



ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE HANDBOOK AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

The program will be available to students and employees in both campuses by the following ways:

Will be available in the school catalog given to each student

Will be placed on the website for students and employees

This policy will be revised and updated in the “Biennial Drug and Alcohol Program Review”

Updated December 2024

Alcohol and Drug Free Campus Policy

Drug Free Campus Guidelines

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), the school has set forth in these guidelines the legal penalties under Federal law for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as the range of school sanctions that can be imposed for violation of the school's policies regarding substance abuse. Each state has its own guidelines. Both students and employees should read this information carefully.

Policy: The United States Department of Education has issued regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the "Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989" (Public law 101-226). The school will distribute annually to each student and employee information regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school property.

Standards of Conduct: The school is committed to a campus free of illegal drug use, misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, underage drinking, and alcohol abuse. The school has no tolerance for illegal activity or any other harmful conduct influenced by drugs or alcohol. Unlawful possession as well as the distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol is prohibited on school property or as part of its activities. The school will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will apply appropriate internal disciplinary processes should a student or an employee violate criminal statutes with regard to illegal drugs or possession or sale of alcohol.

The following shows the Federal penalties:

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs., and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., 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.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs., and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs., 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. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
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		100 grams or more mixture	
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 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

PENALTIES		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. 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 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. 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 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES-MARIJUANA-

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., 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 20 yrs. 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 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. 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 yrs. 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)	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 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. 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 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants. 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not less than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Health Risks

The following briefly summarizes health risks and symptoms associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. It is important to note that individuals experience alcohol and drugs in different ways based on physical tolerance, body size and gender, and on a variety of other physical and psychological factors.

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption causes a number of changes in behavior. Even low doses

significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasingly the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations and convulsions. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink 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 at greater risk than others of developing alcohol related problems.

Cigarettes and other Nicotine Products: In 1989, the U.S. Surgeon General issued a report that concluded that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, such as cigars, pipe tobacco and chewing tobacco, are addictive and that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction. In addition, the report determined that smoking was a major cause of stroke and the third leading cause of death in the United States. Nicotine is both a stimulant and a sedative to the central nervous system. Nicotine is absorbed readily from tobacco smoke in the lungs, and it does not matter whether the tobacco smoke is from cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, Nicotine also is absorbed readily when tobacco is chewed.

In addition to nicotine, cigarette smoke is primarily composed of a dozen gases (mainly carbon monoxide) and tar. The tar in a cigarette, which varies from about 15 mg for a regular cigarette to 7 mg in a low-tar cigarette, exposes the user to a high expectancy rate of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in the smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children and sudden infant death.

Prescription Medications: Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed in the treatment of pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures and irregular heartbeat.

Marijuana: Marijuana use can lead to a number of long term and short term physical and psychological effects. Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in the heart rate, impairs short term memory and comprehension and motivation can be altered. It can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco. It also lowers male sex hormones, suppresses ovulation, and causes changes in the menstrual cycle. Short-term effects include memory and learning problems, distorted perception and difficulty thinking and solving problems. **Cocaine and Crack:** Health risks may include changes in body temperature and blood pressure as well as heart and breathing rates. Even small amounts may cause the body to exceed its own limits, sometimes resulting in death. Snorting cocaine may severely damage nasal tissue and the septum. Smoking cocaine may damage the lungs. Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a crash, a runny or bleeding nose, and depression. Other symptoms of cocaine use may include nausea, vomiting,

insomnia, tremors, and convulsions. Chronic users may become paranoid and/or experience hallucinations.

Barbiturates: In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respirator depression, coma and even death. A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, or inattentive, or have slowed reactions.

Amphetamines: Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or other stimulants can cause increased heart rate and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, high fever, heart failure and death. An individual using an amphetamine might begin to lose weight, have the sweats, and appear restless, anxious, moody, and unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Hallucinogens: PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and tremors. Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive, or violent. Sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic, and may report perceptual distortions. Flashbacks may occur.

Steroids (anabolic): Anabolic steroids are human-made substances related to male sex hormones. Some athletes abuse anabolic steroids to enhance performance. Abuse of anabolic steroids can lead to serious health problems, some of which are irreversible. Short term side effects include depression, hallucinations, paranoia, severe mood swings and aggressive behavior. Major side effects can include liver tumors and cancer, jaundice, high blood pressure, kidney tumors, severe acne and trembling. In males side effects may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, side effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes and deepened voice. In teenagers, growth may be halted prematurely and permanently.

Narcotics: Because narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in the contraction of many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, and coma and may result in death. Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils, and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin, needle or “track” marks on the arms and legs, nodding, lack of sex drive and appetite, sweating, cramps and nausea when withdrawing from the drug.

Treatment: Medication and behavioral therapy, alone or in combination, are aspects of an overall therapeutic process that often begins with detoxification, followed by treatment and relapse prevention. Easing withdrawal symptoms can be important in the initiation of treatment; preventing relapse is necessary for maintaining its effects. And sometimes, as with other chronic conditions, episodes of relapse may require a return to prior treatment components. A continuum of care that includes a customized treatment regimen, addressing all aspects of an individual’s life including medical and mental health services, and follow-up options (e.g. community or family based recovery support systems) can be crucial to a person’s success in achieving and maintaining a drug-free lifestyle.

Hotline Numbers:

National Drug and Alcohol Treatment referral Services: 800-662-4357

Alcohol and Drug Abuse (512) 454-8180

Alcohol Abuse Counseling (254) 285-4284

School Disciplinary Sanctions: It is the school policy to discourage all violations of Federal, State or local laws by any member of the school community. In addition to possible prosecution and punishment by civil authorities, a student or employee violating any law may be subject to sanctions imposed by the school.

Students: Sanctions against students include, but are not limited to, disciplinary expulsion, suspension, and/or probation. When appropriate school sanctions may be entered into permanent records. Parents of dependent students will be notified of pending charges or subsequent decisions.

Faculty: Faculty who violate the school's standards of conduct are subject to disciplinary action including reprimand, suspension, or dismissal.

Other Employees: The school may impose sanctions against any employee who violates Federal, State or local laws, or the standards of school conduct. Depending on the nature and severity of the violation, these sanctions can range from warnings and/or mandatory referral for drug or alcohol rehabilitation to termination of employment.

Drug Prevention Policy/Program

The CyberTex Institute of Technology prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and staff on the property or as part of any institution's activities. The institution will immediately contact law enforcement officials to report all unlawful activities.

The health risks of the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse require providing education and referral for students and staff. The institution provides education annually and refers students and staff to local services. Area drug abuse information, advising, referral and treatment centers information is made available to students or staff members.

The institution will expel students and terminate staff involved in unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The institution will refer such cases to the proper authorities for prosecution. Students and staff may be reinstated upon completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

As a condition of employment, employees must notify the institution of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than five days after such conviction.

There are serious legal sanctions for illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol. There are serious health risks associated with such use. Health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol include: impaired mental and physical health, neurological disease/damage, memory and intellectual performance interference, mental and physical depression, uncontrollable violence, impulsive behavior, convulsive seizures, homicide, suicide, cardiac disease or damage, cardiovascular collapse or heart failure, gastrointestinal disease or damage, ulcers or erosive gastritis, anemia, liver and pancreatic disease, liver failure or pancreatitis, deteriorating relationships, and death.

As a student and/or staff member at CyberTex Institute of Technology, I understand the institution's policies as stated above and recognize their impact on my future at the institution if I break the law related to drug and/or alcohol use. For help with Drug and/or Alcohol issues contact:

Austin Travis County Integral Care 1165 Airport Blvd 2 nd Floor Austin, TX 78702 (512) 804-3526	Alcohol and Drug Abuse 7801 N Lamar Blvd Austin, TX (512) 454-8180	Alcohol & Drug Awareness Inst 9415 Burnet Rd #204 Austin, TX 78758 (512) 459-3940
Central Texas Council On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse 4520 E Central Texas Expy, Killeen (254) 690-4455	Alcohol Abuse Counseling 1109 Dogwood Boulevard Killeen, TX 76543 (254) 285-4284	Virtue Recovery Center 5200 S W S Young Dr, Killeen, TX 76542 (866) 342-0041

The school annually distributes to each student and employee information regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school property. CyberTex Institute of Technology is committed to a campus free of illegal drug use, misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, underage drinking and alcohol abuse. The school has no tolerance for illegal activity or any other harmful conduct influenced by drugs or alcohol. Unlawful possession as well as the distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol is prohibited on school property or as part of its activities. The school will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will apply appropriate internal disciplinary processes should a student or an employee violate criminal statutes with regard to illegal drugs or possession or sale of alcohol.

SUMMARY: All employees and students must certify that, as a condition of enrollment, employment or receiving any financial aid, they will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing or use of a controlled substance during the period covered by employment or the period during which federal financial assistance is used for education.