

2023-2024

Drug and Alcohol Handbook Biennial Review



Williams Technical College

DRUG AND ALCOHOL Policy and Handbook

Biennial Review 2023-2024

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR, Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an institution of higher education to certify it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and the use or distribution of illicit drugs both by students and employees both on the premises and as part of any activities. At a minimum, each institution of higher education must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees 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.

The law further requires that the institution conduct a biennial review of its program with the following objectives:

- Determine the effectiveness of the policy and implement changes to the program, if needed.
- Ensure that the sanctions developed are enforced consistently.

The biennial review must also include a determination as to:

- The number of drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on the campus or as part of their activities that are reported to campus officials; and
- The number and type of sanctions the school imposes on employees as a result of such violations or fatalities.

The school acknowledges a legal obligation to conduct a biennial review of compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and authorized an administrative review to be conducted to determine if the school fulfills the requirements of the Federal regulations.

The following school offices will have representatives on the Biennial Review Committee: the President's Office, the Counseling Office, the Human Resources Office and the Campus Director.

Materials Reviewed:

- The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (P.L. 105-244) and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (P.L.101--226)
- Previous Biennial Review reports
- Alcohol and other Drug Policy documents distributed to all faculty, students and staff.
- State laws regarding drug and alcohol abuse.
- Summary of alcohol and other drug-free programming/events sponsored by the school.

POLICY:

WTC School policies on alcohol and drugs are seen in every area of the campus. Some of the most common policies are found in various departments of the school such as the Office of the Campus Director and the Financial Aid Office. Several Policies are listed below:

Federally Mandated Policy:

Distribution:

The Federally Mandated Policy about alcohol and other drugs is distributed annually to each staff member and student.

For Year 2023-2024

- The Alcohol and Drug-Free Campus Policy was distributed to all faculty, staff, current and prospective students.
- The Policy was also placed on the School Website and may be viewed by all.

Alcohol-and Drug-Free Campus Workplace Policy Summary:

The Williams Technical College is committed to providing students, faculty, staff, and visitors with a safe and healthful campus and workplace. The school recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these conditions. The School recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace and campus safety and undermine the school's ability to fulfill its mission. Therefore, an Alcohol-and Drug-Free Campus/Workplace Policy has been developed. Compliance with this policy is considered a condition of employment and attendance at the University. All employees and students are notified of this policy by hard copy.

Student Use of Alcoholic Beverages:

All students are responsible for complying with state law regarding the use of alcohol.

- The age in most states is 21 to be in possession of alcoholic beverages
- Persons 21 or over may not make alcoholic beverages available to minors
- Misrepresentation of age for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages is a violation of state law.

Education:

Many departments on campus are involved in educating students about alcohol and other drugs. In particular, at Orientation drug and alcohol abuse are discussed and information disseminated.

Enforcement:

The Office of the President and the Campus Director enforce policies and laws regarding alcohol and other drug use.

Students and staff are referred to various agencies to receive help with drug or alcohol problems,

Summary:

The committee conducted a comprehensive study of the alcohol and drug policy for the previous two years. The school complies with the Drug-Free Schools regulations, has an effective policy, consistently enforces standards of behavior and distributes the policy in writing to our students.

The school has developed a comprehensive approach to address alcohol and other drug issues on campus. We will continue to develop, evaluate, assess, and pursue the best practices for the school to create a safe and healthy environment for our students.

Medical Marijuana:

When it comes to medical marijuana, colleges are left to choose between the right of the patient and compliance with federal law.

Any institution that receives federal funding must prohibit the possession and use of marijuana.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Information

The school is committed to protecting the safety, health, and well-being of its employees and students and recognizing that abuse of alcohol and other drugs compromises this dedication. This drug policy is designed to assist staff and students to benefit from an alcohol/drug-free lifestyle.

A school that participates in the FSA programs must provide drug and alcohol- prevention information to its students, faculty, and employees each year.

In addition, a school that participates in the Campus-Based programs must have a drug-free awareness program for its employees that includes a notice to its employees of unlawful activities and the actions the school will take against an employee who violates these prohibitions.

Information that Must Be Included in Drug Prevention Materials for Students:

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

Helpful Websites:

<http://www.nida.nih.gov>

[CADA Prevention & Recovery Center | Drug Counseling | New Orleans \(cadagno.org\)](#)

Drug and Alcohol Policy and Handbook Biennial Review

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), Williams Technical College has set forth in this guide 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. Both students and employees should read this 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 Williams Technical College 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:

Williams Technical College is committed to a campus free of illegal drug use, misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, underage drinking and alcohol abuse. Williams Technical College 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. Williams Technical College 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 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. if	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 gms mixture		50 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 gms mixture	Death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than	400 gms or more mixture	serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 gms mixture	Fine of not more than \$2 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual	1 kg or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$20 million if not an individual.
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 gms pure or 50 - 499 gms mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual; \$10 million other than individual.	50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 gms pure or 100 - 999 gms 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.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. if death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual		
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	30 to 999 mgs	Second Offense: Not more 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual		

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Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual		
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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 several changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing 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 some 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.

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 are taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respiratory 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 amphetamines might begin to lose weight, have 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 also 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.

National and Local Hotline Numbers:

- National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Referral Services: 800-662-4357
- Terrebonne Parish Schools Dope Line: 985- 868-3673

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:

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 Sanctions:

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

Other Employees Sanctions:

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 outright termination of employment.

Drug Free Work Place

Williams Technical College is committed to providing a workplace free from the misuse of drugs or alcohol and seeks to make its employees aware of the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse as well as the availability of drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance through various communications media available to it. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of a controlled substance in the workplace is prohibited as is the illegal or unauthorized possession and/or consumption of alcohol. The workplace shall include any location on the property in addition to any location from which an individual conducts business while such business is being conducted.

WTC recognizes that employees may have difficulties with drug abuse, which are not immediately obvious in their job performance, but which they wish to find help in controlling. Employees in this situation may approach their supervisor or the in confidence for help in obtaining a referral to an independent, professional drug and alcohol counselor.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited at the WTC.

Violation of this policy is subject to disciplinary action or termination of employment. Federal law requires that employees working on certain projects who are convicted of any federal drug statute violation on campus must inform the WTC no later than five days after the conviction and that WTC must take appropriate action as a result of the

information, up to and including termination of employment. Any employee who may be subject to this reporting requirement should provide any potentially pertinent information to the Director so that coverage and appropriate actions may be determined.

Legal Sanctions Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking of a Controlled Substance

The Controlled Substances Act (1970; Title 21, Chapter 13, Sub-Chapter 1, Part B and D) places all substances regulated under federal law into one of five schedules based on the substance's medical use, the potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Sentencing Provisions: Title 21, United States Code, Section 844(a)

1st conviction: Up to 1-year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if: - 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams. - 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams - 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram

Forfeitures:

- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1-year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack). Title 21 United States Code, Sections 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. Title 21, United States Code, Section 881(a)(4) **Civil Fines**

Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations). Title 21, United States Code, Section 844(a)

Denial of Federal Benefits

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for the first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses. Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(a)

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies. Title 21, United States Code, Section 862. Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Summary of Louisiana Alcohol Laws

Misrepresentation of Age to Obtain Alcoholic Beverages or Gain Entry to Licensed Premises Prohibited - Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 14, Section 333

It is unlawful for any person under 21 to present any form of fake identification such as a fraudulent drivers' license or one that is not their own for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages or attempting to enter a bar or restaurant. Punishable by fines up to \$200, community service up to 30 hours, and 90 days' driver's license suspension.

Purchase and Public Possession of Alcoholic Beverages (Minor in Possession) - Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 14, Section 93.12

It is unlawful for persons under 21 to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage. Punishable by \$100 fine and/or 6-month imprisonment and driver's license suspension for up to 180 days.

Unlawful Purchase of Alcoholic Beverages by Persons on Behalf of Persons Under Twenty-one – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 14, Section 93.13

It is unlawful for any person not a spouse, parent, or legal guardian to purchase alcohol for persons under 21. Punishable by a \$500 fine and/or 30-day imprisonment.

Possession of Alcoholic Beverages in Motor Vehicles – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 32, Section 300

It shall be unlawful for the operator of a motor vehicle or the passenger in or on a motor vehicle, to possess an open alcoholic beverage container. Punishable by the loss of driver's license, and fines up to \$100. 4

Underage Driving Under the Influence – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 14, Section 98.1

The crime of operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when the operator is under 21 and the operator's BAC is 0.02% or more. First conviction, punishable by a fine of \$100-\$250, and participation in court-approved substance abuse and driver improvement program.

Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated - Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 14, Section 98

The crime of operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle or other means of conveyance when the operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages or the operator's BAC is 0.08% or more, any controlled dangerous substance listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V as set forth in R.S. 40:964, a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription, one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription. The first offense is punishable by a fine of \$300-\$1,000, and 10 day- 6-month imprisonment (exceptions are in place). If the offender has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.20 % or more, the violation is punishable with fines of \$750-\$1000 without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and suspension of driver's license for 2 years. The offender may apply for a restricted license but must install an ignition interlock device, which shall remain during the first year of the suspended license.

Summary of Louisiana Drug Laws

GHB and Ecstasy/MDMA – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 966

The possession of GHB or ecstasy/MDMA is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and fine up to \$5,000 for possession and between 5-30 years imprisonment (at least five without parole) and up to \$50,000 fine for the manufacture or distribution of GHB or ecstasy/MDMA.

Marijuana and Synthetic Marijuana – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 966

First offense possession of marijuana or synthetic marijuana is punishable by up to six-month imprisonment and fine up to \$500. Second offense is punishable by imprisonment up to five years and fine up to \$2,000. The manufacture or distribution of marijuana or synthetic marijuana is punishable by imprisonment for between 5-30 years and fine up to \$50,000.

Heroin - Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 966

The possession of heroin is punishable by imprisonment between for 4-10 years without parole and a fine up to \$5,000. The manufacture or distribution of heroin is punishable by between 5-50 years' imprisonment (five without parole) and a fine up to \$50,000.

Illegal Use of Prescription ADHD Medications (e.g. Ritalin, Adderall) – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 967

The possession of prescription stimulants for nonmedical use is punishable by imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to \$5,000. Manufacture or distribution is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine up to \$15,000.

Illegal Use of Prescription Pain Medications (e.g. Codeine, Hydrocodone, Oxycodone) – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 967

The possession of prescription pain killers for nonmedical use is punishable by imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to \$5,000. Manufacture or distribution is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine up to \$15,000.

Cocaine – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 967

The possession of less than 28 grams of cocaine is punishable by imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to \$5,000. Manufacture or distribution is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine up to \$15,000.

Illegal Use of Prescription Anti-Anxiety Medications (e.g. Xanax, Valium) – Louisiana Criminal Code, Revised Statute Title 40, Section 969

The possession of prescription anti-anxiety medications for nonmedical use is punishable by imprisonment up to five years and a fine up to \$5,000. Manufacture or distribution is punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine up to \$15,000.

SAFETY TIPS AND CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION

- If you see something suspicious... say something! To report emergencies, dial 9-1-1; Non-emergencies on-campus dial 985-262-4685;
- Always plan the safest route to your destination.
- LOCK YOUR CAR DOORS AND WINDOWS!
- Let others know where you are going.
- Walk with a companion whenever possible.
- When walking, take note of potential hiding spots and use caution as you approach them.
- Avoid carrying valuables and large amounts of cash.
- Minimize distractions when walking and remain aware of your surroundings.
- If you feel uncomfortable in a situation, leave as soon as possible.
- Always lock your vehicle doors, even while you are driving.
- Park in well-lighted areas and remove valuables from sight.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION GUIDELINES FOR ALCOHOL AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS

These guidelines were developed in response to the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. These amendments created an exception to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), thus enabling universities to notify parents or legal guardians, under certain circumstances, of a student under 21's use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance. This change supports the practice of the school of establishing a collaborative partnership with parents and actively involving them, when appropriate, in addressing student behavior as it relates to alcohol and drugs.

Notification of parents is done when the school believes it will help the student. When practicable, conversations normally are held with the student before contact is made with parents, in an effort to determine whether such contact is the best course of action.

Generally, the school contacts parents in an effort to provide support for students' physical health and safety, academic success, and personal development. Factors that are considered when deciding to contact parents may include, but are not limited to:

- A situation in which a student has received medical attention
- The occurrence of an arrest and consequent criminal charges
- A major disruption to the school's educational mission
- Substantial harm caused to other students, or
- Significant property damage

Contacts are made, if possible, by a personal appointment with parents or by phone. Written communication is used only when other attempts to contact parents have failed. The goal is to develop a partnership between the school and the parents for the good of the student. Parent contacts are not to be viewed as a "disciplinary sanction" but rather as a positive engagement of the broadest possible resources to help a student succeed in his/her educational endeavor. Parents are encouraged to discuss the situation with their son or daughter.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require all federal grant recipients to certify a drug-free environment. Williams Technical College has a vital interest in maintaining a safe and healthy learning environment for the benefit of all its students and employees, and to ensure its successful operation as an educational institution. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Williams Technical College has established the following policy which reinforces the college's commitment to promoting a drug-free learning and workplace environment. As a condition of receiving an education at Williams Technical College, each student is required by federal law to comply with the terms of the below-mentioned statement.

IT IS THE POLICY OF WILLIAMS TECHNICAL COLLEGE THAT THE UNLAWFUL MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, DISPENSION, POSSESSION, OR USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND ALCOHOL IS PROHIBITED ON THE CAMPUS PROPERTY AND AS PART OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

Each student/employee so engaged in the performance of any federal grant is required by federal law to comply with the terms of this statement. The Institute must be notified of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction. The Institute is required to notify the granting agency within ten (10) days after receiving notice of a conviction of a student/employee under any criminal drug statute. Any student or employee who is found to have violated the policy will be subject to sanctions by the Institute, which may include suspension, expulsion/termination, mandated participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program, or referral for prosecution.

Use the following tips to help guide thoughts and behaviors about drugs:

1. Talk honestly. Don't wait to have "the drug talk" with someone. Make discussions about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs part of your daily conversation. Know the facts about how drugs can harm. Clear up any wrong information, such as "everybody drinks" or "marijuana won't hurt you." Be clear about personal rules for and legal implications of the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.
2. Really listen. Encourage questions and concerns about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Do not do all the talking or give long lectures.
3. Help develop self-confidence. Look for all the good things in yourself or someone you care about-- and then tell them (or yourself) how proud you are. If you need to correct, criticize the action, not the person. Praise efforts as well as successes.
4. Help develop strong values. Talk about your personal values.
5. Be a good example. Your own habits and thoughts about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs make an impression. Your actions speak louder than words.
6. Help deal with peer pressure and acceptance. Discuss the importance of being an individual and the meaning of real friendships. You do not have to do something wrong just to feel accepted. Remind yourself that a real friend won't care if he does not use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.
7. Encourage healthy, creative activities. Look for ways to get involved in athletics, hobbies, school clubs, and other activities that reduce boredom and excess free time. Develop positive friendships and interests. Look for activities that you can do together.
8. Know what to do if someone you love has a drug problem. Realize that no one is immune to drugs. Learn the signs of drug use. Take seriously any concerns you hear from friends, family, or other students about possible drug use. Trust your instincts. If you truly feel that something is wrong, it probably is. If there's a problem, seek professional help.

Alcohol & Drugs and Behavioral Health Treatment Centers

Facts on Alcohol use

<https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov>

Facts about Drug use

<http://collegedrinkingprevention.gov/>

<http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/factsheets.shtml>

Employee and student assistance programs

Through the resources of local, national and College-based efforts, assistance is available for those individuals with alcohol and drug abuse problems. Infinity College offers the following drug and alcohol abuse information, counseling, assistance, and services:

Employee and student assistance program (details of Locally Offered Programs) *In an emergency: call 9-1-1.*

Lake Wellness Center
712 Belanger Street
Houma, LA 70360
888-488-5253

New Start Recovery
214 High Street
Houma, LA 70360
985-223-4009

Easy Does It
111 Munson Drive
Houma, LA 70360
985-876-9885

Bayou Council on Alcoholism
504 St. Louis Street
Thibodaux, LA 70301
985-446-0643