

**TSU**  
**TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY**

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL**  
**EDUCATION SERVICES**

**A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNSELING CENTER**

**STUDENT HEALTH CENTER**

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**MONDAY – FRIDAY**

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Communities Act**

**(EDGAR Part 86 Subpart A 86.3)**  
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# ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

In accordance with Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Education Department General Administration Regulations (EDGAR Part 86 – Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention) Texas Southern University is required to distribute the following information to students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
- A list of drug and alcohol programs (counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry) that are available to employees and students
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with federal, state, or local law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion, or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct

## STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

It is the policy of Texas Southern University to enforce disciplinary action against any student or employee who engages in conduct prohibited by law, including illegal and unauthorized use of intoxicating beverages and the illegal use, distribution, manufacture, possession, and sales of controlled substances.

The University rules provide that any student, or employee found in violation of these policies, to include any off-campus activity sponsored by Texas Southern University, may face criminal charges and/or suspension from the University.

# HEALTH RISK OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

## ALCOHOL

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Low to moderate doses of alcohol may increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol may cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses may cause respiratory depression or death. If combined with other depressants, dependency may occur. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. 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 more at risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

## MARIJUANA (CANNABIS)

All forms of cannabis can have negative physical and mental effects. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that students do not retain knowledge when they are high. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and hold it in their lungs for as long as possible. Marijuana can be damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long term users of cannabis may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of the user's life.

## COCAINE

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Its immediate effect includes dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive, and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

## ECSTASY (MDMA)

MDMA (3-4 methylenedioxyamphetamine) is a synthetic, psychoactive drug chemically similar to the stimulant methamphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. Street names for MDMA include “ecstasy,” “ETC,” and “hug drug.” In high doses, MDMA can interfere with the body’s ability to regulate temperature. On rare, but unpredictable occasions, this can lead to a sharp increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), resulting in liver, kidney, and cardiovascular system failure, and death. MDMA can interfere with its own metabolism (breakdown within the body) and potentially harmful levels can be reached by repeated drug use within short intervals.

## TOBACCO

The smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in our society. Smokers are more likely than non-smokers to contract heart disease. Some 30 percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung disease such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than non-smokers. Smoking during pregnancy poses serious risks such as spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, low birth weights, stillborn deaths and infant deaths. Possibly, the most dangerous substance in tobacco smoke is nicotine. Because nicotine is highly addictive, smokers find it very difficult to stop smoking. Of 1,000 typical smokers, fewer than 20 percent succeed in stopping on the first try.

## ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Anabolic Steroids are a group of compounds closely related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects ranging in severity from liver cancer to acne, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver, the cardiovascular, and the reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, the use of Anabolic Steroids can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotency. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects include extremely aggressive behavior known as “roid rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others such as heart attacks and strokes may not show for years.

## DEPRESSANTS

The effects of depressants are in many ways similar to the effects of alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

## DESIGNER DRUGS

Illegal drugs are defined in terms of their chemical formulas. To circumvent legal restrictions, underground chemists modify the molecular structure of certain illegal drugs to produce analogs known as designer drugs. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamine (MDMAX). “Bootleg” manufacturing creates an opportunity for overdose and contamination risks. These substances can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. The narcotic analogs (fentanyl, china white) can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

## AVAILABLE DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING OR REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Drug and Alcohol Education Services (DAES) program provides services to students and employees of the Texas Southern University, who may be experiencing concerns related to the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages and other drugs. Appropriate referrals are made for those whose concerns require outpatient assistance. Eligible employees may be able to use health insurance benefits to access services. Educational presentations are provided upon request.

PENALTIES UNDER THE TEXAS LAW

Offense	Minimum Punishment	Maximum Punishment
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances	Confinement in the Texas Department of Corrections for a term of not more than 10 years or less than 2 years	Confinement to TDC for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 20, and a fine not to exceed \$500,000
Delivery and Possession of Marijuana	Confinement in jail for a term not to exceed 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$1,000	Confinement in TDC 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
Driving while intoxicated (includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs or both)	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years or 72 hours, and a fine of not more than \$2,000 or less than \$100	Confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years of less than 30 days, or confinement in TDC for a term of not more than 5 years or less than 60 days, and a fine of not more than \$2,000 or less than \$500
Public Intoxication	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200	A fine not to exceed \$200
Purchase of alcohol by a minor		For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500
Consumption of alcohol by a minor	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200	For a subsequent alcohol offense, a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500
Possession of alcohol by a minor	Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200	For a subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500

**IN 1985, TEXAS AMENDED ITS DEFINITION OF “MINOR” TO MEAN A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE (21). MINORS ARE PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY SECTION 106.02(a) OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CODE. FURTHER, SECTION 106.03(a) MAKES IT UNLAWFUL FOR A PERSON TO SELL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TO A MINOR. SECTION 106.06(a) PROHIBITS ANYONE FROM PURCHASING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR A MINOR. [THE ONLY EXCEPTION TO 106.06(a) IS FOR ADULT PARENTS, GUARDIANS, SPOUSES OR OTHER ADULTS TO WHOM THE COURTS HAVE GIVEN CUSTODY OF THE MINOR (106.06(b))].**

**EFFECTIVE SEPTMEBER 1, 2011, SB1331 AMENDS THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CODE TO STATE THAT IN THE EVENT OF POSSIBLE ALCOHOL POISONING, A PERSON UNDER 21 CALLING FOR HELP FOR HIMSELF OR ANOTHER WILL NOT BE CITED FOR POSSESSING OR CONSUMING ALCOHOL. THE IMMUNITY FOR MINORS IS LIMITED TO THE FIRST PERSON WHO CALLS FOR ASSISTANCE, ONLY IF HE OR SHE STAYS ON THE SCENE AND COOPERATES WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL. SB 1331 DOES NOT PROTECT A PERSON FROM BEING CITED FOR ANY OTHER VIOLATION OF THE LAW.**