

CHARLES & SUE'S SCHOOL OF HAIR DESIGN DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY; SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESOURCES:

At Charles & Sue's School of Hair Design, the illicit use of drugs and/or alcohol by staff or students is strictly prohibited. The use of illicit drugs and alcohol can cause numerous health problems and can lead to death. The effects to a person's health include respiratory failure, heart attack, overdose, acute intoxication and transmittable diseases such as Hepatitis C and AIDS.

Thousands of deaths are caused each year by drug overdoses, allergic reactions to drugs, toxic combinations of drugs, and alcohol poisoning. For more information about the effect of alcohol and drug abuse, please visit www.drugfree.org. The manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale, purchase, offer to buy or sell, or use of alcohol, illegal drugs or related paraphernalia and the illegal use of any drugs (including the misuse of prescription drugs) at Charles & Sue's campus or while engaged in the course curriculum is strictly prohibited. The school also prohibits such conduct during non-curriculum time to the extent that, in the judgment of Charles & Sue's School, it impairs a student's or staff member's ability to progress through the curriculum, threatens the reputation or integrity of the School or violates the law.

Any student or employee who is or has been consuming alcohol or drugs on school property will be considered the same as though they came on to school property under the influence of alcohol or drugs. For the first offense, students or employees will be suspended for one day. If there should be a second offense, the student or employee will be terminated. There will be an incident report placed in the individual's file or record for any offense.

Any student or employee having possession of alcohol or drugs - even though not under the influence - will be suspended one day for the first offense. The second offense will be reported to the police, and the student or employee will be terminated. There will be an incident report placed in the individual's file or record for any offense.

If conditions warrant such actions, the school reserves the right to search any containers or the person if it appears a student or employee is involved in alcohol or drugs.

The Police Department or any legal drug enforcement officials are welcome to the school at any time for investigation or making arrest. Penalties or punishment will depend upon the crime. Each case will be determined by the individual's record.

HEALTH RISKS

Tobacco: Smoking of tobacco products is the chief avoidable cause of death in America. 170,000 people die each year from smoking-related coronary heart diseases. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Chronic lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are ten times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers.

Cigarette smoke contains carcinogens which can produce eye, nose and throat irritations. The most dangerous substance in tobacco smoke is nicotine. Nicotine is highly addictive and makes quitting smoking difficult.

Marijuana (Cannabis): All forms of marijuana have adverse physical and mental effects. Physical effects of usage are a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat and increased appetite. Use of marijuana reduces short-term memory and comprehension. Motivation and cognition can be altered, making the acquisition of new information more difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence and require higher dosage to get the same effect.

Cocaine: Cocaine affects the central nervous system. Immediate effects include dilated pupils and higher blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. Chronic use can cause ulcers in the mucous membrane of the nose. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependence.

Crack is extremely addictive and its effects are felt within 10 seconds. Dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, paranoia and seizures are physical effects of crack usage. The use of cocaine can cause death by respiratory failure or cardiac arrest.

Depressants (Barbiturate, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers): The effects of depressants are similar to those of alcohol. However, large doses can cause respiratory failure, coma and death.

Using depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use of depressants may result in tolerance to the drug, causing the user to take larger quantities of the drug.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, and Opium): Narcotics produce a feeling of euphoria that is often followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. An overdose of narcotics can produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and even death.

Use of narcotics quickly leads to tolerance and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated needles may result in diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis.

Alcohol: Alcohol consumption causes changes in behavior. Even low doses can impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake can produce withdrawal symptoms, including anxiety, tremors, convulsions, and hallucinations. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can lead to permanent damage to the liver and the brain.

DRUG CONVICTION POLICY

Any student convicted of any drug offense (NOT including tobacco & alcohol-related offenses) under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance while receiving Title IV financial aid shall not be eligible to receive any Federal grant, loan or work-study funds during the period beginning from the date of conviction and ending after the interval specified below:

If convicted of an offense involving:

- *Possession of Illegal Drugs:*
- First Offense: One year from date of conviction
- Second Offense: Two years from date of conviction
- Third & Subsequent Offenses: indefinite period
- *Sale of Illegal Drugs:*
- First Offense: Two years from date of conviction
- Second & Subsequent Offenses: indefinite period

How to Regain Eligibility

A student regains eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when he/she successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program. It is the student's responsibility to inform IIT that he/she has successfully completed the rehabilitation program.

STANDARDS FOR A QUALIFIED DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM

A qualified drug rehabilitation program must include at least two unannounced drug tests and must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local government program.
- Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state licensed insurance company.
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court.
- Be administered or recognized by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

If you are convicted of selling or possessing drugs after you submit your FAFSA, you must notify the Office of Financial Aid immediately. You will lose eligibility and must pay back all aid received following your conviction.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES UNDER TEXAS LAW

www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/files/cj/penalcode.pdf

[Texas Penal Code, Title 10, Chapter 49](#) contains the intoxication and alcoholic beverage offenses recognized by the State of Texas; these offenses are subject to change at any time by the Texas State Legislature and the Governor.

[Health and Safety Code, Title 6, Subtitle C, Chapter 481](#) is the Texas Controlled Substances Act which contains the offenses recognized by the State of Texas for the possession and delivery of controlled substances; these offenses are subject to change at any time by the Texas State Legislature and the Governor.

[Alcoholic Beverage Code, Title 6 4, Chapter 106](#) contains the offenses involved in the purchase, consumption, and possession of alcohol by a minor; these offenses are subject to change at any time by the Texas State Legislature and the Governor.

[Texas Penal Code, Title 3, Chapter 12](#) contains the possible punishments of a person adjudged guilty of an offense. Penalties are subject to change at any time by the Texas State Legislature of the Governor.

If use of a prescription drug may impair your performance or affect safety while performing course related services, you should notify the Instructor or supervisor immediately so Charles & Sue's can take whatever action it finds appropriate to protect your safety and that of other students and clients. Any student or staff member who violates this policy is subject to suspension or expulsion from the program.

The designated campus security official will also go over theft and vandalism during orientation with the students. A report is updated when classes and/ or workshops training are acquired.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT FACILITIES

If you or someone you know is struggling with drug or alcohol abuse; please call:

1-877- 335-HOPE (4673) or one of the treatment centers listed below:

AA Abuse Helpline-24 hours 1-800-299-6310

La Hacienda Treatment Center
702 University Dr. East, Suite 100-D
College Station, TX 77840
Phone: (979) 846-9500
Fax: (979) 846-4357
webinfo@lahacienda.com

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