



2026

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT AMENDMENT REPORT



In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments (DFSCA), Coast Community College District is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, and drug-free learning and working environment. This annual disclosure provides important information regarding standards of conduct, applicable legal sanctions, health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use, available counseling and treatment resources, and institutional disciplinary actions relation to violations of drug and alcohol policies. All students and employees are encouraged to review this information carefully to support our shared responsibility in fostering a community that promotes well-being, accountability, and compliance with applicable laws and policies.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

Alcohol

The following information on health risks is from the [*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*](#): Excessive alcohol use causes significant harm in the United States. Among adults aged 20–64, alcohol accounted for roughly 1 in 8 deaths.

The Dietary Guidelines define moderate drinking as up to one drink per day for women and up to two drinks per day for men and do not recommend that non-drinkers start drinking. Excessive alcohol use can cause immediate and long-term health problems, including high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease,

digestive problems, several types of cancer, mental health issues, memory and learning problems, social challenges, and alcohol dependence. Reducing alcohol consumption lowers the risk of these harms.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the [*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*](#): Marijuana is the most commonly used drug in the United States and can have a range of effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 users develop cannabis use disorder, rising to 1 in 6 among those who start before age 18. Frequent or high-dose use can impair attention, memory, and learning, and may cause disorientation, anxiety, paranoia, or temporary psychosis.

Long-term use increases the risk of mental health challenges, including schizophrenia, depression, and anxiety. Smoking marijuana can harm lung tissues, damage small blood vessels, and increase the risk of bronchitis and respiratory symptoms, which often improve after quitting. Higher THC concentrations and concentrated forms, such as dabbing or edibles, can intensify these effects.

MDMA

The following information on health risks is from the [*National Institute on Drug Abuse*](#): MDMA (ecstasy or Molly) is usually taken as a capsule, tablet, or liquid. “Molly” is often sold as pure powder but may contain other substances such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”). Some users combine MDMA with alcohol or marijuana.

MDMA increases dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, producing heightened energy, mood, empathy, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. Effects last about 3–6 hours, and high doses can impair the body's temperature regulation, potentially causing organ failure or death. After use, individuals may experience irritability, anxiety, depression, sleep problems, memory and attention difficulties, and reduced sexual interest.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#): Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slow breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slow breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the

brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

When someone overdoses on opioid medication, their breathing may slow or stop, reducing the amount of oxygen reaching the brain, which can lead to coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If an overdose is suspected, the most important action is to call 911 for immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medication that can reverse an opioid overdose when given promptly. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the [Drug Enforcement Agency](#). There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid), or Ketamine.

Rohypnol®: Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid): GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and

breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. Currently, the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Ketamine: Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly a liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slow breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital, they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as

possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

Prevention Programs

Coast Community College District is committed to providing an environment that maximizes academic achievement and personal growth. The Coast District recognizes that alcohol and other drug abuse pose a significant threat to the health, safety, and well-being of users and the people around them. Substance abuse also interferes with academic, co-curricular, and extra-curricular interests, and can lead to health, personal, social, economic, and legal problems.

Substance Testing:

The colleges provide free Narcan, Fentanyl test strips, and Drink Spike strips to all students. Students can pick these items up at their Student Health Center. Coastline College also has these items available at their Public Safety Office.

Student Employee Training:

Resident Advisors receive yearly training from the Orange County Sheriff's Department about the importance of safe substance use and how to communicate this information to their residents.

Referral programs -- The requirement is "A description of available drug/alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry services (both on- and off-campus resources)".

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ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM SERVICES:

- **ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS**
 - aa.org
 - 714-556-4555 | Santa Ana
 - 562-989-7697 | Long Beach
 - 714-773-4357 | Fullerton
- **ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS**
 - 310-534-1815 |
 - adultchildren.org
- **AL-ANON/AL-A-TEEN**
 - Orangecountyalanon.org
 - al-anon.org
 - 714-748-1113
 - Groups
- **COCAINE ANONYMOUS**
 - 949-650-1011
 - Ca.org
 - occa.info
- **MARIJUANA ANONYMOUS**
 - 657-345-4812
 - marijuana-anonymous.org
 - 12 Step
- **NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS**
 - 714-590-2388
 - na.org or orangecountyna.org
 - 800-333-3610
 - www.southcoastareana.com

TWELVE STEP PROGRAMS:

- **ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS**
 - 562-595-7831
 - adultchildren.org
- **CO-DEPENDENTS ANONYMOUS**
 - 888-444-2359
 - socalcoda.org
- **NICOTINE ANONYMOUS**
 - 800-642-0666
 - nicotine-anonymous.org
- **SMART RECOVERY**
 - 440-951-5357
 - smartrecovery.org

SAMHSA National Helpline: Substance abuse treatment & information.

- **800-662- HELP (4357) samhsa.gov**

Find a Treatment Facility

- **833-888-1553 findtreatment.gov**

Choose Change

California: choosechange.ca.org

- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) to treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).

Orange County Mental Health & Recovery Services

- **855-625-4657** 24/7 support.
ochealthinfo.com

Be Well OC

- **949-749-2500 bewelloc.org**
- Mental health & substance use disorders support & treatment.

Smart Recovery smartrecovery.org

- Online or in-person addiction recovery support meetings for addictive behaviors.

OCC Student Health Center

- **714-714-7715** Mental Health Short-Term Therapy
- **714-714-7705** Medical Care, Consults & Referrals

GWC Student Health Center 714-895-8379



OCC Campus Safety

- **714-432-5017** Safety & legal concerns.

GWC Campus Safety

- **714-895-8924** Safety & Legal concerns.

Coastline Campus Safety

- **714-241-6040**

Also see our website:

<https://orangecoastcollege.edu/services-support/student-health/substance-abuse.html>

<https://www.goldenwestcollege.edu/student-health-center/drug-free-environment/index.html>

REACH Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The Coast Community College District provides access to confidential professional counseling for employees and family members through the [REACH Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\)](#). The EAP is a resource to help you deal with personal matters affecting your life. It provides confidential counseling through professionals outside the District to assist in resolving problems. Services are FREE.

- **Emergency 24-Hour Helpline 1-800-273-5273**
- **Non-Emergency Visit reachline.com or Email info@reachline.com**

- 1) County has 211 to residents of Orange County:

<https://www.ocgov.com/about-county/emergency/getting-immediate-assistance>

- 2) County has OC Navigate

<https://ocnavigator.org/m/ocn>

Policies

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

The District policy is all use of alcohol and other drugs is prohibited on District property, including on-campus housing and at any college sponsored activity regardless of its location with the limited exception for the on-site living housing and residential

coordinator(s) at the housing facility. Furthermore, the use of tobacco is prohibited in all District buildings and vehicles, and in designated outdoor areas.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on District property; during District-sponsored field trips, activities, or workshops; and in any facility or vehicle operated by the District.

The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcohol on campus is governed by California state law and this Board Policy. The possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the California Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of this Board Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol at any District facility without prior District approval.

Sanctions

Student Sanctions

Sanctions for Board Policy violations are progressive in nature and are assigned based on the severity of the violation. Sanctions may include warnings, probation, suspension (interim, general, or limited to on-campus activities), campus housing relocation or expulsion, full expulsion, community service, educational requirements (such as reflection papers,

workshops, or apology letters), loss of privileges, or restitution.

Employee Disciplinary Sanctions

The district generally applies progressive discipline, which may include informal conferences, performance improvement plans, written reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or termination. However, steps may be bypassed or accelerated at the district's discretion, and serious misconduct may result in immediate termination.

State Laws for Alcohol and Other Drugs

Driving Under the Influence (DUI): California Vehicle Code § 23152:

It is unlawful for a person to drive under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, or to have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher.

Public Intoxication: California Penal Code § 647(f):

It is unlawful for a person to be found in a public place unable to exercise care for their own safety or the safety of others due to drug or alcohol intoxication. The statute covers situations where an individual is so impaired by alcohol or drugs that they are a danger to themselves or others or are obstructing public ways. Public Intoxication is generally charged as a misdemeanor, and can result in fines, mandatory alcohol education programs, community service, or

jail time, depending on the circumstances and the individual's criminal history.

Minor in Possession: California Business and Professions Code § 25662:

It is unlawful for a person under 21 years of age to possess alcohol in a public place or to consume alcohol in a public place.

The law is designed to prevent underage drinking and to impose penalties on minors found in possession of alcohol. Penalties may include fines, community service, and mandatory participation in educational programs regarding alcohol use.

Possession of Controlled Substances, California Health and Safety Code § 11350:

It is illegal for any person to possess a controlled substance that is classified in Schedule I or II (which includes drugs like cocaine, heroin, and certain prescription medications) without a valid prescription.

Possession of a controlled substance can result in misdemeanor or felony charges, with possible penalties including fines and imprisonment. The severity of the punishment often depends on the amount of the substance and prior convictions.

Possession for Sale, California Health and Safety Code § 11351:

It is unlawful to possess a controlled substance with the intent to sell it.

Possession for sale involves possession of drugs under California's controlled substances schedules, including narcotics, stimulants, hallucinogens, and more, with the intent to distribute or sell to others, rather than for personal use.

Possession for sale is typically charged as a felony, with the possibility of significant penalties, including imprisonment. The severity of the punishment can vary based on circumstances, including the amount and substance involved.

Sale, Transportation and Distribution, California Health and Safety Code § 11352:

It is unlawful to sell, furnish, administer, or give away a controlled substance unless permitted by law.

Classified as a felony, violations can lead to severe penalties, including fines, and imprisonment. The severity of the punishment varies depending on the circumstances of the sale, including type and amount of the substance involved.

Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, California Vehicle Code § 23152(d):

It is unlawful for a person to drive under the influence of any drug. This includes both illegal substances (like narcotics) and legal substances that impair the person's ability to drive safely.

The law encompasses a wide range of substances, including prescription medications, over-the-counter drugs, and illegal drugs provided they impair an

individual's ability to drive safely by an appreciable degree.

Charged as a misdemeanor, penalties can include jail time, probation, license suspension or revocation, mandatory attendance at DUI education programs, and fines.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, California Health and Safety Code § 11364:

It is unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia with the intent to use it for the consumption of illegal drugs.

Federal Laws and Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture

II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500

		grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more

First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Any amount of other Schedule I & II substances OR Any amount of any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid OR Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.

	individual, \$5 million if not an individual.	
Any amount of other Schedule III Drugs	Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any amount of all other Schedule IV drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.

Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any amount of all Schedule V drugs	Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Substance/ Schedule	Quantity	Penalty - First Offense	Penalty - Second Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than

		than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	\$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.

Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if

		0, \$1 million if other than an individual.	other than individual.
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