

College for Technical Education
Lexington and Winchester, KY



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program
(DAAPP)

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Report may be found at www.cte.edu or a hard-copy may be requested of any employee of
Employment Solutions, Inc./ College for Technical Education

Drug and Alcohol-Free Policy

CTE is an illegal drug and alcohol-free environment. The use of illegal drugs or any traceable amount of alcohol diminishes the capacity of its users to learn, to make sound judgments and to follow rules of safety.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky designates the age of 21 for the use and purchase of alcohol. The use and sale of illicit drugs by any age group, is illegal in the Commonwealth and will not be tolerated on campus. Students and/or employees found to be in possession of alcohol and/or drugs will be required to leave the campus if they may safely do so. Be it known that offenses may be reported to enforcement agencies of a local, state or federal jurisdiction. Students are subject to suspension and up to termination for any drug or alcohol offense.

Enforcement of student violations:

In order to ensure a safe and positive academic environment, CTE enforces a drug and alcohol testing policy. If a student is suspected to be under the influence of any such substance, a Faculty member or administrator and/or the College Director will require the student to take a drug or alcohol test. All attempts at testing on the campus will be made. If testing is not a possibility on campus, persons involved will be taken to a local facility for testing.

Should a student refuse to take a test or tests positive for an illegal drug or any traceable amount of alcohol, the student will be required to leave campus and will be suspended for no more than three school days. Depending on the circumstances surrounding the infraction, students may be expelled. A Student Review Board (SRB) may meet for final disposition of the student status. Students may challenge an onsite test, but must be immediately taken to an offsite facility at the student expense.

Enforcement of employee violations:

Suspected violations by an employee are addressed directly by the department supervisor, CEO, College Director or Human Resources Department. The employee may be subject to a breath, urine and/or blood specimen for alcohol and drug testing. Violations to the policy may result in severe disciplinary action, including discharge for the first offense, at the company's sole discretion.

Relevant Kentucky Drug Law Enforcement

Source: <http://norml.org/laws/item/kentucky-penalties-2>

Offense	Penalty	Incarceration	Max. Fine
Possession			
Less than 8 oz	Misdemeanor	45 days	\$ 250
Sale or Trafficking			
Less than 8 oz (first offense)	Misdemeanor	1 year	\$ 500
Less than 8 oz (subsequent offense)	Felony	1 - 5 years	\$ 10,000
8 oz - 5 lbs (first offense)	Felony	1 - 5 years	\$ 10,000
8 oz - 5 lbs (subsequent offense)	Felony	5 - 10 years	\$ 10,000
5 lbs or more (first offense)	Felony	5 - 10 years	\$ 10,000
5 lbs or more (subsequent offense)	Felony	10 - 20 years	\$ 10,000
To a minor (first offense)	Felony	5 - 10 years	\$ 10,000
To a minor (subsequent offense)	Felony	10 - 20 years	\$ 10,000
Within 1000 yards of a school or park	Felony	1 - 5 years	\$ 10,000
Cultivation			
Less than 5 plants (first offense)	Misdemeanor	1 year	\$ 500
Less than 5 plants (subsequent offense)	Felony	1 - 5 years	\$ 10,000
5 plants or more (first offense)	Felony	1 - 5 years	\$ 10,000
5 plants or more (subsequent offense)	Felony	5 - 10 years	\$ 10,000
Hash & Concentrates			
Penalties for hashish are the same as for marijuana. Please see the marijuana penalties section for further details.			
Paraphernalia			
Possession of paraphernalia	Misdemeanor	1 year	\$ 500

Penalty Details

Possession

Possession of up to 8 ounces of marijuana is a Class B misdemeanor, which is punishable by a maximum sentence of 45 days imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$250.

Possession of 8 ounces or more of marijuana shall be prima facie evidence that the person possessed the marijuana with the intent to sell or transfer it. - See Sale or Trafficking for penalties

See

- KRS § 218A.050(3) [Web Search](#)

- KRS § 218A.276 [Web Search](#)
- KRS § 218A.1421 & .1422 [Web Search](#)

Sale or Trafficking

The sale or trafficking of less than 8 ounces is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense which is punishable by a maximum sentence of 1 year imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$500.

A second or subsequent offense for trafficking or selling less than 8 ounces of marijuana is a Class D felony, punishable by a sentence of 1-5 years imprisonment and a fine of not more than \$10,000.

The sale or trafficking of 8 ounces- less than 5 pounds is a Class D felony which is punishable for a first offense by 1-5 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000. A second or subsequent violation of this section is a Class C felony, punishable by a sentence of 5-10 years imprisonment and a fine of not over \$10,000.

The sale or trafficking of 5 pounds or more is a Class C felony which is punishable for a first offense by a sentence of 5-10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000. For a second or subsequent violation of this section, the offender will be guilty of a Class B felony, which is punishable by a sentence of 10-20 years imprisonment.

The sale to a minor is a Class C felony which is punishable by a sentence of 5-10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000.

A subsequent conviction for the sale to a minor is a Class B felony which is punishable by a sentence of 10-20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000.

The sale within 1,000 yards of a school or park is a felony which is punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000.

See

- KRS § 218A.1401 & .1421 [Web Search](#)
- KRS §§ 532.020, .060, .090 [Web Search](#)
- KRS §§ 534.030 & .040 [Web Search](#)

Cultivation

Cultivation of fewer than 5 plants is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense, which is punishable by a maximum sentence of 12 months imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$500. For a second or subsequent offense, the offender will be charged with a Class D felony, which is punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000.

Cultivation of 5 plants or more is a Class D felony for a first offense, which is punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000. A second or subsequent offense is a Class C felony which is punishable by 5-10 years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000-\$10,000.

See

- KRS § 218A.1423 [Web Search](#)
- KRS § 532.060 & .090 [Web Search](#)

Hash & Concentrates

Hashish is listed as Schedule I hallucinogenic substance, but is punished exactly the same as marijuana infractions. See the penalties for marijuana above for further details on specific penalties.

See

- KRS § 218A.010(21) [Web Search](#)
- KRS § 218A.050(3) [Web Search](#)
- *Com. v. McGinnis*, 641 S.W.2d 45 (Ky. Ct. App. 1982). [Web Search](#)

Paraphernalia

Possession of paraphernalia is a Class A misdemeanor which is punishable by a maximum sentence of one year imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$500.

See

- KRS § 218A.500 [Web Search](#)

Miscellaneous

Prohibited activities

Unless another specific penalty is provided, any person who violates one of the following:

- Trafficking in any controlled substance except as authorized by law.
- Dispensing, prescribing, distributing, or administering any controlled substance except as authorized by law, for a first offense, shall be guilty of a Class D felony and a Class C felony for subsequent offenses. Any person who possesses any controlled substance except as authorized by law shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

See

- KRS § 218A.1404 [Web Search](#)

Firearm

Any person who is convicted of any violation above who, at the time of the commission of the offense and in furtherance of the offense, was in possession of a firearm, shall:

- Be penalized one (1) class more severely than provided in the penalty provision pertaining to that offense if it is a felony; or
- Be penalized as a Class D felony if the offense would otherwise be a misdemeanor.

See

- KRS § 218A.992 [Web Search](#)

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education programs:

Through a Faculty member of the student's program, Academic and Student Services office or the College Director's office, students may engage in personal and confidential discussions regarding their use or a relationships use of drugs or alcohol. Although no medically trained counselors are available, the College may work individually with students to talk privately and to be referred to external counselors that may be of assistance. With the student's permission, Bluegrass Career Services may be notified of the student's issues and possibly help to refer students to counselors or treatment centers. Below are listings of where one can find help by reaching out. The College for Technical Education highly encourages students, employees and the community to use the information below to seek help beyond what the campus can offer. Access to drug and alcohol education information may be received by asking any employee of Employment Solutions, Inc./ College for Technical Education or referring to the website of www.cte.edu. Any student who feels they may personally have a problem or have relationships with those who may, may work with Academic and Student Services to aid them in seeking help. The health, safety and welfare of students are a top priority.

Drug and alcohol surveys may be done confidentially with the student body for statistical purposes and possible improvement or changes to the drug and alcohol prevention services that may be referred. With the exception of the Cosmetology programs, students are typically through the program within nine (9) months. It is through these surveys that the administration can understand the trends of drugs and alcohol use of the students who are most likely to attend. Lifeskills programs on campus include Drug and Alcohol information and the prevention of abuse. It is also encouraged that students learn the signs of alcohol, drug and domestic abuse, so that they may reach out to help others.

Signs of alcohol abuse:

- You have problems at work or school because of your drinking, such as being late or not going at all.
- Signs of alcohol dependence or addiction
- You cannot quit drinking or control how much you drink.
- You need to drink more to get the same effect.
- You have withdrawal symptoms when you stop drinking. These include feeling sick to your stomach, sweating, shakiness, and anxiety.
- You spend a lot of time drinking and recovering.
- You have given up other activities so you can drink.
- You keep drinking even though it harms your relationships and causes health problems.

Know the signs and help a friend:

The following are some obvious signs that a person may be smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, or using other substances. This is not a complete list of signs to look for. If you suspect a particular drug or drugs, get more information on signs of use for those substances. (www.webmd.com)

Cigarettes

- A distinctive smell on the breath and clothing
- Cigarettes and lighter in his or her possession
- Cigarette butts outside a bedroom window or in other odd places around the home

Alcohol

- Alcoholic beverages missing from the home storage cabinet
- Alcohol or mouthwash (used to cover up alcohol) breath or hangover symptoms (nausea, vomiting, or headache), if recently used

Marijuana

- Sweet smell on clothing or bloodshot eyes, if recently used, and frequent use of eye drops to decrease the redness
- Drug paraphernalia (pipes) in his or her possession
- Carelessness in grooming, increased fatigue, and changes in eating and sleeping patterns, if using regularly

Inhalants

- Chemical breath, red eyes, or stains on clothing or face, if recently used
- Soaked rags or empty aerosol containers in the trash

Club drugs

- Baby pacifiers in his or her room or worn when attending an all-night party or rave
- Small bottles with liquid or powder in his or her possession

Stimulants

- Persistent runny nose and nosebleeds, injection marks on arms or other parts of the body, or long periods of time without sleep
- Possession of drug paraphernalia, such as syringes, spoons with smoke stains, small pieces of glass, and razor blades

LSD or other hallucinogens

- Trance-like appearance with dilated pupils, if recently used
- Small squares of blotter paper (sometimes stamped with cartoon characters) or other forms of the drug in his or her possession

Heroin

- Very small pupils and a drowsy or relaxed look, if recently used
- Possession of injecting supplies, called an outfit or rig, that may consist of a spoon or bottle cap, syringe, tourniquet, cotton, and matches

Anabolic steroids

- An unpleasant breath odor
- Mood changes, including increased aggression
- Changes in physical appearance that can't be attributed to expected patterns of growth and development
- Possession of medicines or syringes

Other general signs

- Changes in sleeping patterns
- Changes in appetite or weight loss
- Changes in dress
- Loss of interest and motivation
- Hoarseness, wheezing, or persistent cough

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol use:

Citation: <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

Short-Term Health Risk

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries, such as [motor vehicle crashes](#), falls, drownings, and burns.^{6,7}
- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.⁶⁻¹⁰
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.¹¹
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.^{12,13}
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or [fetal alcohol spectrum disorders \(FASDs\)](#) among pregnant women.^{6,12,14,15}

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.^{6,16}
- [Cancer](#) of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.^{6,17}
- Weakening of the immune system, increasing the chances of getting sick.^{6,16}
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.^{6,18}
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.^{6,19}
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.^{6,20,21}
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.⁵

By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Health Risks Associated with Illicit Drug use:

Citation: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/health-consequences-drug-misuse/introduction>

Drug use can have a wide range of short- and long-term, direct and indirect effects. These effects often depend on the specific drug or drugs used, how they are taken, how much is taken, the person's health, and other factors. Short-term effects can range from changes in appetite, wakefulness, heart rate, blood pressure, and/or mood to heart attack, stroke, psychosis, overdose, and even death. These health effects may occur after just one use.

Longer-term effects can include heart or lung disease, cancer, mental illness, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and others. Long-term drug use can also lead to addiction. Drug addiction is a brain disorder. Not everyone who uses drugs will become addicted, but for some, drug use can change how certain brain circuits work. These brain changes interfere with how people experience normal pleasures in life such as food and sex, their ability to control their stress level, their decision-making, their ability to learn and remember, etc. These changes make it much more difficult for someone to stop taking the drug even when it's having negative effects on their life and they want to quit.

Drug use can also have indirect effects on both the people who are taking drugs and on those around them. This can include affecting a person's nutrition; sleep; decision-making and impulsivity; and risk for trauma, violence, injury, and communicable diseases. Drug use can also affect babies born to women who use drugs while pregnant. Broader negative outcomes can be seen in education level, employment, housing, relationships, and criminal justice involvement.