



Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program for Drug-Free Schools and Campuses/ Workplace

Our Mission Statement:

“The mission of Peloton College is to be the premier provider of hands-on training and education by providing students and graduates with the necessary skills to secure occupational careers.”

Peloton College's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program for Drug-Free Schools and Campuses/Workplace

In compliance with federal government Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention regulations for a Drug-Free Schools and Campuses/Workplace for students and employees, Peloton College (herein referred to as the "College" or "school") has made a commitment to eliminate illegal drug use from the College and maintain a drug-free environment for all persons when on school property or participating in school activities. This policy is incorporated in the school catalog, and is supplementary to the staff and faculty handbook for written distribution to each employee and student on at least an annual basis. The policy is also available on the school website at www.pelotoncollege.edu/student-information.

A. Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Sanctions

This policy strictly prohibits the illegal use, possession, manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances by students and employees on the Peloton College property or at any site associated with the school or school related activities.

A violation of this policy is considered a major offense and will result in Peloton College imposing disciplinary sanctions on students and/or employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law) which may include:

1. requirement for satisfactory participation in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program;
2. immediate disciplinary action up to and including termination from employment and suspension or expulsion from the College;
3. referral for criminal prosecution to appropriate agencies

Employees: Peloton College reserves the right to conduct testing on employees for illegal drugs, alcohol, or other controlled substances. Testing may be required as part of employment screening, reasonable suspicion of an employee using illegal substances, or after the occurrence of a work-related accident. Individuals who test positive or refuse to submit to testing will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination. Where a positive test or refusal of testing occurs as part of employment screening, the candidate will not be eligible for employment with the College.

Students: Peloton College reserves the right to conduct searches of student personal belongings, lockers, tool bags, book bags and the like on school property if conditions warrant such action. Violation of this policy with respect to illegal use, possession, manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances will result in Peloton College imposing disciplinary action of immediate suspension for the day for a first offense, suspension for 2 days plus probation status for the remainder of the time in school for a second offense, and expulsion from school for a third offense. Peloton College reserves the right to move to immediate expulsion from school in extreme violations of this policy.

Students convicted for any offense, during a period enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV funds, under any federal or state law involving possession or sale of illegal drugs will result in the loss of eligibility for any Title IV assistance.

A criminal conviction is not required for sanctions to be imposed upon an employee or student for violations of this policy. Violations of applicable local, state and federal laws may subject a student or employee to a variety of legal sanctions including but not limited to fines, incarceration, imprisonment and/or community service requirements. Convictions become a part of an individual's criminal record and may prohibit certain career and professional opportunities.

B. Applicable Legal Sanctions under Local, State, or Federal Law for Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

The unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs in the local geographic areas associated with each Peloton College campus result in legal sanctions that align with those imposed by the State of Texas and/or Federal laws. These legal sanctions are described below:

Offenses and Sanctions for Alcohol and Drug Related Crimes – State of Texas

The Texas Health and Safety Code sets the possession law, dividing controlled substances into penalty groups, plus a marijuana category. It is illegal to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver a controlled substance. While some substances are legal, it is illegal to possess them without a prescription, and the Health and Safety Code establishes the punishments for illegal possession.

Offense: Manufactures, delivers, or possesses with intent to deliver a controlled substance.

A person commits an offense if a person knowingly manufactures, delivers, or possesses with intent to deliver a controlled substance in the following penalty groups:

- a.) Penalty Group 1 – Examples include opiates, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, GHB, ketamine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and similar exceedingly dangerous drugs.
- b.) Penalty Group 1A – Examples include LSD
- c.) Penalty Group 2 – Examples include Ecstasy, PCP, Hashish, Marijuana Oil, Mescaline, and similar drugs.
- d.) Penalty Group 2A – Examples include synthetic cannabinoids (also known as K2, Spice, Synthetic Marijuana).
- e.) Penalty Group 3 – Examples include Valium, Xanax, and Ritalin.
- f.) Penalty Group 4 – Examples include compounds containing Dionine, Motofen, Buprenorphine, or Pyrovalerone.

Penalty Group 1

Aggregate Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than one gram	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
1 gram or more, less than 4 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
4 grams or more, but less than 200 grams	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000
400 grams or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000

Note: Per Sec. 481.1122, Title 6.C.481.A of Health and Safety Code, “If it is shown during the punishment phase of a trial for the manufacture of a controlled substance listed in Penalty Group 1 that when the offense was committed a child younger than 18 years of age was present on the premises where the offense was committed:

- (1) The punishments specified by Sections 481.112(b) (State jail felony) and (c) (Second-degree felony) are increased by one degree;
- (2) The minimum term of imprisonment specified by section 481.112(e) (First-degree felony, 200 – 400 grams), is increased to 15 years and the maximum fine specified by that section is increased to \$150,000; and
- (3) The minimum term of imprisonment specified by Section 481.112(f) (400 grams or more) is increased to 20 years and the maximum fine specified by that section is increased to \$300,000.

Penalty Group 1A

Number of Abuse Units	Classification	Penalty
Fewer than 20 units	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
20 or more units, but less than 80 units	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
80 units or more, but less than 4,000 units	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
4,000 units or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000

Penalty Group 2 and 2A

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than one gram	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
More than 1 gram, less than 4 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
More than 4 grams, less than 400 grams	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000

Penalty Groups 3 and 4

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than 28 grams	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000

Offense: Possession of a controlled substance.

A person commits an offense if a person knowingly or intentionally possesses a controlled substance (unless the person obtained the substance directly from or under a valid prescription or order of a practitioner acting in the course of professional practice) in the following penalty groups:

- a.) Penalty Group 1 – Examples include opiates, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, GHB, ketamine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and similar exceedingly dangerous drugs.
- b.) Penalty Group 1A – Examples include LSD
- c.) Penalty Group 2 – Examples include Ecstasy, PCP, Hashish, Marijuana Oil, Mescaline, and similar drugs.
- d.) Penalty Group 2A – Examples include synthetic cannabinoids (also known as K2, Spice, Synthetic Marijuana).

e.) Penalty Group 3 – Examples include Valium, Xanax, and Ritalin.

f.) Penalty Group 4 – Examples include compounds containing Dionine, Motofen, Buprenorphine, or Pyrovalerone.

Penalty Group 1

Aggregate Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than one gram	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
1 gram or more, less than 4 grams	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
4 grams or more, but less than 200 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000

Penalty Group 1A

Number of Abuse Units	Classification	Penalty
Fewer than 20 units	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
20 or more units, but less than 80 units	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
80 units or more, but less than 4,000 units	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
4000 units or more, but less than 8,000 units	First-degree felony	Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
8,000 units or more		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000

Penalty Group 2

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than one gram	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
More than 1 gram, less than 4 grams	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
More than 4 grams, less than 400 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		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

Penalty Group 2A

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Two ounces or less	Class B misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 180 days in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$2000

More than 2 ounces, less than 4 ounces	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 1 year in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$4000
More than 4 ounces, less than 5 pounds	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
More than 5 pounds, less than 50 pounds	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
More than 50 pounds, less than 2000 pounds	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
More than 2000 pounds	First-degree felony	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

Penalty Groups 3 and 4

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than 28 grams	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 1 year in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$4000
28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		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

Penalty Group 4

Weight	Classification	Penalty
Less than 28 grams	Class B misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 180 days in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$2000
28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
400 grams or more		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

Marijuana – Delivery

Weight	Classification	Penalty
.25 ounce or less without compensation	Class B misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 180 days in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$2000
.25 ounce or less without compensation	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 1 year in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$4000
5 pounds or less but more than .25 ounces	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000

50 pounds or less but more than 5 pounds	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
2,000 pounds or less but more than 50 pounds	First-degree felony	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
More than 2,000 pounds		Imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years and a fine not to exceed \$100,000

Marijuana – Possession

Weight	Classification	Penalty
2 ounce or less	Class B misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 180 days in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$2000
4 ounces or less but more than 2 ounces	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement of not more than 1 year in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$4000
5 pounds or less but more than 4 ounces	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000
50 pounds or less but more than 5 pounds	Third-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
2,000 pounds or less but more than 50 pounds	Second-degree felony	Imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000
More than 2,000 pounds		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

Offense: Possession of a controlled substance - marijuana.

A person commits an offense if a person knowingly delivers a controlled substance or knowingly delivers marijuana and the person delivers the controlled substance or marijuana to a person: (1) who is under the age of 18; (2) who is enrolled in a public or private primary or secondary school; or (3) who the actor knows or believes intends to deliver the controlled substance or marijuana to a person described subdivision (1) or (2). An offense under this section is a Second-degree felony (punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than 20 years or less than 2 years and a fine not to exceed \$10,000). An offense under this section that is also deemed as an offense in another section may subject the offender to prosecution under either section or both.

The Texas Tax Code, in addition to the criminal penalties for drug possession, also sets potential civil penalties. Although the statute is not often used in minor possession cases, the code requires that taxes must be paid on illegal drugs, so that “dealers” who possess over certain amounts can be charged with tax evasion. The state of Texas can also suspend your license for up to six months following a conviction on any violation of the Texas Controlled Substances Act.

The Code of Criminal Procedure also allows police to seize any property used or “intended to be used” in the commission of a drug felony. That means they can take your car, your home, or any other belonging where you are accused of carrying or hiding drugs. The asset forfeiture law is a civil action, not criminal, and you don’t have to be convicted for the state to try to take your property. Drug possession penalties are complicated and depend on the classification of the substance and the quantity.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

Any item that can be used as a drug processing, packaging, or consumption mechanism can be defined as paraphernalia under 481.002 (17) of the Texas Controlled Substances Act. Even common household items such as scales, spoons, bowls, envelopes or bags can land you an illegal possession of paraphernalia charge. The most common paraphernalia charges result from pipes, and bongs. Simple possession of drug paraphernalia is a Class C Misdemeanor, which carries a penalty of fines up to \$500. Distribution or possession with intent to distribute or sell drug paraphernalia is a Class A misdemeanor, which can result in up to a year in jail. Second offense penalties will result in mandatory jail time, or if you sell to someone under 18 years old.

Alcohol Related Offenses and Sanctions

Offense	Classification	Penalty
Public Intoxication – if the person appears in a public place while intoxicated to the degree that the person may endanger the person or another.	Class C misdemeanor	Fine not to exceed \$500 unless the person is under 21 in which case Alcohol Beverage Code 106.071 applies which incorporates a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2000, confinement in jail not to exceed 180 days or both fine and confinement for a minor who is not a child and who has been previously convicted at least twice of an offense under this section. In addition, community service between 12 – 40 hours, and suspension or denial of a driver’s license or permit for 30 – 180 days, and education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol.
Possession of alcohol beverage in motor vehicle - 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.	Class C misdemeanor	Fine not to exceed \$500 unless the person is under 21 in which case Alcohol Beverage Code 106.071 applies which incorporates a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$2000, confinement in jail not to exceed 180 days or both fine and confinement for a minor who is not a child and who has been previously convicted at least twice of an offense under this section. In addition, community service between 12 – 40 hours, and suspension or denial of a driver’s license or permit for 30 – 180 days, and education about or prevention of misuse of alcohol.
Driving while intoxicated - if the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place.	Class B misdemeanor	Minimum term of confinement of 72 hours. If found with open container of alcohol in motor vehicle at time of offense, a minimum of term of confinement of 6 days will be imposed. Confinement of not more than 180 days in jail and/or a fine of not more than \$2000
Driving while intoxicated with child passenger – if the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place; and the vehicle being operated by the person is occupied by a passenger who is younger than 15 years of age.	State jail felony	180 days to 2 years in a state jail and/or a fine of not more than \$10,000

Offenses and Sanctions for Alcohol and Drug Related Crimes – Federal

Under this section, the term ‘controlled substance’ refers to illegal drugs, counterfeit drugs, and similar substances. Drugs and other substances that are considered controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) are divided into five schedules. An updated and complete list of the schedules is published annually in Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) §§1308.11 through 1308.15. Substances are placed in their respective schedules based on whether they have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, their relative abuse potential, and likelihood of causing dependence when abused. Some examples of the drugs in each schedule are listed below.

Schedule I Controlled Substances – Substances in this schedule have no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision, and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of substances listed in Schedule I are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), peyote, methaqualone, and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("Ecstasy").

Schedule II/IIN Controlled Substances (2/2N) – Substances in this schedule have a high potential for abuse which may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples of Schedule II narcotics include: hydromorphone (Dilaudid®), methadone (Dolophine®), meperidine (Demerol®), oxycodone (OxyContin®, Percocet®), and fentanyl (Sublimaze®, Duragesic®). Other Schedule II narcotics include: morphine, opium, codeine, and hydrocodone. Examples of Schedule IIN stimulants include: amphetamine (Dexedrine®, Adderall®), methamphetamine (Desoxyn®), and methylphenidate (Ritalin®). Other Schedule II substances include: amobarbital, glutethimide, and pentobarbital.

Schedule III/IIIN Controlled Substances (3/3N) – Substances in this schedule have a potential for abuse less than substances in Schedules I or II and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Examples of Schedule III narcotics include: products containing not more than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with Codeine®), and buprenorphine (Suboxone®). Examples of Schedule IIIN non-narcotics include: benzphetamine (Didrex®), phendimetrazine, ketamine, and anabolic steroids such as Depo®-Testosterone.

Schedule IV Controlled Substances – Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III. Examples of Schedule IV substances include: alprazolam (Xanax®), carisoprodol (Soma®), clonazepam (Klonopin®), clorazepate (Tranxene®), diazepam (Valium®), lorazepam (Ativan®), midazolam (Versed®), temazepam (Restoril®), and triazolam (Halcion®).

Schedule V Controlled Substances – Substances in this schedule have a low potential for abuse relative to substances listed in Schedule IV and consist primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Examples of Schedule V substances include: cough preparations containing not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams (Robitussin AC®, Phenergan with Codeine®), and ezogabine.

Federal sanctions and penalties imposed vary and are based on the category, severity (typically determined by quantity of controlled substance involved), and number of repeat offenses. Minimum and maximum sanctions are outlined as follows:

Federal Sanctions

OFFENSE	MINIMUM PUNISHMENT	MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT
Manufacture, distribution or dispensing drugs (includes marijuana)	A term of imprisonment for up to 5 years, and a fine of \$250,000.*	A term of life imprisonment without release (no eligibility for parole) and a fine not to exceed \$8,000,000 (for an individual) or \$20,000,000 (if other than an individual).
Possession of drugs (includes marijuana)	Imprisonment for up to 1 year, and a fine of at least \$1,000.	Imprisonment for not more than 20 years or not less than 5 years, a fine of not less than \$5,000 plus costs of investigation and prosecution.
Operation of a Common Carrier under the influence of alcohol or drugs		Imprisonment for up to 15 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.

*For specific federal trafficking penalties by drug/schedule, visit the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency's website at <https://www.dea.gov/drug-policy-information>.

The federal regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages has been turned over to state and local authorities. The federal government formally defines an alcoholic beverage as any beverage containing over 0.05 percent alcohol, and most states honor this limit; however, there may be some variability within certain states and localities.

*For specific DEA drug trafficking penalties: <https://www.dea.gov/drug-policy-information>

C. Health Risks

Health risks generally associated with alcohol and drug abuse can result in but are not limited to a lowered immune system, damage to critical nerve cells, physical dependency, lung damage, heart problems, liver disease, physical and mental depression, increased infection, irreversible memory loss, personality changes and thought disorders. The use of alcohol and other drugs represents a serious threat to health and the quality of life. More than 70,200 Americans died from drug overdose in 2017 (source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates>). With many drugs, it is possible that users become more tolerant and dependent over time leading to possible psychological and physical dangers to the user or others in the presence of the user. The general categories of drugs and their effects:

Alcohol: produces short-term effects that include behavioral changes, impairment of judgment and coordination, greater likelihood of aggressive acts, respiratory depression, irreversible physical and mental abnormalities in newborns (fetal alcohol syndrome) and death. Long-term effects of alcohol abuse include damage to the liver, heart and brain; ulcers; gastritis; malnutrition; delirium tremens; and cancer. Alcohol combined with barbiturates and other depressants can prove to be a deadly mixture.

Amphetamines/Stimulants (speed, uppers, crank, caffeine, etc.): speed up the nervous system and can cause increased heart and breathing rates, higher blood pressure, decreased appetite, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, anxiety, hallucinations, paranoia, depression, convulsions and death due to a stroke or heart failure.

Anabolic steroids: seriously affect the liver, cardiovascular and reproductive systems. Can cause sterility in males and females as well as impotency in males.

Barbiturates/Depressants: (downers, Quaaludes, valium, etc.) slow down the central nervous system and can cause decreased heart and breathing rates, lowered blood pressure, slowed reactions, confusion, distortion of reality, convulsions, respiratory depression, coma and death. Depressants combined with alcohol can be lethal.

Cocaine/Crack: stimulates the central nervous system and is extremely addictive, both psychologically and physically. Effects include dilated pupils, increased heart rate, and elevated blood pressure, and insomnia, loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia, seizures and death due to cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Hallucinogens: (PCP, angel dust, LSD, etc.) interrupt the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect and instincts. May result in self-inflicted injuries, impaired coordination, dulled senses, incoherent speech, depression, anxiety, violent behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, coma, and heart and lung failure.

Cannabis: (marijuana, hashish, hash, etc.) impairs short-term memory comprehension, concentration, coordination and motivation, and may also cause paranoia and psychosis. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. The way in which marijuana is smoked - deeply inhaled and held in the lungs for a long period - enhances the risk of getting cancer. Combined with alcohol, marijuana can produce a dangerous multiplied effect.

Narcotics: (heroin, morphine, Demerol, Percodan, etc.) initially produce feelings of euphoria often followed by drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. An overdose may result in convulsions, coma and death. Tolerance develops rapidly and dependence is likely. Using contaminated syringes to inject such drugs may result in AIDS.

Designer Drugs: can be hundreds of times stronger than the drugs that they are designed to imitate. Underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs.

Tobacco/nicotine: causes death among some 170,000 people in the United States each year due to smoking-related coronary heart disease. Some 30 percent of the 130,000 cancer deaths each year are linked to smoking. Lung, larynx, esophagus, bladder, pancreas and kidney cancers strike smokers at increased rates. Emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely among smokers.

D. Referral and Hotline Information for Drug or Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, or Rehabilitation or Re-entry Programs

Although the College does not offer professional counseling services it is important for students and employees to know that confidentiality is important when referring someone to resources for counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs. The following is a list of national resources for assistance:

Name	Contact
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1-800-662-HELP (4357)
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline	1-800-234-0420
Helpline Number	1-800-487-4889
Specific Drug Helplines:	
Cocaine	1-800-COCAINE (262-2463)
Heroin	1-800-9-HEROIN (943-7646)
Marijuana	1-888-MARIJUA
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Hope Line	1-800-NCA-CALL (622-2255)
Alcohol Hotline Number	1-800-356-9996
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Helpline	1-888-506-0699
Alcohol Abuse and Crisis Intervention	1-800-234-0246
Alcoholics Anonymous local resources near you	https://aa.org/pages/en_US
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – confidential facilities locator	https://findtreatment.gov/