

At Wake Technical Community College, concern for the health, safety, and welfare of the campus community is paramount. The College is committed to ensuring that all students are provided with an atmosphere that does not disrupt the college community, have a negative impact on the learning environment, or violate any local, state, federal law or ordinance, or our Code of Conduct.

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs by students, nationally, is contrary to our college's values and mission, and can diminish the intellectual, social, and physical development of our students. The risks of substance abuse and misuse include: poor academic performance, poor social interactions, and negative impact on future career prospects, to name just a few.

Wake Tech is committed to providing educational activities and information concerning the legal and physiological aspects of alcohol and drug use and abuse. In addition, the College provides wellness programs and a wellness counselor to support a healthy lifestyle and provide referral services if needed.

This notification includes the following:

- Wake Tech's [alcohol and drug policy](#)
- Wake Tech's [Student Code of Conduct](#)
- [Disciplinary sanctions](#) for violation of the alcohol and drug policy
- Campus [location](#) for materials and resources
- Local resources as a referral guide

***** Please note that Wake Technical Community College does not officially endorse any specific health care provider from the following link, this is merely a resources guide for you to utilize as a reference.**

Awareness resource materials can be located in the Student Services areas on each campus:

Southern Wake Campus – Building L Room 121

Scott Northern Wake Campus – Building B Lobby Area

Perry Health Sciences Campus – HS2 Room 121

Western Wake Campus – Millbrook Building Room 255-B

Public Safety Education Campus – Room 1716

Health Risks Associated with Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

The use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol carry significant social, physical, and emotional health risks. Users may suffer damage to key body organs such as the heart, liver, kidneys, and central nervous system. Drugs can kill the user, and the use of drugs and alcohol during pregnancy may cause birth defects or death of unborn babies. Drug users may experience difficulties with concentration and memory that impair learning. They can exhibit mood swings, impaired judgement, isolation, and depression, all of which can contribute impaired driving, injuries, accidents, domestic or random violence, and sexual assault. Drugs can be instrumental in the deterioration of family units and the breakdown of friendships and other support systems.

Legal Sanctions

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires publication of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol.

The North Carolina Controlled Substance Act (G.S. 90-86) may be found in the North Carolina Criminal Law and Procedure book or on the N.C. General Assembly website: NC General Statute Chapter 90.

Article 5. (90-86 through 90-95)

Similar to the Federal Controlled Substance Act (1970), the North Carolina Controlled Substance Act (G.S. 90-86) defines controlled substances and places them into one of six categories called “schedules”. The placement of a controlled substance into a schedule is determined by a set of defined criteria that evaluate the substance’s potential for abuse, medical use, and safety or dependence liabilities.

Minimum punishments for violations may also be found in the North Carolina Controlled Substance Act.

[General Assembly of North Carolina: NC General Statute 90-86, North Carolina Controlled Substance Act](#)

[U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration: Federal Trafficking Penalties](#)

[General Assembly of North Carolina: NC General Statute 18B-302- Sale To or Purchase By Underage](#)

[Persons](#)

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