney damage or failure, either directly or indirectly from dangerous increases in body temperature and muscle breakdown. Drugs that can cause kidney damage: Heroin, Inhalants, MDMA, and PCP.

Liver Damage

Chronic use of some drugs, such as heroin, inhalants, and steroids, may lead to significant damage to the liver. Drugs that can cause liver damage: Heroin, Inhalants, and Steroids.

Neurological Effect

All drugs of abuse act in the brain to produce their euphoric effects; however, some of them also have severe negative consequences in the brain such as seizures, stroke, and widespread brain damage that can impact all aspects of daily life. Drug use can also cause brain changes that lead to problems; Cocaine, GHB, inhalants, marijuana, MDMA, Methamphetamine, Nicotine, Prescription stimulants, and Rohypnol.

Mental Health Effects

Chronic use of some drugs of abuse can cause long-lasting changes in the brain, which may lead to paranoia, depression, aggression, and hallucinations. Drugs that can cause mental health problems: Cocaine, Inhalants, Ketamine, Marijuana, MDMA, Methamphetamine, and Prescription stimulants.

Hormonal Effects

Steroid abuse disrupts the normal production of hormones in the body, causing both reversible and irreversible changes. The changes include infertility and testicle shrinkage in men as well as masculinization in women. Drugs that can cause hormonal problems: Steroids.

Cancer

Cigarette smoking is the most preventable cause of cancer in the United States. Smoking cigarettes has been linked to cancer of the mouth, neck, stomach, and lung, among others. Smoking marijuana also exposes the lungs to carcinogens and can cause precancerous changes to the lungs similar to cigarette smoke. Drugs that may cause cancer: Nicotine, Marijuana and Steroids.

Prenatal Effects

The full extent of the effects of prenatal drug exposure on a child is not known; however, studies show that various drugs of abuse may result in premature birth, miscarriages, low birth weight, and a variety of behavioral and cognitive problems. Drugs that may have adverse prenatal effects: Cocaine, Heroin, Inhalants, Marijuana, MDMA, Methamphetamine and Nicotine.

Mortality

Drug related deaths have more than doubled since the early 1980's. There are more deaths, illness, and disabilities from substance abuse than from any other preventable health condition. Today, one in four death is attributable to alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use.

Treatment Resources for Alcohol and Drug Addiction

Students or employees who need assistance in overcoming alcohol or drug-related problems are encouraged to contact the substance abuse organizations listed below or in the additional resource listing below.

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association 1-800-662-HELP

www.samhsa.gov

The Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Association ("SAMHSA") is the Federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illnesses.

The SAMHSA website has a treatment facility locator searchable by type of treatment, form of treatment and forms of payment accepted.

American Council on Alcoholism 1-800-527-5344, www.aca-usa.org

The American Council on Alcoholism (ACA) is a national non-profit health organization dedicated to educating the public about the effects of alcohol, alcoholism, and alcohol abuse, as well as the need for prompt, effective, available, and affordable treatment.

Alcoholics Anonymous www.aa.org

Alcoholics Anonymous is worldwide with meetings in almost every community. Contact a nearby central office, or answering service to find specific locations. Telephone numbers for Alcoholics Anonymous are often listed in local telephone directories. Outside of the United States and Canada, contact the International General Services Office.

Narcotics Anonymous www.na.org

Narcotics Anonymous is an international, community-based association of recovering drug addicts with more than 31,000 weekly meetings in over 100 countries worldwide. To find a meeting in your area, contact one of the registered Narcotics Anonymous service committees and groups.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Program

The ABCSD drug and alcohol prevention and education plan consist of a description of the California alcohol and drugs laws stated above and the information about ABCSD's policies pertaining to illegal drugs and to alcohol. Our school does not have any off-campus organizations. In the case of any criminal activity, our school will use local law enforcement to monitor and document any criminal activity. ABCSD does not have a cooperative agreement with local law enforcement for off campus situations. ABCSD's Drug and Alcohol Policy is DO NOT USE DRUGS! The plan prevents illicit use of drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The Plan is also discussed during the student's orientation. The plan

provides services related to drug use and abuse including school's disciplinary actions. For help contact: CRASH (619)-233-8054, Alcoholics Anonymous www.aa.org, Narcotics Anonymous www.na.org, and American Council on Alcoholism 1-800-527-5344 www.aca-usa.org

Policies and Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

ABCSD complies with local, state, and federal laws and penalties regarding the unlawful use of drugs and alcohol, including the possession of illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia on college premises and the sale or use of alcoholic beverages on ABCSD premises. In addition to criminal sanctions that may apply, ABCSD will impose discipline on any student who violates the Student Standards of Conduct and/or policies prohibiting alcoholic beverages at ABCSD Student-Life sponsored events. The following are violations:

- Being under the influence of alcohol or any illegal drug or controlled substance on college premises or at college-sponsored events;
- Possessing, using, consuming, selling, or distributing alcohol or illegal controlled substance on college premises or at college-sponsored events, other than as specifically approved by the president;
- Using alcoholic beverages at any Student Life-sponsored event, activity, or conference. In addition, registered student organizations may not serve, sponsor, or co-sponsor any activity where alcohol beverages are served, and cannot sponsor or co-sponsor events that include the distribution, sale or profit from alcoholic beverages.

Students and employees/staff will adhere to the following:

- At no time will the College allow possession, use, and/or distribution of an illegal drug.
- Students, employees, and guests must adhere to federal, state and local laws and regulations.
- The College will impose disciplinary action against students and employees for violating these standards of conduct, which may include suspension, termination of employment, or completion of a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program.
- Information on Drug Awareness programs, counseling, treatment, and other related services are available through: The Center for Drug Abuse Treatment and Referral Hotline: 1-800-662-HELP
- Students and employees seeking assistance in overcoming drug or alcohol related problems are encouraged to contact this organization.

Disciplinary penalties under the Student Standard of Conduct

The general disciplinary action for student violations of the student standards of conduct are outlined in ABCSD catalog. In cases of student violations of the Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus policy, the School Director has the authority to issue sanction(s) including, but not limited to, the following: Written reprimand, loss of privileges/access, removal from a course, warning, suspension, expulsion certain violations of student and employee standards of conduct may require referral for criminal and legal prosecution.

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