



DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT (DFSCA) 2024 ANNUAL NOTICE

RESOURCES

Collin College Counseling Services

Counseling, consultation, assessment, and referral for students.

972.881.5126

personalcounseling@collin.edu

Free Online Screening

Substance use assessment.

Know Now

Collin College's substance abuse prevention program.

Collin College District Dean of Students Office

Advocacy, support, and disciplinary actions for students.

972.881.5604

dos@collin.edu

Deer Oaks Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Mental health support for full-time employees and their household members.

866.327.2400

eap@deeroaks.com

TimelyCare

24/7 telehealth (medical and mental health) for students, part-time staff, and adjunct faculty.

833.484.6359

help@timely.md

LifePath Systems

24/7 mental health resources for Collin County residents.

Crisis Hotline: 877.422.5939

Collin College supports the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). Collin College also endorses the Standards of the Commission of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Use.

In accordance with the DFSCA, Collin College informs each student and employee annually through Collin College email about the following information related to the use of alcohol and illegal drugs and abuse of all drugs (whether legal or illegal):

1. Standards of conduct;
2. Collin College's sanctions for a violation(s) of the alcohol and drug provisions, as defined in the *Student Code of Conduct* located in the current [Collin College Student Handbook](#) and *Employee Standards of Conduct* located in Board policies [DH \(LEGAL\)](#) and [DH \(LOCAL\)](#);
3. Legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws;
4. Health risks associated with alcohol and substance use and abuse; and
5. Substance abuse counseling, treatment, and prevention programs available to Collin College students and employees.

Standards of Conduct

All Collin College students, employees, organizations, community members, and community organizations utilizing Collin College facilities are expected to comply with Collin College's policies on alcohol and controlled substances. Any person who appears to be under the influence of alcohol and/or controlled substances will be denied access to and/or the use of Collin College property or facilities. Collin College's standards of conduct apply to on-campus activities and to off-campus activities that are sponsored by Collin College, including, but not limited to, student-sponsored social activities or professional meetings attended by employees, if these activities or meetings are sponsored by Collin College.

Collin College students are expected to comply with the [Student Code of Conduct](#), Board policies, laws, and Collin College procedures, including, but not limited to, Collin College's policies on alcohol and controlled substances. Collin College expects its students to conduct themselves in a manner that reflects credit upon the institution they represent. Collin College may initiate the student disciplinary process for an alleged violation of the *Student Code of Conduct*, Board policies, laws, and/or Collin College procedures regardless of the student's current status with a municipal, county, state, and/or federal authority for the same act.

To view the *Student Code of Conduct*, see page 92 of the current [Collin College Student Handbook](#).

Collin College employees will comply with the *Code of Professional Ethics* set out in Board policy [DH \(EXHIBIT\)](#), the standards set out in Board policy [DH \(LOCAL\)](#), and with any other policies, regulations, and guidelines that impose duties or requirements attendant to their status as college district employees. Violation of any policies, core values, regulations, or guidelines may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Community members and organizations using Collin College facilities will abide by all laws, policies, and procedures, including, but not limited to, those regulating the use, sale, or possession of alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, and tobacco products as well as the requirements set out in the facilities use agreement and Board policy [GD \(LOCAL\)](#). To view additional Board policies regarding standards of conduct for community members and community organizations, see the [Collin College Board Policy Manual](#).

Collin College's Policies on Alcohol and Controlled Substances

To view Board policies [DHA \(LOCAL\)](#), [FLBE \(LOCAL\)](#), and additional policies regarding alcohol and drug use, see the [Collin College Board Policy Manual](#).

State and federal laws regarding the use, possession, consumption, sale, manufacture, and distribution of alcohol and controlled substances will be strictly enforced at all times on all property owned and controlled by Collin College. The enforcement of these laws on all property owned and controlled by Collin College is primarily the responsibility of the Collin College Police Department. Students or employees who violate alcohol or drug laws and/or Collin College policies are subject to college disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment.

Individuals seeking assistance or educational materials regarding alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or other substances should contact Counseling Services at 972.881.5126 or personalcounseling@collin.edu.

Alcohol: The possession, consumption, sale, manufacture, distribution, and furnishing of alcohol on Collin College campuses is governed by Collin College's alcohol policy and Texas State law. Laws regarding the possession, consumption, sale, manufacture, distribution, and furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC; www.tabc.texas.gov/).

It is unlawful to sell, furnish, distribute, or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession or use of alcohol by anyone less than 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. State of Texas underage drinking laws will be strictly enforced at all times on all property owned and controlled by Collin College.

It is a violation of Collin College's alcohol policy for anyone to consume, distribute, sell, or possess alcohol in any public or private area of a Collin College campus without prior approval from the appropriate Collin College administrator(s). Individuals, organizations, or groups violating alcohol policies and/or laws may be subject to sanctions by Collin College. Only under certain regulated circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted on property owned or controlled by Collin College. Any person who appears to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs will be denied access to and/or the use of Collin College property or facilities.

The use of intoxicating beverages will be prohibited in classroom buildings; laboratories; auditoriums; library buildings; faculty and administrative offices; intercollegiate and intramural athletic facilities; and all other public campus areas. The College District President is authorized by the Board of Trustees (Board) to permit the serving and consumption of alcohol at special fundraising functions for Collin College, at specially designated events in Collin College facilities, and as a part of specifically defined and approved academic curricular programs/classes (e.g., culinary arts). With the prior consent of the Board, the provisions herein may be waived with respect to any specific affair that is sponsored by Collin College and/or the Collin College Foundation. State law will be strictly enforced at all times on all property owned and controlled by Collin College in regard to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Controlled Substances: All Collin College campuses and property have been designated drug-free. The possession, consumption, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both State of Texas and federal laws.

When on Collin College property or while attending Collin College-sponsored activities on or off campus, an individual will not or attempt to, consume, possess, have under their control, manufacture, deliver, distribute, sell, purchase, use, or be under the influence of:

1. Alcohol;
2. Any controlled substance as defined by the [Texas Controlled Substances Act](#);

3. Abusable volatile chemicals in violation of manufacturers' directions;
4. A dangerous drug, as defined by state or federal law;
5. Steroids;
6. Substances referred to as designer drugs; or
7. Any other intoxicant or mood-changing, mind-altering, or behavior-altering drugs

In addition, an individual will not inappropriately or illegally use over-the-counter medications, prescription medications, inhalants, herbal/natural euphorants, and/or look-alike products or anything represented to be one (1) of these substances.

Paraphernalia: In accordance with Board policy [DH \(LOCAL\)](#), the use, possession, control, manufacture, transmission, distribution, dispensation, or sale of paraphernalia related to any prohibited substance is prohibited. In accordance with Board policy [FLBE \(LOCAL\)](#), a student will not possess any pipe, instrument of contrivance, hypodermic syringe, needle, or any instrument adapted for the use of smoking, injecting, or ingesting any narcotic or hallucinatory drug. Additionally, drug paraphernalia is also defined under state law, [Texas Health and Safety Code Section 481.002 \(17\)](#).

Notice Regarding Steroids: The [Texas Education Code Section 51.921](#) states, "Anabolic steroids and growth hormones are for medical use only. State law prohibits possessing, dispensing, delivering, or administering an anabolic steroid or growth hormones in any manner not allowed by state law. State law provides that bodybuilding, muscle enhancement, or increasing muscle bulk or strength through the use of an anabolic steroid is not a valid medical purpose. Only a medical doctor may prescribe an anabolic steroid or human growth hormone for a person. A violation of state law concerning anabolic steroids or human growth hormones is a criminal offense punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice."

Definition of Possession: Possession means actual care, custody, control, or management, and includes the act of taking control or occupancy of property without regard to the ownership of the property. Possession is a voluntary act if the possessor knowingly obtains or receives the item possessed or is aware of their control over the item for a sufficient time to permit the individual to terminate their control. In addition, items in a vehicle under the care, custody, control, or management of the individual will be in the individual's possession.

Exceptions: It will not be considered a violation of Board policies [DH \(LOCAL\)](#) and [FLBE \(LOCAL\)](#) if the individual:

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

Drug Testing: Student participation in certain academic, clinical, or extracurricular programs may require drug testing. A student may be tested upon beginning participation in the identified programs and/or a random basis. The requirements are defined and available for review prior to a student enrolling in Collin College or participating in the affected programs and activities.

Collin College does not currently require newly hired faculty and staff members to complete drug testing, nor are existing employees required to participate in random drug testing. Upon hire, Collin College Police Department officers are required to complete drug testing, but there is no requirement for existing Collin College Police Department officers to participate in random drug testing. Collin College has a reasonable suspicion alcohol and drug testing policy for employees, which is located in Board policy [DHA \(LOCAL\)](#).

Smoking, Tobacco, and/or Electronic Smoking Devices: Collin College is a smoke- and tobacco- free institution. The use of any tobacco product or other electronic smoking device (including, but not limited to, electronic cigarettes or personal vaporizers) will be strictly prohibited anywhere on Collin College property or in Collin College facilities.

Electronic smoking devices, also known as electronic cigarettes or personal vaporizers, are products often shaped like cigarettes, cigars, or pipes that are designed to deliver nicotine or other substances to the user in the form of a vapor. Electronic smoking devices typically contain battery-powered heating elements, replaceable cartridges containing nicotine or other chemicals, and an atomizer that converts the contents of the cartridge into vapor the user inhales.

An individual who violates this policy may be issued a citation by the Collin College Police Department and may face legal fines. This policy is also subject to disciplinary action as defined in the *Student Code of Conduct* located in the current [Collin College Student Handbook](#). Collin College employees who violate this policy are also subject to disciplinary action through the Human Resources Department.

Collin College Sanctions for Alcohol and Controlled Substances Violations

Individuals and organizations who violate Collin College’s policies on alcohol and controlled substances or engage in conduct that is prohibited by local, state, or federal laws will be subject to appropriate college disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, a fine(s), and/or imprisonment. In addition, Collin College officials may refer evidence of illegal activities to the proper governmental authorities for review and potential prosecution under federal, state, and/or local law.

A Collin College student found responsible for a violation of Collin College’s policies on alcohol and controlled substances will be subject to immediate and appropriate disciplinary action, as defined in the *Student Code of Conduct* located in the current [Collin College Student Handbook](#). Disciplinary action for a Collin College student may include, but is not limited to:

1. Referral to drug and alcohol counseling, rehabilitation programs, or student assistance programs;
2. Reprimand;
3. Educational Project Experience (EPE);
4. Conditional Probation;
5. Suspension;
6. Recommendation for Expulsion; and
7. Referral to appropriate law enforcement officials for prosecution.

A Collin College employee found responsible for a violation of Collin College’s policies on alcohol and controlled substances will be subject to immediate and appropriate disciplinary action, as defined by Collin College Board policies and the Human Resources Department. Disciplinary action for a Collin College employee may include, but is not limited to:

1. Referral to drug and alcohol counseling, rehabilitation programs, or assistance programs;
2. Coaching and Counseling;
3. Written Disciplinary Action;
4. Unpaid Administrative Leave;
5. Recommendation for Termination; and
6. Referral to appropriate law enforcement officials for prosecution.

Community members and/or community organizations found responsible for a violation of Collin College’s policies on alcohol and controlled substances will be subject to appropriate administrative action, including, but not limited to, the suspension of the individual’s or organization’s use of College District facilities and the confiscation or discarding of nonconforming materials. Community members or off-campus organizations who violate the rules in Board policy [GD \(LOCAL\)](#) may also be subject to criminal trespass charges or other lawful measures.

Legal Sanctions for Alcohol and Controlled Substances Violations

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: 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:	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

<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the violator will have their driver's license automatically suspended for 180 days upon conviction.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>alcoholic beverages on the premises owned or leased by the adult.</p>
---	--

Texas State Laws on Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)			
Source: www.txdot.gov/safety/driving-laws/impaired-driving.html			
Information	First Offense	Second Offense	Third Offense
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Up to a \$2,000 fine.*</p> <p>Up to 180 days in jail upon conviction with three (3) mandatory days.</p> <p>Loss of driver's license up to one (1) year.</p>	<p>Up to a \$4,000 fine.*</p> <p>One (1) month to one (1) year in jail upon conviction.</p> <p>Loss of driver's license up to two (2) years.</p>	<p>A \$10,000 fine.*</p> <p>Two (2) to 10 years in the prison.</p> <p>Loss of driver's license up to two (2) years.</p>
*Note: These fines do not include a state fine of \$3,000, \$4,500, or \$6,000 assessed upon sentencing.			

Texas State Laws on Underage Drinking	
Source: www.tabc.texas.gov/texas-alcohol-laws-regulations/underage-drinking/#:~:text=If%20you're%20a%20minor,fine%20of%20up%20to%20%24500	
Violation	Penalties
Underage Drinking	<p>A minor who buys, attempts to buy, possesses or drinks alcoholic beverages, or who is intoxicated in public or misrepresents their age to get alcohol, will face the following consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$500 • Attending an alcohol awareness class • Eight (8) to 40 hours community service • 30- to 180-day loss or denial of driver's license <p>If a minor is 17 or older and this is their third offense, it is punishable by a fine of \$250 to \$2,000, jail confinement for up to 180 days or both, as well as automatic driver's license suspension.</p> <p>A minor with previous alcohol-related convictions will have their driver's license suspended for one (1) year if they do not attend alcohol awareness training required by the judge.</p>

Texas State Laws on Underage Drinking

Source: www.tabc.texas.gov/texas-alcohol-laws-regulations/underage-drinking/#:~:text=If%20you're%20a%20minor,fine%20of%20up%20to%20%24500

Violation	Penalties
Zero Tolerance Law	<p>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.</p> <p>The consequences for a minor's first offense of driving under the influence of alcohol are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>A second offense increases the consequences to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>

Texas State Drug Penalties

Sources: www.tdcaa.com/journal/an-at-a-glance-chart-of-punishments-for-drug-possession-delivery-and-manufacture/ and 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
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 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.
Mandatory Minimum Penalties Based on Quantity		
Source: www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/training/primers/2024_Primer_Drugs.pdf		
Controlled Substance	5 Year Minimum	10 Year Minimum
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				
Source: www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy				
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than five (5) years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	

Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture	Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an 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.	100 grams or more mixture	life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 15 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. Two (2) or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		100 grams or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

Other Schedule I-V Drugs

<u>Drug/Schedule</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Penalties</u>
Other Schedule I and II Drugs and Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB)	Any amount	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	
Other Schedule III Drugs	Any amount	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
All Other Schedule IV Drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than five (5) years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual.</p>
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	
All Schedule V Drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than one (1) year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p>

		Second Offense: Not more than four (4) years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.	
Marijuana			
Drug/Schedule	Quantity	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.
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.

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances			
For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts .			
Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	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	Toxic psychosis Physical and psychological dependence Neurological, heart, pancreas, and liver damage Fetal alcohol syndrome Vitamin B1 deficiency, Sexual problems

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang Terms</u>	<u>Short-Term Effects</u>	<u>Long-Term Effects</u>
		Vomiting Breathing difficulties Unconsciousness Coma Blackouts	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
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	Slurred speech Muscle relaxation Dizziness	Highly addictive

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang Terms</u>	<u>Short-Term Effects</u>	<u>Long-Term Effects</u>
	Yellow jackets Red devils Roofies Rohypnol Ruffies Tranqs Mickey Flying v's	Impaired judgment and coordination Decreased motor control Altered perception.	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
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

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang Terms</u>	<u>Short-Term Effects</u>	<u>Long-Term Effects</u>
			impaired judgment and motor skills Depression Self-absorption Confusion Psychological dependence Physical dependence possible for some people
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
K2	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	Urinary tract and bladder problems Abdominal pain

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang Terms</u>	<u>Short-Term Effects</u>	<u>Long-Term Effects</u>
		Impaired attention and memory Delirium Impaired motor function High blood pressure Depression	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
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 Psychological dependence Coma Death
Mescaline	Peyote cactus	Nausea Vomiting Anxiety	Lasting physical and mental trauma Intensified existing psychosis

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Nicknames/Slang Terms</u>	<u>Short-Term Effects</u>	<u>Long-Term Effects</u>
		Delirium Hallucinations Increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature	Psychological dependence
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
Psilocybin	Mushrooms Magic mushrooms Shrooms Caps	Nausea Distorted perceptions Nervousness Paranoia	Confusion Memory loss Shortened attention span

Common Health Risks of Alcohol and Controlled Substances

For more information on the common health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, see <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Short-Term Effects	Long-Term Effects
			Flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis
Tobacco/Nicotine 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, click [here](#).

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, click [here](#).

Know Now promotes overdose awareness each year on International Overdose Awareness Day (August 31). For information on how to prevent accidental opioid overdose, click [here](#).

In the event of an overdose on campus, immediately dial 911 and/or notify the Collin College Police Department at 972.578.5555.

Information About HIV, AIDS, and Drugs

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of a chronic and potentially life-threatening 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.

Collin College follows the HIV/AIDS Model Workplace Guidelines for Businesses, State Agencies, and State Contractors approved by the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS). These guidelines are available at www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/policy/policies/090-021.shtm. Additional information on HIV and AIDS as well as a brochure and fact sheet developed by TDSHS titled *What You Should Know About HIV* and *Facts You Should Know About HIV and AIDS*, respectively, are available upon request from Counseling Services, the Human Resources Office, or at www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/info/hiv/. Collin College’s AIDS policy is available upon request from Counseling Services or the Human Resources Office. Confidentiality of these requests will be honored.

Collin College’s Counseling, Education, and Prevention Program

Collin College’s proactive counseling, education, and prevention program seeks to eliminate the use and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances by students, faculty, and staff. Collin College is dedicated to maintaining a healthy and safe environment for all members of its campus community.

Know Now is Collin College’s substance abuse initiative which began programming in the Fall 2017 semester. The purpose of Know Now is to educate the Collin College community about issues related to substance use and abuse, empower individuals to make positive choices for their futures, and encourage utilization of campus and community resources for recovery. In coordination with Collin College’s Counseling Services, TimelyCare, and Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Know Now serves as a resource to the entire Collin College community for assessment, consultation, counseling, educational presentations and materials, prevention, referrals, and resource information.

For more information on Know Now, go to www.collin.edu/studentresources/knownow/index.html.

For more information on Counseling Services, go to www.collin.edu/studentresources/counseling/.

If you are a currently enrolled student who would like to schedule an appointment with a licensed mental health professional to discuss substance use or abuse concerns, call 972.881.5126, email personalcounseling@collin.edu, or go to www.collin.edu/studentresources/counseling/.

For more information on TimelyCare, which is accessible 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week to all Collin College students, adjunct faculty, and part-time staff, or to schedule an appointment with a licensed telehealth provider, call 833.484.6359, email help@timely.md, or go to www.timelycare.com/collincollege.

For more information on Collin College’s Employee Assistance Program (EAP), which is accessible 24 hours a day seven (7) days a week to all full-time faculty and staff as well as their household members, call 866.327.2400, email eap@deeroaks.com, or go to www.deeroakseap.com/.