

2024 Annual Report

Drug Free Schools And Communities Act

Grayson College

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Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Alcohol and Drug-Free Environment

Alcohol and Other Drug-Free Prevention and Policy Statement

It is the policy of Grayson College Board of Trustees to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Grayson College is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, lawful and productive working and educational environment for its students and employees. Studies have shown that excessive use of alcohol and use of illegal drugs and controlled substances increases the potential for accidents, absenteeism, tardiness, unsatisfactory performance, inefficiency, poor employee morale and damage to the College's reputation.

The intent of this policy is to make Grayson College a better place to study and work through upgrading the mental and physical health of the total college community. It acknowledges the freedom of choice for those individuals who require or seek assistance and/or referral. The intent is not to restrict individual freedom but rather to encourage students and employees, principally through education and information efforts, to make intelligent choices about drugs, controlled substances, and alcohol use and abuse. As caring and concerned educational leaders, administrators, faculty and supervisors must exercise sound and reasonable judgment when administering this policy. The appropriate Executive Leader is expected to supervise the enforcement of this policy while protecting the rights of individual students, employees and other personnel.

The National Drug Control Strategy, issued in September 1989, proposed that the US Congress pass legislation requiring schools, colleges, and universities to implement and enforce firm drug prevention and education programs as a condition of eligibility to receive

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federal financial assistance. In keeping with the requirements of the US Department of Education's Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and Drug-Free Workplace of 1988, Grayson College presents the following information to all of its students and employees:

- 1. Grayson College standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions for students and employees regarding the possession, use and distribution of alcohol and drugs.
- 2. Legal sanctions under Texas state and federal law.
- 3. Health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse.
- 4. Drug and alcohol counseling and treatment resources available to Grayson College students and employees.

Standards of Conduct

Student Conduct: Alcohol and Drug Use FLBE (Local)

Alcohol

All students shall be prohibited from using, possessing, controlling, manufacturing, transmitting, distributing, selling, or being under the influence of intoxicating beverages on College District property, in College District vehicles, and at College District-related activities. With the prior consent of the Board or the College President, these provisions may be waived with respect to a specific location on College District property or a specific event that is sponsored by the College District.

State law shall be strictly enforced at all times on all property controlled by the College District in regard to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Controlled Substance

manufacture, transmit, distribute, sell, or be under the influence of, any of the following substances on College District property, in College District vehicles, or at College District-related activities:

- Any controlled substance or dangerous drug as defined by law, including but not limited to marijuana, any narcotic drug, hallucinogen, stimulant, depressant, amphetamine, or barbiturate.
- Any abusable glue, aerosol paint, or any other volatile chemical substance for inhalation.
- 3. Any performance-enhancing substance, including steroids.

- 4. Any designer drug.
- 5. Any other intoxicant or mood-changing, mind-altering, or behavior-altering drug.

The transmittal, sale, or attempted sale of what is represented to be any of the above-listed substances shall also be prohibited under this policy.

Exceptions

It shall not be considered a violation of this policy if the student:

- Uses or possesses a controlled substance or drug authorized by a licensed physician through a prescription specifically for that student's use;
- 2. Possesses a controlled substance or drug that a licensed physician has prescribed for the student's child or other individual for whom the student is a legal guardian;
- 3. Cultivates, possesses, transports, or sells hemp as authorized by law; or
- 4. Possesses, sells, or distributes Dextromethorphan.

Paraphernalia

The use, possession, control, manufacture, transmission, distribution, or sale of paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance is prohibited.

Violations

Students who violate this policy shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action. Such disciplinary action may include referral to drug and alcohol counseling or rehabilitation programs or student assistance programs, suspension, expulsion, and referral to appropriate law enforcement officials for prosecution.

Notice

Each student taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units shall be given a copy of the College District's policy prohibiting the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law, and a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Student Interrogations & Searches (FLC Local)

Searches in General College District officials may conduct searches of students, their belongings and their vehicles in accordance with state and federal law and College District policy. Searches of students shall be conducted in a reasonable and nondiscriminatory manner. College District officials may initiate a search in accordance with law, including, for example, based on reasonable suspicion, voluntary consent or pursuant to College District policy providing for suspicionless security procedures, including the use of metal detectors. In accordance with College District policies and procedures, students are responsible for prohibited items found in their possession, including items in their personal belongings or in vehicles parked on College District property.

Discipline and Penalties: Student Discipline Procedure FMA (local)

Reports of Alleged Misconduct

College District faculty and staff shall submit an alleged violation or violations of College District policies and procedures, including the rules for student conduct, committed by a student to the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct within a reasonable time following an alleged incident, not to exceed ten College District business days. The allegations must be submitted in writing, through traditional or electronic means, and must describe the violation and any surrounding facts.

The Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall investigate the matter as necessary. If an allegation is deemed to be unfounded, the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall dismiss the allegation and shall provide the student written notice that the allegation of misconduct was made against the student and that the allegation was dismissed.

Conference

If, however, the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee determines that the allegation warrants further consideration, the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall summon the student for a conference to be held within a reasonable time, not to exceed ten College District business days, following the receipt of the allegation of misconduct.

At the conference, the Director of Title IX and Student Conductor designee shall notify the student of the allegation or allegations and provide the student an opportunity to respond.

Unfounded Allegations

After conferring with the student, if the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee determines that the student did not commit a violation, the allegation or allegations shall be dismissed as unfounded. The student shall be provided written notice of the dismissal.

Misconduct Warranting a Penalty

If the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee determines that the student committed misconduct that warrants a penalty other than suspension or expulsion, the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall provide the student written notice of the penalty and the student's right to appeal to the disciplinary appeals committee.

Suspension

If the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee determines that the student committed misconduct that warrants a suspension, the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall inform the student in writing of the determination, and a hearing shall be scheduled for consideration by the disciplinary appeals committee as described below.

Expulsion

If the Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee determines that the student committed misconduct that warrants expulsion, the official shall inform the student in writing of the determination. The Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee shall forward the determination and all evidence collected during the investigation and conference to the College President in order to schedule an expulsion hearing before the Board.

Interim Disciplinary Action

The Director of Title IX and Student Conduct or designee may take immediate disciplinary action, including suspension pending a hearing, against a student for policy violations if the continuing presence of the student poses a danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the educational environment.

Detailed information can be found in the <u>Grayson College Student Handbook</u> (https://www.grayson.edu/current-students/Docs/student-handbook-24-25.pdf)

Employee Standard of Conduct DH: Local

Alcohol and Drugs

A copy of this policy, the purpose of which is to eliminate drug abuse from the workplace, shall be provided to each employee at the beginning of each year or upon employment.

The use, possession, and/or distribution of controlled substances that are not medically necessary and prescribed by a licensed physician shall be prohibited on campus. Furthermore, it is the policy of the College District that employees shall be prohibited from using, possessing, controlling, manufacturing, transmitting, distributing, dispensing, selling, or being under the influence of any of the following substances while conducting College District business or while on College District property, in College District vehicles, or at College District-related activities, whether during or outside of usual working hours:

- Any controlled substance, illegal drug, or dangerous drug as defined by law, or this policy, including but not limited to marijuana, hashish, any narcotic drug, hallucinogen, stimulant, depressant, amphetamine, cocaine, PCP, LSD, heroin, dilaudid, quaaludes, or methamphetamines.
- 2. Alcohol or any alcoholic beverage.
- 3. Any abusable glue, aerosol paint, or any other chemical substance for inhalation.
- 4. Any performance-enhancing substance, including steroids.
- 5. Any designer drug.
- 6. Any other intoxicant, or mood-changing, mind-altering, or behavior-altering drugs.

The transmittal, sale, or attempted sale of what is represented to be any of the above-listed substances shall also be prohibited under this policy.

An employee need not be legally intoxicated to be considered "under the influence" of alcohol, a controlled substance, or an illegal drug.

The College District recognizes that alcoholism and drug and/or controlled substance dependency are illnesses and disorders. The College District shall seek to provide channels of referrals for help, but it shall be the student's or employee's responsibility to seek help.

An employee shall be prohibited from reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, or controlled substances.

Paraphernalia

The use, possession, control, manufacture, transmission, distribution, dispensation, or sale of paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance is prohibited.

Violations

Employees shall comply with the standards of conduct set out in this policy and with any other policies, regulations, and guidelines that impose duties, requirements, or standards attendant to their status as College District employees. Violation of any policies, regulations, or guidelines may result in disciplinary action, including termination of employment.

Note

Each employee shall be given a copy of the College District's notice regarding a drug-free workplace.

Employee Welfare DI (Local)

Drug-Free Awareness Program

The College District shall maintain a drug-free environment and shall establish, as needed, a drugfree awareness program complying with federal requirements. The program shall provide applicable information to employees in the following areas:

- 1. The dangers of drug use and abuse in the workplace.
- 2. The College District's policy of maintaining a drug-free environment.
- 3. Drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs that are available in the community, if any.
- The penalties that may be imposed on employees for violation of drug use and abuse prohibitions.

Employee Responsibility

All fees or charges associated with drug/alcohol abuse counseling or rehabilitation shall be the responsibility of the employee.

Employee Searches And Alcohol/Drug Testing (DHA Local)

Reasonable Suspicion Searches Alcohol and Drug

The College District reserves the right to conduct searches when the College District has reasonable cause to believe that a search will uncover evidence of work-related misconduct. The College District may search the employee, the employee's personal items, work areas, lockers, and private vehicles parked on College District premises or worksites or used in College District business. Searches that reveal a violation of the College District's standards of conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Reasonable Suspicion Searches Alcohol and Drug Testing

The College District may remove an employee from duty and require testing if there is reasonable suspicion that the employee is under the influence of alcohol or drugs used in violation of College District policy. The determination of reasonable suspicion may be based on specific observations of the appearance, behavior, speech, or body odors of the employee whose motor ability, emotional equilibrium, or mental acuity seems to be impaired while on duty or other relevant information. Any employee who is asked to submit to drug or alcohol screening shall be given the opportunity to provide relevant information about prescription or nonprescription medications that may affect the screening.

A College District employee who refuses to comply with a directive to submit to testing based upon reasonable suspicion shall be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

A College District employee confirmed to have violated the College District's policy pertaining to alcohol or drugs may be subject to disciplinary action.

Detailed information can be found in the <u>Grayson College Employee Handbook</u> (https://www.grayson.edu/employment/files/handbooks/employee-handbook.pdf)

Texas state and Federal Legal Sanctions

Texas State Laws and Statutes

Below are some of the most common state and federal law violations and punishments.

This is a non-exhaustive list of laws addressing alcohol and controlled substances.

Texas State Laws on Providing Alcohol to a Minor

Source: Underage Drinking | TABC (www.tabc.texas.gov/texas-alcohol-laws-regulations/underage-drinking/)

All Persons	Persons 21 or Older
Adults and minors who give alcohol to a minor face stiff penalties. These penalties include the following: -Making alcoholic beverages available to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to one (1) year, or both. Additionally, the violator will have their driver's license automatically suspended for 180 days upon conviction. Sale to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to a year or both.	Anybody 21 or older (other than the parent or guardian) can be held liable for damages caused by intoxication of a minor under 18 if the adult knowingly provided alcoholic beverages to the minor or knowingly allowed them to be served or provided alcoholic beverages on the premises owned or leased by the adult.

Texas State Laws on Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)

Source: Impaired Driving and Penalties DUI/DWI (www.txdot.gov/safety/driving-laws/impaired-driving.html)

Information	<u>First Offense</u>	Second Offense	Third Offense
The legal limit for intoxication in Texas is a .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC). However, drivers can be stopped and cited for impaired driving due to alcohol or other drugs regardless of their BAC. Texas also has a zero-tolerance law. For anyone under the age of 21, it is illegal to drive with any detectable amount of alcohol in their system. If a law enforcement officer asks you to take a blood or breath test to measure how much alcohol is in your system, your refusal to do so may result in an automatic 180-day driver's license suspension. Punishment for DWI varies depending on the number of times you have been convicted.	Up to a \$2,000 fine.* Up to 180 days in jail upon conviction with three (3) mandatory days. Loss of driver's license up to one (1) year.	Up to a \$4,000 fine.* One (1) month to one (1) year in jail upon conviction. Loss of driver's license up to two (2) years.	A \$10,000 fine.* Two (2) to 10 years in prison. Loss of driver's license up to two (2) years.

*Note: These fines do not include a state fine of \$3,000, \$4,500, or \$6,000 assessed upon sentencing.

Zero Tolerance Law	It is illegal for a person under 21 to operate a motor vehicle or watercraft in a public place while having any detectable amount of alcohol in their system.
	The consequences for a minor's first offense of driving under the
	influence of alcohol are: • A class C misdemeanor, punishable
	by a fine up to \$500.
	 Attending an alcohol awareness class.
	 20 to 40 hours of mandatory community service.
	 60-day driver's license suspension and no eligibility for an occupational license for the first 30 days.
	A second offense increases the consequences to:
	• A class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to \$500.
	 Attending an alcohol awareness class at the judge's discretion.
	 40 to 60 hours of mandatory community service.
	 120-day driver's license suspension and no eligibility for an occupational license for the first 90 days.
	A third offense is not eligible for deferred adjudication. The minor's driver's license is suspended for 180 days, and they may not obtain an occupational license for the entire suspension period. If the minor is 17 or older, the fine increases to \$500 to \$2,000, confinement in jail for up to 180 days or both.

Texas State Drug Penalties

Sources: <u>An at-a-glance chart of punishments for drug possession, delivery, and manufacture | Texas District</u> <u>& County Attorneys Association</u> (www.tdcaa.com/journal/an-at-a-glance-chart-of-punishments-for-drugpossession-delivery-and-manufacture/) and <u>Texas Drug Laws | Texas Drug Rehabilitation Programs</u> (www.rightstep.com/rehab-blog/texas-drug-laws/)

Penalty Group	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty
Penalty Group 1 Opioids (including painkillers like codeine, hydrocodone, and oxycodone), opium derivatives and/or opiates (heroin and others), cocaine, methamphetamine, ketamine, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, and similar hallucinogens	180 days to two (2) years in jail and a \$10,000 fine	Life imprisonment for possession of 400 grams or more with fines up to \$300,000
Penalty Group 2 LSD, Ecstasy (MDMA), PCP, psychedelic mushrooms, and amphetamines	180 days to two (2) years in jail for possessing less than one (1) gram	Life imprisonment for possession of 400 grams or more with fines up to \$50,000
Penalty Group 3 Opioids and opiates not listed in Penalty Group 1, benzodiazepines and sedatives like Valium and others, anabolic steroids, methylphenidate (commonly known as Ritalin), and other prescription drugs that have either a stimulant or depressant effect and potential for abuse	180 days to two (2) years in jail and a \$10,000 fine	Life imprisonment for possession of 400 grams or more with fines up to \$50,000
Penalty Group 4 Opioids and opiates not listed in Penalty Group 1, and a range of prescription medications and various chemical compounds that have a potential for abuse	Similar to those for Penalty Group 3	Similar to those for Penalty Group 3

Penalty Group	Minimum Penalty	<u>Maximum Penalty</u>
Marijuana Group Marijuana (cannabis) and synthetic marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids (commonly known as K2 and Spice, among others)	Probation and mandatory drug treatment. Charge(s) may be dismissed after successfully completing a drug treatment program 180 days in jail and fines of \$2,000 for possession of two (2) ounces or less Suspension of driver's license for six (6) months	One (1) to 10 years in jail and fines from \$4,000 to \$50,000 for possession of more than two (2) ounces

Federal Law and Statutes

Federal Drug Penalties

Violation	Minimum Penalty	Maximum Penalty
Possession of Drugs (Including Marijuana) Source: 21 U.S.C. 844	Fine of not less than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to one (1) year.	Fine of not less than \$5,000 plus costs of investigation and prosecution, and imprisonment for not more than 20 years or less than three (3) years.
Distribution of Drugs to a Person Under 21 Years of Age Source: 21 U.S.C. 859	Double the federal penalty for distribution of drugs.	Triple the federal penalty for distribution of drugs.

Drug Policy (https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy)

Mandatory Minimum Penalties Based on Quantity

Source: Primer on Drug Offenses (PDF)

(https://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/training/primers/2024_Primer_Drugs.pdf)

Controlled Substance	<u>5 Year Minimum</u>	<u>10 Year Minimum</u>
Heroin	100 g	1 kg
Cocaine	500 g	5kg
Cocaine Base	28 g	280 g
Methamphetamine (Actual)	5 g	50 g
Methamphetamine (Mixture)	50 g	500 g
Fentanyl	40 g	400 g
Fentanyl Analogue	10 g	100 g
Marijuana	100 kg	1,000 kg

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than five (5) years, and not	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture	more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less	280 grams or more mixture	death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more than
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture	than 20 years or more than life. Fine of not more	400 grams or more mixture	\$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture	than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.	100 grams or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 15 years, and not more than life. If
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture	Individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	1 kg or more mixture	death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Methampheta mine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or	Two (2) or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. Fine of
			500 grams or more mixture	not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		100 grams or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	individual.

Source: <u>Drug Policy</u> (www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy)

Other Schedule I-V Drugs

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	<u>Penalties</u>	
Other Schedule I and II Drugs and Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyri c Acid (GHB)	Any amount	 First Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual. 	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram		
Other Schedule III Drugs	Any amount	 First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. 	
All Other Schedule IV Drugs	Any amount	 First Offense: Not more than five (5) years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual. 	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more		
All schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than one (1) year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than four (4) years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.	

Marijuana

<u>Drug/Schedul</u> <u>e</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	First Offense	Second Offense*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kgs to 999 kg marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 years or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine, not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 years or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 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 less than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 years. 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 kgs marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 years. 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 an individual.

Drug/Schedul <u>e</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	First Offense	Second Offense*
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two (2) or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Health Risks of Alcohol and Drug Use

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Alcohol	• Booze	 Slurred speech Drowsiness Headaches Impaired memory, coordination, and judgment Decreased perception and coordination Distorted vision and hearing Vomiting Breathing difficulties Unconsciousness Coma Blackouts 	 Toxic psychosis Physical and psychological dependence Neurological, heart, pancreas, and liver damage Fetal alcohol syndrome Vitamin B1 deficiency, Sexual problems Cancer Fatal respiratory or heart failure from consuming large quantities in a short time period Increased likelihood of injury or death from car or equipment accidents Death due to withdrawal
Amphetamines	 Uppers Speed Meth Crack Crystal Ice Pep pills 	 Increased heart rate Increased blood pressure Increased respiratory rate Dry mouth Dilated pupils Decreased appetite Restlessness Irritability Anxiety Blurred vision 	 Delusions Hallucinations Heart problems Hypertension Irritability Dizziness Insomnia High doses cause loss of coordination, tremors, and physical collapse Injection causes sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, fever, or heart failure False sense of indestructibility Acute anxiety Toxic psychosis Physical dependence

substances, see Drugs A to Z

Substance	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Anabolic Steroids	 Roids Juice Gym candy Pumpers 	 Increased lean muscle mass Increased strength Aggression Acne Oily skin Excess hair growth Dizziness Diarrhea High blood pressure Hives Insomnia 	 Cholesterol imbalance Anger management problem Masculinization of women Breast enlargement in men Premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height Atrophy of reproductive organs Impotence Reduced fertility and sterility Heart disease Stroke Hypertension Congestive heart failure, Liver damage and cancer Psychological dependence Death
Barbiturates, Tranquilizers, and Anti- Anxiety Medications	 Barbs Bluebirds Blues Yellow jackets Red devils Roofies Rohypnol Ruffies Tranqs Mickey Flying v's 	 Slurred speech Muscle relaxation Dizziness Impaired judgment and coordination Decreased motor control Altered perception. 	 Highly addictive Severe withdrawal symptoms including restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety Convulsions Toxic psychosis Increased accident risk due to impaired judgment and motor skills Respiratory depression Physical dependence Coma Death

Substance	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Cocaine	 Coke Crack Snow Powder Blow Rock 	 Loss of appetite, Increased blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate Elevated temperature Contracted blood vessels Nausea Hyper-stimulation Anxiety Paranoia Increased hostility Muscle spasms and convulsions Dilated pupils Disturbed sleep 	 Depression Weight loss High blood pressure Seizure Heart attack Stroke Hallucinations Psychosis Chronic cough Nasal passage injury and ulceration Kidney, liver, and lung damage Psychological and physical dependency Death caused by heart or respiratory failure Injection of drug with infected equipment may lead to onset of AIDS or hepatitis
Delta-8, Marijuana, Cannabis, and Other THC Products	 Pot Grass Dope Weed Joint Bud Reefer Doobie Roach 	 Increased heart rate Bloodshot eyes Dry mouth and throat Increased appetite Sensory distortion Poor coordination of movement Slowed reaction time Panic Anxiety 	 Bronchitis Conjunctivitis Lethargy Shortened attention span Impaired coordination, concentration, and memory Suppressed immune system Personality changes Cancer Paranoia and psychosis Damaged lungs and pulmonary systems Brain damage Safety risks while driving or operating equipment due to impaired judgment and motor skills Depression Self-absorption Confusion Psychological dependence Physical dependence possible for some people

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB)	 Liquid B Liquid X Liquid ecstasy G Georgia homeboy Grievous bodily harm 	 Euphoria Decreased inhibitions Drowsiness Sleep Decreased body temperature Decreased heart rate Decreased blood pressure 	 Depression Severe withdrawal symptoms Physical dependence Psychological dependence
Heroin	 H Junk Smack Horse Skag 	 Euphoria Flushing of the skin Dry mouth "Heavy" arms and legs Slowed breathing Muscular weakness 	 Constipation Loss of appetite Lethargy Weakening of the immune system Respiratory illnesses Muscular weakness Partial paralysis Coma Physical dependence Psychological dependence
Inhalants	 Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues) Gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide) Nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl) Laughing gas Poppers Snappers Whippets 	 Cramps Muscle weakness Loss of inhibition Headache Nausea Vomiting Dizziness Slurred speech Loss of motor coordination and control Wheezing 	 Depression Memory impairment Unconsciousness. Suffocation. Death from respiratory arrest. Permanent cardiovascular, brain, and central nervous system damage Unconsciousness Sudden death

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
К2	 Spice Synthetic Marijuana 	 Similar to marijuana, although stronger and more severe Head buzz that spreads through body Short-term anxiety Paranoia 	 Very rapid heart rate Possible seizures Increased blood pressure Chemicals being stored in the body longer than marijuana
Ketamine	 K Super K Special K 	 Dream-like states Hallucinations Impaired attention and memory Delirium Impaired motor function High blood pressure Depression 	 Urinary tract and bladder problems Abdominal pain Major convulsions Muscle rigidity Increased confusion Increased depression Physical dependence Psychological dependence
LSD	 Acid Stamps Dots Blotter A-bombs 	 Dilated pupils Change in body temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate Sweating Chills Loss of appetite Decreased sleep Tremors Changes in visual acuity Mood changes Severe hallucinations Feelings of detachment Incoherent speech Cold hands and feet Crying and laughing Vomiting 	 May intensify existing psychosis Panic reactions Can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning Insomnia Flashback Suicidal tendencies Loss of sense of self Impaired judgment Unpredictable behavior Physical dependence Psychological dependence

Substance	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
MDMA	 Ecstasy XTC Adam X rolls Pills 	 Impaired judgment Confusion Blurred vision Teeth clenching and grinding Depression Anxiety Paranoia Sleep problems A heightened sense of well being and closeness toward others Euphoria Suppresses the need to eat, drink, and sleep Increased blood pressure, heart rate, and respiratory rate Dehydration Muscle tension, spasms, and cramps 	 Same as LSD Sleeplessness Nausea Confusion Increased blood pressure Sweating Depression Anxiety Memory loss Kidney failure Cardiovascular problems Convulsions Extreme body temperatures can cause internal bleeding Liver damage Destruction of nerve fibers in the brain Physical dependence Coma Death
Mescaline	Peyote cactus	 Nausea Vomiting Anxiety Delirium Hallucinations Increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature 	 Lasting physical and mental trauma Intensified existing psychosis Psychological dependence

Substance	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Morphine, Opiates, and Painkillers	 M Morf Duramorph Miss Emma Monkey Roxanol White stuff 	 Euphoria Increased body temperature Dry mouth "Heavy" feeling in arms and legs Impaired judgment Slurred speech Drowsiness 	 Physical addiction. Overdose can cause coma, shock, and depressed respiration or death. Constipation Loss of appetite Collapsed veins Heart infections Liver disease Depressed respiration Pneumonia and other pulmonary complications Withdrawal problems including sweating, diarrhea, fever, insomnia, irritability, nausea, vomiting, and muscle and joint pains Physical dependence Psychological dependence Abrupt withdrawal may cause death Injection of illegal opiates is associated with AIDS, hepatitis, tetanus, and infections of the heart.
PCP	 Angel dust Crystal Tea Embalming fluid Killer weed Rocket fuel Supergrass Wack Ozone 	 Shallow breathing Flushing Profuse sweating Numbness in arms and legs Decreased muscular coordination Nausea Vomiting Blurred vision Delusions Paranoia Disordered thinking 	 Memory loss Difficulties with speech and thinking Depression Weight loss Psychotic behavior Violent acts Psychosis Physical dependence Psychological dependence

Substance	<u>Nicknames/Slang</u> <u>Terms</u>	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
Psilocybin	 Mushrooms Magic mushrooms Shrooms Caps 	 Nausea Distorted perceptions Nervousness Paranoia 	 Confusion Memory loss Shortened attention span
Tobacco/Nicoti ne Taken by smoking cigarettes, e- cigarettes/vape pens, cigars, and/or pipes, and "dipping" or "chewing" leaves.		 Changes in heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration. Addiction. Withdrawal symptoms when stopped. Depression. Fatigue. 	 Harm to every organ of the body leading to illness and death from cancer. Cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease. Adverse reproductive effects.

Information About Delta-8 THC Products (Gummies/Vape Cartridges and Similar Items)

The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) issued a warning that it does not evaluate and has not approved any Delta-8 THC products for consumption or use. The FDA is also concerned that Delta-8 THC products likely expose consumers to much higher levels of the substance than are naturally occurring in hemp cannabis raw extracts. The FDA received 104 reports of adverse events in patients who consumed Delta-8 THC products between December 1, 2020, and February 28, 2022. National poison control centers received 2,362 exposure cases of Delta-8 THC products between January 1, 2021, and February 28, 2022. According to the FDA, one (1) pediatric case was coded with a medical outcome of death.

For more information on the FDA warning and health risks of Delta-8 THC products, visit <u>5 Things</u> <u>to Know about Delta-8</u>. (https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/5-things-know-aboutdelta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol-delta-8-thc)

Information About the Nationwide Opioid Crisis

In 2023, over 81,000 people in the United States died from opioid-involved overdoses. For more information on the nationwide opioid crisis, read about <u>US Overdose Deaths in 2023 on CDC.gov.</u> (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/nchs_press_releases/2024/20240515.htm) Know Now promotes overdose awareness each year on International Overdose Awareness Day (August 31). For information on how to prevent accidental opioid overdose, visit <u>Naloxone Drug</u> <u>Facts</u> (https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/naloxone) on the NIH Website.

In the event of an overdose on campus, immediately dial 911 and/or notify the Grayson College Police Department at 903-893-4388.

Information About HIV, AIDS, and Drugs

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of a chronic and potentially lifethreatening infection caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV damages the immune system and interferes with the body's ability to fight infection and disease. HIV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that may be spread to others through direct contact with an infected person's blood, semen, vaginal fluids, or breast milk. HIV is also transmitted through the sharing of contaminated needles, syringes, or sharps by users of intravenous drugs.

Alcohol and Drug Resources

Grayson College Counseling Center

The problems you may experience while Navigating through college life can prevent you from performing at your maximum potential. If you are experiencing difficulty in performing to your potential, social problems, and, or personal difficulties, seek assistance from Grayson College Personal Counseling team. Student Support Services provides personal counseling for students dealing with a wide variety of issues.

Denison Main Campus

Personal Counseling Website (https://www.grayson.edu/personal-counseling/index.html) 6101 Grayson Drive - Denison, TX 75020 903.463.8694 and 903.463.8730 Located on the second floor in the Life Center Counselors are available on the south campus by appointment.

Employee Wellness and Mental Health

Employee Assistance Program (EAP):

The EAP can help with issues related to job performance, marital difficulties, family issues, communication skills, depression, anxiety, child and elder care, parenting support, anger management, legal and financial issues, grief and bereavement, self-improvement plans, stress management, personal concerns, career management, substance abuse, and crisis calls. Alliance Work Partners to offer all employees, their dependents, and household members free guidance and confidential counseling.

Alliance Work Partners

https://www.awpnow.com/

800-343-3822

Mental Health Support (employees)

Grayson College supports Here for Texas, mental health resources for Texans. Please visit Here for Texas for links to local counseling services, crisis lines, or to be connected to a mental health navigator.

Here for Texas (www.herefortexas.com)

Fitness and Wellbeing (employees)

Grayson College provides periodic wellness programming through #LifeActivated. Employees have the opportunities to participate in group walks and runs, wellness challenges, fitchats, and other special activities to support Balance – one of our six Viking Values. Grayson employees may use the Grayson College fitness center free of charge during regular operating hours.

Fitness Center Amenities (https://www.grayson.edu/campus-life/student-life/fitness-center.html)

Substance Abuse Resources

Name	Address	Resources
Billy Gregory Detox	1501 E. El Paso St. Fort Worth, TX 817-569-4600	Inpatient detox
Nexus Recovery Center Inc.	8733 La Prada Dr. Dallas, TX 75228 214321-0156	Women inpatient substance abuse
Homeward Bound	233 W. 10 th St. Dallas, TX 75228 214-941-3500	Unfunded inpatient substance abuse
New Vision	1600 W. University Durant, OK 800-939-2273	Inpatient detox substance abuse treatment
Solutions of North Texas in Denton	2216 Bolivar St. Denton, TX 940-898-6202	Inpatient, financial assistance
Enterhealth Ranch	524 N Lincoln Park Rd Van Alstyne, TX 75495 800-388-4601	Inpatient substance abuse, insurance or cash
Healing Springs Ranch	100 S. Texas St. Tioga, TX 76271 866-656-8384	Inpatient substance abuse, insurance or cash
La Hacienda Treatment Center	145 La Hacienda Way Southwest Hunt, TX 78024 830-955-8048	Inpatient substance abuse, insurance or cash

Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous

Name	Address	Services
Alcoholics Anonymous	300 W. Morgan St Denison, TX 75020 903-465-4430	Alcoholics Anonymous group
	106 S. Elm St. Sherman, TX 75090	
Narcotics Anonymous	3000 Park Ave Denison, TX 75020 903-465-1288	Narcotics Anonymous group, Celebrate Recovery
	800 Baker Park Dr. Sherman, TX 75090 903-892-9635	