



ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Disclosure

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an annual distribution, in writing to each student (regardless of the length of the student's program of study) and employee of –

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
- A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law;
- A description of health risks associates with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs;
- A statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the Institution of Higher Education will impose on student and employees.

The attached information is being distributed to comply with these requirements.

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG USE AT ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Drug-Free School and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require an annual distribution, in writing to each student (regardless of the length of the student's program of study) and employee a written statement covering the following areas: (1) standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities; (2) a description of applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law; (3) a description of health risks associates with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol; (4) a description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs; (5) statement of the disciplinary sanctions that the institution of higher education will impose on student and employees. The following additional information is provided for your assistance and to comply with the provision of the Act.

Angelo State University has adopted and implemented a program to prevent unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the campus or as a part of any of its activities. Angelo State University recognizes the importance of information about drug and alcohol abuse; therefore, this information is designed to provide you with basic information about university policies and procedures, applicable legal sanctions and health risks associated with alcohol abuse and illicit drug use.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT:

Policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Regents and Angelo State University relating to the standards of conduct expected of its students and employees in the area of illicit drugs and alcohol are provided in the Student Handbook and in the university's operating policies and procedures.

HEALTH RISKS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS:

Alcohol. Health hazards associated with the excessive use of alcohol or with alcohol dependency include dramatic behavioral changes, retardation of motor skills, and impairment of reasoning and rational thinking. These factors result in a higher incidence of accidents and accidental death of such persons than for non-users of alcohol. Nutrition also suffers and vitamin and mineral deficiencies are frequent. Prolonged alcohol abuse causes bleeding from the intestinal tract, damage to nerves and the brain, psychotic behavior, loss of memory and coordination, damage to the liver often resulting in cirrhosis, impotence, severe inflammation of the pancreas, and damage to the one marrow, heart, testes, ovaries, and muscles. Damage to the nerves and organs is usually irreversible. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in alcoholics and is 10 times more frequent than in non-alcoholics. Sudden withdrawal of alcohol from persons dependent on it will cause serious physical withdrawal symptoms.

Drugs. The use of illicit drugs usually causes the same general type of physiological and mental changes as alcohol, though frequently those changes are more severe and more sudden. Death or coma resulting from overdose of drugs is more frequent than from alcohol, but unlike alcohol, abstinence can lead to reversal of most physical problems associated with drug use.

Cocaine. Cocaine is an intense stimulant drug with strong addictive potential that is most commonly inhaled as a powder. It can be dissolved in water and used intravenously. The cocaine extract (freebase) is smoked. Users progress from infrequent use to dependence within a few weeks or months. Psychological and behavioral changes resulting from use include over stimulation, hallucinations, irritability, sexual dysfunction, psychotic behavior, social isolation, and memory problems. An overdose produces convulsions and delirium and may result in death from cardiac arrest. Discontinuing the use of cocaine requires considerable assistance, close supervision and treatment.

Amphetamines (speed, ice, uppers). Patterns of use and associated effects are similar to cocaine. Severe intoxication may produce confusion, rambling or incoherent speech, anxiety, psychotic behavior, ringing in the ears, hallucinations, and irreversible brain damage. Intense fatigue and depression resulting from use can lead to suicide. Large doses may result in convulsions and death from cardiac or respiratory arrest.

Heroin and Other Opiates. These drugs are usually taken intravenously. "Designer" drugs similar to opiates include fentanyl, demerol, and "china white." Addiction and dependence develop rapidly. Use is characterized by impaired judgment, slurred speech, and drowsiness. Overdose is manifested by coma, shock, and depressed respiration, with the possibility of death from respiratory arrest. Withdrawal problems include sweating, diarrhea, fever, insomnia, irritability, nausea and vomiting, and muscle and joint pains.

Hallucinogens or Psychedelics. These include LSD, mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCO or "angel dust"). Use impairs and distorts one's perception of surrounding, causes bizarre mood changes and results in visual hallucination that involve geometric forms, colors, and persons or objects. Users who discontinue use experience "flashbacks" consisting of distortions of virtually any sensation. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic state. Suicide is not uncommon.

Solvent inhalants, e.g., glue, lacquers, plastic cement. Fumes from these substances cause problems similar to alcohol. Incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage or more frequent.

Marijuana (cannabis). Marijuana is usually ingested by smoking. Prolonged use can lead to psychological dependence, disconnected ideas, alteration of depth perception and sense of time, impaired judgment, and impaired coordination.

Damage from intravenous drug use. In addition to the adverse effects associated with the use of specific drug, intravenous drug users who use unsterilized needles or who share needles with other drug users can develop AIDS, hepatitis, tetanus (lock jaw), and infections in the heart. Permanent brain damage may also be a result.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE COUNSELING SERVICES:

Trained personnel in the University Health Clinic and Counseling Services are available to counsel university students who voluntarily seek assistance and have not been charged with violation of university policy or the Board of Regents' Rules and Regulations. Additional information on the drug and alcohol counseling resources in the San Angelo and surrounding area is also available at the University Health Clinic and Counseling Services.

University faculty and staff employees who wish to seek assistance or counseling may contact the UT Employee Assistance Program (EAP). This EAP provides access to services for faculty and staff employees and their immediate family members at no cost. The EAP can be accessed online at www.uteap.org or by calling 800-346-3549. Either option is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Faculty and staff employees may contact the Office of Human Resources if they need assistance in accessing EAP services.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS:

Where violation of the ASU Drug-Free Policy or the Regents' Rules and Regulation is found, the university will in accordance with established procedures of Angelo State University and the Board of Regents take appropriate disciplinary action against such student, faculty or staff, up to termination from the university, or require such students, faculty or staff to participate satisfactorily in an off-campus drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency. The cost of such programs, not covered by applicable insurance, shall be borne by the individual.

In addition to legal sanctions and penalties, including those contained herein, university employees and students are subject to disciplinary action for violation of all applicable local, state and federal laws.

A biennial review of this program will be conducted by Angelo State University to determine its effectiveness, to implement changes in the program, if necessary, and to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

OFFENSE	LEGAL SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES UNDER TEXAS LAW
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)	Minimum: Fine not to exceed \$10,000 and confinement in jail for a term of not more than 2 years and not less than 180 days. Maximum: Fine not to exceed \$250,000 and imprisonment in TDC for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than 15 years.
Possession of controlled substances (drugs).	Minimum: Confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both. Maximum: Confinement in TDC for life or for a term of not more than 99 years or less than 10 years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.
Delivery of marijuana	Minimum: Confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both. Maximum: Confinement in TDC 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.
Possession of marijuana.	Minimum: Confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both. Maximum: Confinement in TDC 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.
Driving while intoxicated (includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both.	Fines up to \$10,000; Jail time between 3 days and 1 year; State prison time between 2 years and 10 years; Annual surcharge up to \$2000 for 3 years to keep your license; DWI intervention or education programs; Possible ignition interlock device
Public Intoxication: Minors (1) Purchase of alcohol by a minor (2) Consumption of alcohol by a minor (3) Possession of alcohol by a minor	Class C Misdemeanor, punishable by fine up to \$500; Alcohol awareness class; 8 to 40 hours community service; 30-180 days loss or denial of driver's license
Selling or providing alcohol to a minor	Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to \$4,000, confinement in jail for up to a year, or both. Driver's license automatically suspended for 180 days upon conviction.

OFFENSE	LEGAL SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES UNDER FEDERAL LAW
Manufacture or delivery of controlled substances (drugs)	Minimum: Punishable by up to 5 years in prison and fine up to \$250,000. Maximum: Punishable by 10 years to life in prison and fine of up to \$4-10 million.
Possession of controlled substances (drugs).	Minimum: Punishable by up to 1 year in jail and minimum fine of \$1,000. Maximum: Punishable by up to 3 years in prison and fine up to \$5,000.