



## **DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION POLICY**

Georgia Central University complies with all federal, state, and local laws and policies on the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by its students.

### **GCU Policy on Drug and Alcohol**

The legal drinking age in Georgia is 21. We strongly encourage each member of the community to be involved in the implementation of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Policy. Due to federal and state laws, health issues and success of students and institutions, all students, faculty members, and staff are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful use or abuse, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances, and other drugs on campus.

### **Drug or Alcohol Abuse Prevention Education**

The Office of Student Affairs and Office of Chaplain provide the student body and faculty & staff with “Drug or Alcohol Abuse Prevention” workshop once a semester, dealing with the subjects of “Effects of Abuse,” “Problem Signs,” “Healthy Choices,” and “Getting Help.”

### **Sanctions and Penalties**

Any member of the GCU faculty, staff or student body who violates any of the GCU Policy on Drug and Alcohol shall be subject to corrective disciplinary actions and penalties up to and including expulsion from University academic programs, termination of employment and referral to the appropriate federal, state or local authorities for prosecution in the courts.

Depending on the nature of the infraction, alleged violations of this policy by an individual student shall also be referred to the Office of Student Affairs, or the appropriate school’s conduct body. The Office of Student Affairs shall have the authority to make appropriate referrals and to impose on undergraduate students and student organizations such sanctions for violations of the Policy as it may deem appropriate, including but not limited to participating in educational programs, parental notification and/or loss of privileges.

Depending upon the nature of the crime, persons convicted of violating federal and state laws prohibiting the unlawful use, possession, dispensation, and distribution of alcohol, controlled substances, or illegal drugs may face stiff sanctions such as heavy fines; incarceration for various periods of time, including life; forfeiture of assets; or suspension or loss of driver’s, business or professional licenses.

Section 484(r) of the Higher Education Act states that a federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for Federal Student Aid funds. As of the effective date of the Policy, the period of ineligibility depends on whether the conviction was for sale or possession during a period of enrollment in which a student received federal student aid and whether the student had previous offenses, ranging from one year to an indefinite period of time. A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends, when he or she successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program, when he or she successfully passes two unannounced drug tests conducted by a qualified drug rehabilitation program; or if a conviction is reversed, set aside or removed from the student’s record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record.



**Health Effect**

From the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion:

**Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant.**

- Alcohol is rapidly absorbed from the stomach and small intestine, passes into the bloodstream, and then travels throughout the body.
- The effects of alcohol on the body are directly related to the amount consumed.
- When consumed rapidly and in large amounts, alcohol can cause coma and death.
- Adverse effects of alcohol include impaired judgment, reduced reaction time, slurred speech, and difficulty walking.
- Alcohol can interact with a number of prescription and non-prescription medications in ways that can intensify the effect of the alcohol, of the medications themselves, or both.
- Alcohol use by pregnant women can cause serious damage to the developing fetus.

**Excessive drinking has numerous acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) health effects.**

- **Acute health consequences of excessive drinking** can include motor vehicle injuries and deaths; falls; mood changes and depression; physical and sexual violence; and alcohol poisoning.
- **Chronic health consequences of excessive drinking** can include permanent liver, heart, and brain damage; liver cancer; high blood pressure; and alcoholism.

Drugs	Trade or Other Names	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdoes	Withdrawal Syndrome
<b>Narcotics</b>				
Heroin	Diamorphine, Horse, Smack, Black tar, Chiva, Negra (black tar)	Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating
Morphine	MS-Contin, Roxanol, Oramorph SR, MSIR			
Hydrocodone	Hydrocodone w/Acetaminophen, Vicodin, Vicoprofen, Tussionex, Lortab			
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid			
Oxycodone	Roxicet, Oxycodone w/Acetaminophen, OxyContin, Endocet, Percocet, Percodan			
Codeine	Acetaminophen, Guaifenesin or Promethazine w/Codeine, Fiorinol, Fioricet, or Tylenol w/Codeine			
Other Narcotics	Fentanyl, Demerol, Methadone, Darvon, Stadol, Talwin, Paregoric, Buprenex			
<b>Depressants</b>				



gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	GHB, Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, Sodium Oxybate, Xyrem	Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol, impaired memory of events, interacts with alcohol	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death	Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death
Benzodiazepines	Valium, Xanax, Halcion, Ativan, Restoril, Rohypnol (Roofies, R-2), Klonopin			
Other Depressants	Ambien, Sonata, Meprobamate, Chloral Hydrate, Barbiturates, Methaqualone (Quaalude)			
<b>Stimulants</b>				
Cocaine	Coke, Flake, Snow, Crack, Coca, Blanca, Perico, Nieve, Soda	Increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate & blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite	Agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation
Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	Crank, Ice, Cristal, Krystal Meth, Speed, Adderall, Dexedrine, Desoxyn			
Methylphenidate	Ritalin, Concerta, Focalin, Metadate			
<b>Hallucinogens</b>				
MDMA and Analogs	(Ecstasy, XTC, Adam), MDA (Love Drug), MDEA (Eve), MBDB, DOM, DOB	Heightened senses, teeth grinding and dehydration	Increased body temperature, electrolyte imbalance, cardiac arrest	Muscle aches, drowsiness, depression, acne
LSD	Acid, Microdot, Sunshine, Boomers			
Phencyclidine and Analogs	PCP, Angel Dust, Hog, Loveboat, Ketamine (Special K), PCE, PCPy, TCP	Illusions and hallucinations, altered perception of time and distance	(LSD) Longer, more intensified "trip" episodes	None
Other Hallucinogens	Psilocybe mushrooms, Mescaline, Peyote Cactus, Ayahausca, DMT, Fory, AMT		Unable to direct movement, feel pain, or remember	Drug seeking behavior *Not regulated
<b>Cannabis</b>				
Marijuana	Pot, Grass, Sinsemilla, Blunts, Mota, Yerba, Grifa	Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disorientation	Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis	Occasional reports of insomnia, hyperactivity, decreased appetite
Tetrahydrocannabinol	THC, Marinol			
Hashish and Hashish Oil	Hash, Hash oil			
<b>Anabolic Steroids</b>				



Testosterone	Depo Testosterone, Sustanon, Sten, Cypt	Virilization, edema, testicular atrophy,	Unknown	Possible depression
Other Anabolic Steroids	Parabolan, Winstrol, Equipose, Anadrol, Dianabol, Primabolin-Depo, D-Ball	gynecomastia, acne, aggressive behavior		
<b>Inhalants</b>				
Amyl and Butyl Nitrates	Pearls, Poppers, Rush, Locker Room	Flushing, hypotension, headache	Methemoglobinemia	Agitation
Nitrous Oxide	Laughing gas, balloons, Whippets	Impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset vitamin deficiency, organ damage	Vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, possible death	Trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vityamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, convulsions
Other Inhalants	Adhesives, spray paint, hair spray, dry cleaning fluid, spot remover, lighter fluid			
Alcohol	Beer, wine, liquor			

U.S. Department of Justice  
Drug Enforcement Administration

**Available Rehabilitation Centers near Atlanta, GA**

- Talbott Recovery Campus  
5448 Yorktowne Drive, Atlanta, GA (770) 994-0185
- Alcohol Drug Rehab Atlanta  
165 Courtland Street NE, Atlanta, GA (678) 916-0604
- Drug Alcohol Rehab Atlanta  
229 Peachtree Street NE #200, Atlanta, GA (404) 602-0935
- St. Jude’s Recovery Center  
139 Renaissance Pkwy NE, Atlanta, GA (404) 874-2224

**State and DeKalb County Ordinances and Regulations related to Illegal Drug and Alcohol**

**Possession of Alcohol**

Possession or use of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age, or distribution of alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age, is prohibited.

Furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons who are underage or intoxicated is prohibited.

The sale of alcoholic beverages without a license is prohibited. The sale of alcoholic beverages within 100 yards of a college campus in the State of Georgia is also prohibited, unless such license was in existence prior to July 1, 1981. “Sale” includes charging admission to any activity where alcoholic beverages are served, even if the beverage is “free” to those who have gained admission.

Public intoxication and possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage in public are prohibited in the State of Georgia.



### **Other Drugs**

It is illegal and prohibited by the University for an individual to manufacture, possess, use, dispense, sell or distribute controlled substances or illegal drugs (as defined by state and federal law).

### **False Identification**

It is illegal and prohibited by the University for an individual to provide false name, address or date of birth.

### **Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance**

#### **21 U.S.C. 844(a)**

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if:

- (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.
- (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
- (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

#### **21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)**

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)

#### **21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)**

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

#### **21 U.S.C. 844a**

Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

#### **21 U.S.C. 853a**

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

#### **18 U.S.C. 922(g)**

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

### **Miscellaneous**

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.