Lone Star College System

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

[Updated March 31, 2014]

Office of the General Counsel
March 31, 2014
As part of the commitment to the provision of high quality and effective service to our students, employees, and the public we serve, the Lone Star College System ("LSCS" or "System") strives to provide an alcohol and drug free workplace and learning environment. Toward that end, the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or unauthorized drug, or the unauthorized possession and use of alcohol are prohibited in and on property owned and controlled by the System.\(^1\) LSCS, including each of its colleges and centers, shall provide a safe, responsive environment for all students and employees. There are many people whose job and academic performance and productivity are adversely affected by their dependence on drugs and alcohol. To address this issue, LSCS strives to:

- Educate students and employees about alcohol and drug abuse in an effort to encourage responsible decisions around their use,
- Intervene on behalf of students and employees who have experienced negative consequences around alcohol and drugs so as to reduce the harm and manage the risks associated with their use,
- Support students and employees who are in recovery from substance abuse and addiction,
- Promote constructive lifestyles and norms that discourage alcohol & drug abuse, and
- Develop social and physical environments that facilitate alcohol and drug abuse-free lifestyles.

As part of the commitment to the provision of high quality and effective service to our students, employees and the public, LSCS has a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program in operation. The program is accessible to all members of the college community. LSCS is committed to the dissemination of drug and alcohol awareness information to students, faculty, and all employees.

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\(^1\) LSCS Board Policy §IV.D.10.02
I. The Program

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, LSCS has established a drug-free and alcohol abuse awareness program to inform its faculty, staff, and students about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse and the penalties that may be imposed for drug and alcohol abuse violations. The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program ("Program" or "DAAPP") is available to all faculty, staff, and students of LSCS. In addition to the Program, LSCS's comprehensive commitment to a drug free workplace and learning environment includes: the standards and requirements set forth in LSCS Board Policy; a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program website; drug awareness activities and awareness programs on the LSCS campuses; and a comprehensive biennial review of the Program.

II. Distribution

To ensure employees and students are made aware of the LSCS Program, LSCS will distribute the Program as follows:

- At the beginning of each academic year the LSCS Chief Officer of Human Resources, or designee, will e-mail the DAAPP and any other needful information to each employee at his/her LSCS e-mail address.
- New staff and faculty members hired after the annual distribution date will be provided the DAAPP at New Employee Orientation.

To ensure the DAAPP is distributed to each enrolled student, each semester, upon conclusion of the Late Start date, the LSCS Vice Chancellor of Student Success will e-mail the DAAPP and any other needful information to each enrolled student to his/her mylonestar.edu e-mail address. In addition to the above notifications, students and employees are offered written material including pamphlets and literature on drug and alcohol abuse. Such material is available at the Offices of Student Services and Human Resources as well as online at the LSCS DAAPP website.

Drug and alcohol abuse prevention materials are also distributed to all new students attending orientation sessions.

Finally, the DAAPP and other relevant materials can be found online at LSCS’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program webpage.

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2 The LSCS Board Policies to establish and maintain a drug free workplace and learning environment are found in §§IV.D.10 and VI.E.2. Additional references to the unauthorized use or possession of illegal or controlled substances can be found throughout the Policy. LSCS Board Policy can be located online at http://www.lonestar.edu/policy.htm.


4 Id.
III. Additional Resources

At least once each academic year, LSCS will provide a risk management program for members and advisors of registered student organizations at LSCS. As part of the program, LSCS will address topics such as; possession and use of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs, and penalties that may be imposed for the illegal possession or use. Each advisor or student representative reports the program’s contents at a meeting of full membership of the student organization.

Multiple events are held annually at each LSCS campus discussing the dangers and impact of drug and alcohol abuse at LSCS. Such events include, but are not limited to, wellness fairs, training sessions, and counseling workshops. These programs are open to LSCS students and employees free of charge. These platforms develop the strengths and skills related to the effective management of drug and alcohol related problem areas. Prior to the conclusion of each academic year, the Vice President of Student Services of each campus will provide to the Vice Chancellor of Student Success a report of all on campus drug and alcohol awareness events, which will be used for the biennial review of the DAAPP.

LSCS offers alcohol and drug-free activities such as art shows, women’s conferences, and theatrical performances. Such events offer alternatives to activities which may offer alcohol or illicit drugs. Additionally, LSCS provides students the opportunity to participate in campus clubs and organizations. These LSCS events and organizations promote a constructive lifestyle and encourage healthy behavior in an environment absent of drugs and alcohol.

All full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Wellness Program, which encourages LSCS employees to engage in fitness activity. This program promotes a healthy lifestyle, away from the pressures or risks of drugs and alcohol.

In an effort to maintain a safe environment, students and faculty participating in the health occupations and emergency services or child development programs may be required to undergo drug testing by LSCS clinical affiliation partners.

As allowed by LSCS Board Policy, any employee whose on the job conduct provides a reasonable suspicion that he or she is under the influence of drugs or alcohol to report to a designated medical facility for drug or alcohol testing.

All records related to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations must be retained for three years.

IV. Standards of Conduct

LSCS Policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of illicit drugs and/or alcohol on the campus and at System sponsored events. The unlawful use of drugs or
alcohol is inconsistent with the behavior expected of members of the LSCS community. Violations of this Policy may result in criminal action as well as disciplinary action.

This policy is in place to protect and support the employees and students of LSCS.

Students

LSCS is dedicated to providing a quality comprehensive educational program designed to meet and balance the diverse and changing educational, social, economic, and cultural needs of the community while providing a safe and healthful environment. LSCS is committed not only to learning and to the advancement of knowledge but also to the education of ethically sensitive and responsible persons. LSCS seeks to achieve these goals through a sound educational program and through rules and regulations governing student life that encourage responsibility and respect for the rights and viewpoints of others.

Therefore, the use, sale, distribution, possession of alcohol, or any drug, including prescription medication used in an unauthorized manner is strictly prohibited and may result in disciplinary action up to, and including, expulsion.

LSCS believes that students are adults who are responsible for their own actions, and who should be free to pursue their educational objectives in an environment that promotes learning, protects the integrity of the academic process, and protects the learning community.

Each student shall have access to LSCS's rules and regulations concerning student conduct. These rules and regulations are in effect when attending or participating in any class or activity sponsored by LSCS or one of its colleges, either on campus or at an off-campus location.

For further guidance, students should refer to the Student Code of Conduct.\(^5\)

Employees

While working, each System employee has a responsibility to deliver service in a safe, efficient, and conscientious manner. Therefore, the use, sale, distribution, possession of alcohol, or any drug, including prescription medication used in an unauthorized manner is strictly prohibited and may result in disciplinary action up to, and including, termination.

An employee who is believed to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs while working may be required to report immediately to a clinic to be tested to determine if he or she is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

\(^5\) LSCS Board Policy §VI.E.1.
As a condition of employment, an employee shall notify his or her supervisor of any conviction for an alcohol or drug related offense no later than five (5) days after such arrest/conviction. Failure to give this notification may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Each employee has access to LSCS employee rules and regulations governing employee conduct in the LSCS Employee Handbook. These rules and regulations are in effect when on campus in any capacity or participating in any LSCS (or College) sponsored activity, either on campus or at an off-campus location.

For further guidance, employees should refer to the LSCS Employee Handbook.

**Off campus Activities**

LSCS may take disciplinary action against those students and employees whose behavior off-campus, or in matters related to LSCS or one of its Colleges’ activities or business, indicates that they pose a serious and substantial danger to themselves or others.

**V. Health Risks**


**Alcohol**

Alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) has a high potential for physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. Possible effects include impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset, vitamin deficiency, and organ damage. Overdose may result in vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death. Withdrawal may include trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions.

Females who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics. Alcohol use is often related to acquaintance rape and failure to protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Additionally, alcohol-related accidents are the number one cause of death in the 16- to 24-year-old age group.

**Narcotics**

Narcotics (including heroin, morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, codeine, and others) have a high potential for both physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. The possible effects of using narcotics include euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Overdose may result in shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Withdrawal may
include irritability, tremors, panic, nausea, chills, and sweating.

**Other Depressants**
Other depressants (including GHB or liquid ecstasy, valium, xanax, ambien, and barbituates) have a potential for both physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. The possible side effects include slurred speech, disorientation, appearance of intoxication, and impaired memory. Overdose may result in shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma and possible death. Withdrawal may include anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, and possible death.

**Stimulants**
Stimulants (including cocaine, methamphetamine, and methylphenidate) have a possible risk of physical dependence and high risk for psychological dependence. Tolerance can develop in all stimulants. The possible side effects include increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate and blood pressure, insomnia, and decreased appetite. Overdose may result in agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, and possible death. Withdrawal may result in apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, and disorientation.

**Hallucinogens**
Hallucinogens (including MDMA, LSD, Phencyclidine, and others) are less likely to result in physical dependence, with the exception of phenycyclidines and analogs, and vary in terms of psychological dependence, ranging from none to moderate (MDMA) to high (phenycyclidine and analogs). Tolerance can develop. Possible effects include heightened senses, teeth grinding, and dehydration (MDMA and analogs) and hallucinations, altered perception of time and distance in other types of hallucinogens. Overdose may result in increased body temperature and cardiac arrest for MDMA and more intense episodes for LSD. Some hallucinogens may result in muscle aches and depression when in withdrawal (MDMA) or may result in drug seeking behavior.

**Cannabis**
Cannabis includes marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and hashish or hashish oil. All may result in moderate psychological dependence with THC resulting in physical dependence. Tolerance can develop in all forms. Possible effects include euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, and disorientation. Overdose may result in fatigue, paranoia, and possible psychosis. Withdrawal may occasionally result in insomnia, hyperactivity, and decreased appetite.

**Anabolic Steroids**
Anabolic Steroids (including testosterone and others) may result in psychological dependence. Less is known as to their potential for physical dependence and increased tolerance levels. Possible effects may include virilization, edema, testicular atrophy, gynecomastia, acne, and aggressive behavior. Effects of overdose are unknown. Withdrawal may possibly include depression.
Inhalants
Inhalants (including amyl and butyl nitrite, nitrous oxide, and others) vary in their level of psychological dependence, with less known about their potential for physical dependence and tolerance. Possible effects may include flushing, hypotension, and headache, impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset, vitamin deficiency, and organ damage. Overdose may result in methemoglobinemia, vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death. Withdrawal may result in agitation, trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions.

VI. Employee and Student Assistance Programs

Through the resources of local, national and System based efforts, assistance is available for those individuals with alcohol and drug abuse problems. LSCS offers the following drug and alcohol abuse information, counseling, assistance, and services:

Locally Offered Programs

- In an emergency: call 9-1-1.
- Local Mental Health Authorities:
  - https://www.dhs.state.tx.us/mhsa/lmha-list/
  - http://www.mhmraharris.org/ - The Helpline for Harris County residents 713-970-7000 or 1-866-970-4770. For people with hearing impairments: 800-735-2988
  - http://www.tricountyservices.org - The 24 Hour Crisis Line for Montgomery, Liberty, and Walker County residents 1-800-659-6994
- Narcotics Anonymous:
  - http://www.na.org/
- Alcoholics Anonymous:
  - http://www.aa.org/
  - http://www.aa-seta.org/
  - www.aahouston.org - Houston Area 713-686-6300
- Council on Alcohol and Drugs Houston
  - http://www.council-houston.org/

National Resources

- National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Help Line 1-800-821-4357
- Alcohol Abuse 24 Hour Hotline 1-800-950-7226
- United States Drug Enforcement Agency

Additional Assistance for Students

- Any student seeking assistance and/or resources for drug and alcohol use may contact an LSCS Counselor. LSCS counselors are master’s level counseling professionals trained to assist students in meeting their personal goals. Several counselors are certified specifically for drug and alcohol abuse. LSCS counselors can identify the personal
problems and concerns of students and if necessary, may refer students to outside agencies for treatment and intervention. To assist in this mission, LSCS counselors maintain current community resource information on area counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Additional Assistance for Employees

- LSCS offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP is a confidential counseling service provided to employees and benefits-eligible dependents for personal and work concerns which may be interfering with work performance and/or quality of life. The EAP serves as an excellent resource for addressing difficult employee relations issues such as substance and alcohol abuse and workplace conflicts. Additionally, the EAP provides training opportunities for employees and supervisors.
  - The EAP may be contacted at: 713-500-3EAP or 1-800-346-3549.
  - For further information on the EAP, please reference the Employee Handbook.
- Health insurance coverage is available for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. Employees should contact their individual health plan representative for information about insurance coverage.
- Employees who voluntarily seek treatment or counseling for drug or alcohol related problems are accommodated as much as possible to allow them to address the problem. Employees are encouraged to use available resources such as EAP, sick leave, compensatory time, and vacation leave in order to participate in a drug rehabilitation program.

VII. Disciplinary Sanctions for Violation of the DAAPP or Board Policy

LSCS Policy prohibits the unlawful possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of illicit drugs and/or alcohol on the campus and at System sponsored events in an effort to protect and support the employees and students of LSCS.

Sanctions under law

All LSCS students and employees are expected to comply with federal, state, and local drug and alcohol laws as well as LSCS policies and procedures. Any student or employee who violates any of these drug or alcohol laws will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency and will be subject to prosecution in accordance with the law. Legal sanctions for violation of local, state, and/or federal laws may include, but are not limited to fines, jail, or prison sentences up to ninety-nine (99) years or life. (For a more complete list of legal sanctions and laws, see Appendix A.) Students who violate both the Code of Conduct and federal, state, local, or other applicable law may be accountable to both LSCS and the civil or criminal authorities.

System Sanctions

The System shall, within the scope of applicable federal and state due process requirements, take such administrative or disciplinary action as is appropriate for violations of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy, LSCS Policy and applicable law. To the extent allowed by law and the facts of each violation, sanctions will be imposed consistently. In the event that such violation is
also a violation of federal, state, or local law, LSCS may decide to proceed or delay its own disciplinary processes.

- **Students**
  - Any student committing a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, including, but not limited to, the prohibition of possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, shall be subject to discipline, up to and including expulsion, in accordance with Board policy and applicable law. (For further discussion of the disciplinary procedures, please reference the Policy on Discipline in the Student Handbook.  
  - Students may be asked to participate in a drug and alcohol assistance or rehabilitation program.
  - Parents of students may be notified of violations of the Student Code of Conduct.
  - LSCS shall vigorously pursue enforcement against students who fail to abide by its standards of conduct. Disciplinary action taken in any LSCS college shall be System-wide in effect.

- **Employees**
  - Upon the receipt of information indicating a drug or alcohol related problem, employees may be required to submit to a medical examination or drug testing, enroll in the Employee Assistance Program, take leave without pay, and potentially, suffer immediate termination.
  - In the event of confirmation of prohibited possession, use, or distribution by an employee administrative or disciplinary action may include, but is not limited to, reprimand, suspension, or termination of employment or requirement that the employee participate in and/or successfully complete an appropriate rehabilitation program and/or arrest or referral to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
  - Other sanctions may include, but are not limited to, employee counseling sessions, written reprimands, formal discussions with supervisors, decision-making leave, and leave without pay.
  - If the employee engages in driving as part of his/her job related duties, such privilege may be revoked.
  - Any action taken by LSCS may be taken immediately.

- **Visitors**
  - Any visitor engaging in any act prohibited by Board Policy or the DAAPP shall be called on to immediately cease such behavior and shall be subject to other sanctions including referral to law enforcement officials for arrest and prosecution.

**VIII. Biennial Review of the Program**

The Biennial Review is the joint responsibility of the Vice Chancellor of Student Success and Chief Officer of Human Resources. Notification of the DAAPP, including information about

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6 LSCS Board Policy §VI.E.2.
health risks and sanctions for violation of the DAAPP, will be provided by these departments to LSCS students and employees as previously stated herein.

The LSCS Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program will be reviewed biennially. LSCS is committed to monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the DAAPP and implementing any necessary changes.

Prior to September 31st of each even numbered year, the Vice Chancellor of Student Success (or equivalent) and the Chief Officer of Human Resources (or equivalent) will convene the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Committee. The Committee consists of a member from each of the LSCS Colleges, and a representative from the following departments/areas: Student Success; Human Resources; Police Department; Counseling Services; Financial Aid; Student Organizations; General Counsel.

The Committee will commence its biennial review and commence to gather any and all documentation, surveys, focus groups, etc. and conduct review of the applicable language of the DAAPP and Board Policy, as set forth in the DFSCA Compliance Biennial Review Report form. The Committee will reconvene as necessary and a final report, reviewed and approved by the Chancellor, will be issued prior to December 31st of even numbered years.

The purpose of the biennial review is to ensure compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, including, but not limited to:

- Ensuring the DAAPP and Board Policy are updated and compliant with applicable law;
- The DAAPP and Board Policy promote and educational environment free from illegal drugs and alcohol and abuse.
- The DAAPP is distributed annually as required by the DAAPP;
- The effectiveness of the Program;
- Consistent enforcement of discipline and sanctions.
- Modifications are made to the Program and the expected learning outcomes in an effort to evolve with changes in the student population.

To ensure the uniform application of sanctions to employees and students LSCS uses both formal and informal assessments as set forth below. A systematic prescriptive disciplinary process ensures each disciplinary referral is resolved appropriately, and the consequences or sanctions adequately address the nature of the violation. Emphasis is placed on student and employee development and a holistic approach to the student learning and staff development.

- Documentation of student and employee discipline, which shall not include personally identifiable information, will be reviewed and maintained.
- Informal assessment methods used in the review include student focus groups, administrative overview, and informal student surveys.

For additional information on subjects such as laws, prevention initiatives, publications, community resources, and help for parents, you may access the Texas Department of State Health Services Website at [http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/sa/)
Appendix A:

A Student who violates LSCS policy is subject to both LSCS’s discipline and to any criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, and local law.

Legal Sanctions Regarding the Unlawful Use, Possession, or Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages and Illicit Drugs*

- Local
  - In the City of Houston,
    - it is unlawful for any person to be in possession of an open container in the central business district. Additionally, it is unlawful for any person to engage in the public consumption of any alcoholic beverage in the central business district. (City of Houston, Code of Ordinances - Ord. No. 94-597, § 2, 6-15-94; Ord. No. 2012-236, §§ 2, 3, 3-21-2012)
    - the solicitation to purchase or acquire a controlled substance, controlled substance analogue, dangerous drug or volatile chemical is unlawful. Violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00). (City of Houston, Code of Ordinances - Ord. No. 89-918, § 1, 6-21-89)
  - Campuses/centers that are located outside the City of Houston might be subject to different local ordinances.

- State
  - A person commits an offense if the person appears in a public place while intoxicated to the degree that the person may endanger the person or another. (Texas Penal Code 49.02)
  - A person commits an offense if the person knowingly possesses an open container in a passenger area of a motor vehicle that is located on a public highway, regardless of whether the vehicle is being operated or is stopped or parked. Possession by a person of one or more open containers in a single criminal episode is a single offense. (Texas Penal Code 49.031)
  - A person commits an offense if the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place. (Texas Penal code 49.04)
    - Note that a person may also be convicted of offenses if intoxicated while operating a plane, driving with a minor in the vehicle, or boating. (Texas Penal code 49.045-.06)
    - Punishable with a minimum term of confinement of 30 days.
  - A person commits an offense if the person, by accident or mistake while operating an aircraft, watercraft, or amusement ride while intoxicated, or while operating a motor vehicle in a public place while intoxicated, by reason of that intoxication causes serious bodily injury to another. (Texas Penal Code 49.07)
  - A person commits an offense if the person: (1) operates a motor vehicle in a public place, operates an aircraft, a watercraft, or an amusement ride, or assembles a mobile amusement ride; and (2) is intoxicated and by reason of that intoxication causes the death of another by accident or mistake. (Texas Penal Code 49.08)
• A minor commits an offense if the minor purchases or attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.02-.025)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $250; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. The court may also mandate community service and suspend the driver’s license of the convicted individual. Additionally, the court may mandate attendance at an alcohol awareness course.

• A minor commits an offense if he consumes an alcoholic beverage. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.04)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $250; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. The court may also mandate community service and suspend the driver’s license of the convicted individual. Additionally, the court may mandate attendance at an alcohol awareness course.

• A minor commits an offense if the minor operates a motor vehicle in a public place, or a watercraft, while having any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor’s system. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.041)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $2,000; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. In addition, the court shall order community service to be performed.

• A minor commits an offense if he possesses an alcoholic beverage. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.05)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $250; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. The court may also mandate community service and suspend the driver’s license of the convicted individual. Additionally, the court may mandate attendance at an alcohol awareness course.

• A person commits an offense if he purchases an alcoholic beverage for or gives or makes available an alcoholic beverage to a minor with criminal negligence. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.06)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $250; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. The court may also mandate community service and suspend the driver’s license of the convicted individual. Additionally, the court may mandate attendance at an alcohol awareness course.

• A minor commits an offense if he falsely states that he is 21 years of age or older or presents any document that indicates he is 21 years of age or older to a person engaged in selling or serving alcoholic beverages. (Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code 106.07)
  ▪ The offense is punishable by a fine of not less than $250; confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days; or both the fine and confinement. The court may also mandate community service and suspend the driver’s
license of the convicted individual. Additionally, the court may mandate attendance at an alcohol awareness course.

- The manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance (as defined by the Texas Controlled Substances Act) in the State of Texas is a crime and punishable by a fine up to $250,000 and/or prison term of life or not more than 99 years. (Tex. Health & Safety Code 481.112-.119)
- A person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally delivers marijuana.
  - Such offense is punishable by a fine up to $100,000 and/or prison term of life or not more than 99 years. (Tex. Health & Safety Code 481.120)
- A person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally possesses a usable quantity of marijuana.
  - This offense is punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years, and a fine not to exceed $50,000. (Tex. Health & Safety Code 481.121)
- A person commits an offense if the person knowingly delivers a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 1, 1-A, 2, or 3 (of the Texas Controlled Substances Act) or knowingly delivers marijuana and the person delivers the controlled substance or marijuana to a person who is a child or who is enrolled in a public or private primary or secondary school.
  - This offense is punishable as a felony in the second degree. (Tex. Health & Safety Code 481.122)
- Drug related offenses have increased penalties if the offense occurs in a “drug free zone.” Drug free zones include institutions of higher education, youth centers, schools (and other facilities) and the areas surrounding such locations.
  - Penalties include fines that may be doubled and minimum jail terms that may be raised. (Tex. Health & Safety Code 481.134)

• Federal

- 21 U. S. C. 841 makes it a crime (a) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or (b) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.
- The Controlled Substances Act places all substances which are in some manner regulated into one of five schedules. The CSA provides penalties for unlawful manufacturing, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances.
- The U. S. Code establishes and authorizes the U. S. Attorney General to revise as needed, classifications of controlled substances. Schedule I is comprised essentially of “street drugs” and Schedule V is comprised of drugs with a “low potential for abuse” when compared with drugs in schedules I-IV. Examples of Schedule I drugs are heroin and marijuana. PCP, for example, is a Schedule II drug. Amphetamine is a Schedule III drug, while Barbital is a Schedule IV drug. An example of a Schedule V drug would be a prescription medication with not more than 200 mg. of codeine per 100 grams.
  - The penalties are determined by the schedule of the drug or other substance, and sometimes are specified by drug name, as in the case of marijuana.
• Penalties for first offenses include a fine up to $10 million and/or a prison term up to life, but no less than 1 year.

*Penalties for subsequent violations of the above-described provisions are progressively more severe than the initial convictions. Penalties, laws, and statutes may change without notice. This list is not intended to be comprehensive. For a complete list of drug and alcohol related offenses, please contact the appropriate law enforcement agency.
Appendix B:

Tips for Preventing Substance Abuse

The use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs is one of the biggest problems facing people today. There are no guarantees that someone you love will not choose to use drugs, but you can influence that decision by:

- Not using drugs yourself
- Providing guidance and clear rules about not using drugs
- Spending time with your loved one sharing the good and the bad times

Use the following tips to help guide thoughts and behaviors about drugs:

1. Talk honestly. Don't wait to have "the drug talk" with someone. Make discussions about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs part of your daily conversation. Know the facts about how drugs can harm. Clear up any wrong information, such as "everybody drinks" or "marijuana won't hurt you." Be clear about personal rules for and legal implications of the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

2. Really listen. Encourage questions and concerns about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Do not do all the talking or give long lectures.

3. Help develop self-confidence. Look for all the good things in yourself or someone you care about-- and then tell them (or yourself) how proud you are. If you need to correct, criticize the action, not the person. Praise efforts as well as successes.

4. Help develop strong values. Talk about your personal values.

5. Be a good example. Your own habits and thoughts about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs make an impression. Your actions speak louder than words.

6. Help deal with peer pressure and acceptance. Discuss the importance of being an individual and the meaning of real friendships. You do not have to do something wrong just to feel accepted. Remind yourself that a real friend won't care if he does not use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

7. Encourage healthy, creative activities. Look for ways to get involved in athletics, hobbies, school clubs, and other activities that reduce boredom and excess free time. Develop positive friendships and interests. Look for activities that you can do together.

8. Know what to do if someone you love has a drug problem. Realize that no one is immune to drugs. Learn the signs of drug use. Take seriously any concerns you hear from friends, family, or other students about possible drug use. Trust your instincts. If you truly feel that something is wrong, it probably is. If there's a problem, seek professional help.

Information adapted from the American Academy of Pediatrics.
Appendix C:

Warning Signs of Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse

Some common behavior changes you may notice if someone you know is abusing drugs and alcohol are:

• Sudden or extreme change in friends, eating habits, sleeping patterns, physical appearance, coordination or school performance
• Loss of interest in hobbies or family activities
• Hostile or uncooperative attitude
• Secrecy about actions or possessions
• Stealing money or an unexplained need for money
• Medicine containers, despite a lack of illness, or drug paraphernalia in the individual's room
• An unusual chemical or medicine smell on the individual or in the individual's room

Provided by the Mayo Clinic website: http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/teen-drug-abuse/MY01099/NSECTIONGROUP=2