



Drug and Alcohol Free Campuses

In keeping with the requirements of the US Department of Education's Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (1989), Northwest Vista College and the Alamo Colleges District presents the following information to all of its students:

1. Northwest Vista College and the Alamo Colleges District standards of conduct regarding the possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and drugs.
2. Northwest Vista College and the Alamo Colleges District disciplinary sanctions for students in violation of the standards of conduct.
3. A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, and/or federal law.
4. A description of the health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse.
5. A description of the drug and alcohol counseling and treatment resources available to Northwest Vista College and Alamo Colleges District students.

Special Acknowledgement

The following sections provide further information, research, and resources regarding district policy, state law, and alcohol and substance abuse. The format and research were developed and conducted by the Austin Community College District. Relevant district-specific information, web-links, and references to local resources have been modified accordingly to the Alamo Colleges District and its service areas. Special thanks to the Austin Community College District for sharing their guidance and knowledge.

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Alamo Colleges District Student Code of Conduct

District, State and Federal Regulations regarding alcohol and drug use can be found in the Northwest Vista College online course catalog, under the heading “Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989”, or click the following link: [District, State and Federal Regulations](#)

Northwest Vista College, Alamo Colleges District policy, and state law prohibit the possession of illicit drugs and drug paraphernalia on college premises. District Board Policies [F.4.5](#) (Alcohol and Drug Use) and [F.4.2](#) (Student Code of Conduct) also prohibit the possession, sale, or use of alcoholic beverages on Alamo Colleges District premises.

Alcohol and Drug Use (see F.04.05 and F.04.05-Ex) State or Federal law shall be strictly enforced at all times on all property controlled by the College District in regard to the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages, and no student shall possess, use, or be under the influence of (legal intoxication not required) any controlled substance as defined by law unless legally prescribed. Use of alcoholic beverages is permitted at College District sponsored events only as specifically authorized in writing by the Chancellor.

Sanctions

Disciplinary Sanctions under the Student Code of Conduct

The general disciplinary procedures for student violations of the student standards of conduct are outlined in [F.04.02.01 \(Procedure\) Non-Academic Misconduct Disciplinary Process and Appeal Process Procedure](#). In cases of student violations of the Drug and Alcohol Free Campus policy, the Student Conduct Officer or designee will have the authority to issue sanction(s) including, but not limited to, the following:

- Warning
- Administrative Hold
- Educational Enrichment
- Probation
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Withholding Diploma
- Revocation of Degree
- Organizational Sanctions
- Other Actions

In addition to these academic sanctions, certain violations of the student standards of conduct may require referral for criminal and legal prosecution. These sanctions are described in the next section.



Legal Sanctions under Federal Law for the Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Controlled Substances

Provided below is a penalty chart for drug, marijuana, and alcohol offenses based on the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and other relevant federal laws. This list is not intended to be a complete list of offenses and penalties.

Federal Penalty Chart for Drug, Marijuana, and Alcohol Offenses

Offense/Statute	Quantity/ Category	Penalty	Consequences
Possession of Controlled Substances 21 U.S.C. § 844	First offense	Up to 1 year imprisonment	\$1,000 fine minimum
	Subsequent offenses	15-day minimum imprisonment up to 2 years; fines increase	\$2,500 fine minimum
Manufacture/ Distribution of Controlled Substances 21 U.S.C. § 841	Varies by substance and quantity	5–40 years' imprisonment, fines up to \$5M	Mandatory minimum sentences apply for certain drug quantities
	Larger quantities	10 years–life imprisonment, fines up to \$10M	
Marijuana Possession 21 U.S.C. § 844	Any amount	Up to 1 year imprisonment Repeat offenses have escalating penalties	\$1,000 fine minimum
Marijuana Manufacture/ Distribution 21 U.S.C. § 841	< 50kg	Up to 5 years imprisonment Larger quantities lead to mandatory minimum sentences	\$250,000 fine
	> 1,000kg	10 years–life imprisonment	\$10M fine
Alcohol Offenses (Underage) 18 U.S.C. § 3559 and 21 C.F.R. § 1317	Purchase, possession, or consumption (under 21)	Up to 1 year imprisonment States enforce underage drinking laws with federal funding incentives	Fine, potential loss of federal student aid



Drug Trafficking in School Zones 21 U.S.C. § 860	Any quantity	Penalties enhanced by 1–2 years Enhanced penalties apply within 1,000 feet of schools	Prison terms vary based on substance and quantity
Possession, Sale, or Use of Drug Paraphernalia 21 U.S.C. § 863	Any paraphernalia intended for drug use	Up to 3 years imprisonment Penalties escalate for repeated offenses or distribution	Fines up to \$250,000, possible loss of federal student aid
DUI on Federal Property 36 C.F.R. § 4.23	BAC ≥ 0.08	Up to 6 months imprisonment Penalties may increase with property damage or injuries	\$5,000 fine
Operating a Common Carrier Under the Influence (e.g. bus) 18 U.S.C. § 342	Any drug or alcohol impairment	Up to 15 years imprisonment Penalties increase if offense results in death or serious injury	Possible civil penalties, fines, and employment restrictions

Additionally, federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance can include:

- 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.
- Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.
- Civil fine of up to \$10,000.
- Denial of federal benefits such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.
- Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.
- Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot's licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

For more information, please visit the United States Drug Enforcement Administration website:
<https://www.dea.gov/drug-information>



Legal Sanctions under State Law for the Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Controlled Substances

Below is an overview of the primary legal sanctions imposed by the State of Texas. This list is not intended to be a complete list of offenses and penalties.

Overview:

- Texas Health and Safety Code define penalties for anyone convicted of the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances.
- Misdemeanor convictions for workplace and campus drug violations can result in a fine, community service, and incarceration of up to one year.
- Penalties for violations are based on the classification of the drug or other substance and/or sometimes specified by drug name, i.e., marijuana. A substance doesn't have to be listed as a controlled substance to be treated as a substance for criminal prosecution.
- Penalties may include fines up to \$10 million (for an individual) and up to life imprisonment without release (no eligibility for parole).

State Penalty Chart for Drugs, Marijuana, and Alcohol Offenses

Offense/Statute	Quantity/ Category	Penalty	Consequences
Possession of Controlled Substances (Penalty Group 1) THSC § 481.115	< 1g	State Jail Felony Higher quantities lead to felony upgrades	Up to 2 years jail, \$10,000 fine
	1g–4g	3rd Degree Felony	2–10 years prison, \$10,000 fine
	4g–200g	2nd Degree Felony	2–20 years prison, \$10,000 fine
Manufacture/ Delivery of Controlled Substances (Penalty Group 1)	< 1g	< 1g	< 1g
	State Jail Felony	State Jail Felony	State Jail Felony



THSC § 481.112	Penalties increase with higher quantities	Penalties increase with higher quantities	Penalties increase with higher quantities
Possession of Marijuana THSC § 481.121	< 2oz	Class B Misdemeanor Escalates to felony for amounts > 4oz	Up to 180 days jail, \$2,000 fine
	2oz–4oz	Class A Misdemeanor	Up to 1 year jail, \$4,000 fine
	> 4oz	Felony offenses apply	See applicable penalties under Texas law
Manufacture/Delivery of Marijuana THSC § 481.120	< ¼ oz (no remuneration)	< ¼ oz (no remuneration)	< ¼ oz (no remuneration)
	Class B Misdemeanor	Class B Misdemeanor	Class B Misdemeanor
	Higher quantities lead to felony charges	Higher quantities lead to felony charges	Higher quantities lead to felony charges
Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor (Under 21) THSC § 106.02	Any purchase	Class C Misdemeanor Escalates to longer license suspensions for repeated offenses	\$500 fine, alcohol awareness course, 30-day license suspension
Possession of Alcohol by a Minor (Under 21) THSC § 106.05	Any amount	Class C Misdemeanor Escalates to longer license suspensions for repeated offenses	\$500 fine, alcohol awareness course, 30-day license suspension
Consumption of Alcohol by a Minor (Under 21) THSC § 106.04	Any amount	Class C Misdemeanor	\$500 fine, alcohol awareness course, 30-day license suspension
Providing Alcohol to a Minor THSC § 106.06	Any amount	Class A Misdemeanor	Up to 1 year jail, \$4,000 fine



Public Intoxication THSC § 49.02	Any individual	Class C Misdemeanor	\$500 fine
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) THSC § 49.04	Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) ≥ 0.08	Class B Misdemeanor Penalties escalate for repeated offenses (e.g., DWI 2nd, DWI 3rd as felony)	72-hour minimum jail, \$2,000 fine, license suspension
DWI with a Child Passenger THSC § 49.045	Any BAC	State Jail Felony	Up to 2 years jail, \$10,000 fine

Health Risks of Drug Abuse

Medical Consequences of Drug Abuse

From the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)

Drug addiction is a brain disease. Although initial drug use might be voluntary, drugs of abuse have been shown to alter gene expression and brain circuitry, which in turn affect human behavior. Once addiction develops, these brain changes interfere with an individual's ability to make voluntary decisions, leading to compulsive drug craving, seeking and use.

The impact of addiction can be far reaching. Cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease can all be affected by drug abuse. Some of these effects occur when drugs are used at high doses or after prolonged use; however, some may occur after just one use.

HIV, Hepatitis and Other Infectious Diseases

Drug abuse not only weakens the immune system but is also linked to risky behaviors like needle sharing and unsafe sex. The combination greatly increases the likelihood of acquiring HIV-AIDS, hepatitis and many other infectious diseases.

Drugs that can lead to HIV, Hepatitis and other infectious diseases:

- [Heroin](#)
- [Cocaine](#)
- [Steroids](#)
- [Methamphetamine](#)

Cardiovascular Effects

Researchers have found a connection between the abuse of most drugs and adverse cardiovascular effects, ranging from abnormal heart rate to heart attacks. Injection drug use can also lead to cardiovascular problems such as collapsed veins and bacterial infections of the blood vessels and heart valves.



Drugs that can affect the cardiovascular system:

- [Cocaine](#)
- [Heroin](#)
- [Inhalants](#)
- [Ketamine](#)
- [LSD](#)
- [Marijuana](#)
- [MDMA](#)
- [Methamphetamine](#)
- [Nicotine](#)
- [PCP](#)
- [Prescription Stimulants](#)
- [Steroids](#)



Respiratory Effects

Drug abuse can lead to a variety of respiratory problems. Smoking cigarettes, for example, has been shown to cause bronchitis, emphysema and lung cancer. Marijuana smoke may also cause respiratory problems. The use of some drugs may also cause breathing to slow, block air from entering the lungs or exacerbate asthma symptoms.

Drugs that can affect the respiratory system:

- [Cocaine](#)
- [GHB](#)
- [Heroin](#)
- [Inhalants](#)
- [Ketamine](#)
- [Marijuana](#)
- [Nicotine](#)
- [PCP](#)
- [Prescription Opiates](#)

Gastrointestinal Effects

Among other adverse effects, many drugs of abuse have been known to cause nausea and vomiting soon after use. Cocaine use can also cause abdominal pain.

Drugs that can affect the gastrointestinal system:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| • Cocaine | • MDMA |
| • GHB | • Nicotine |
| • Heroin | • Prescription Opiates |
| • LSD | |



Musculoskeletal Effects

Steroid use during childhood or adolescence, resulting in artificially high sex hormone levels, can signal the bones to stop growing earlier than they normally would have, leading to short stature. Other drugs may also cause severe muscle cramping and overall muscle weakness.

Drugs that can affect the musculoskeletal system:

- [Inhalants](#)
- [MDMA](#)
- [PCP](#)
- [Steroids](#)

Kidney Damage

Some drugs may cause kidney damage or failure, either directly or indirectly from dangerous increases in body temperature and muscle breakdown.

Drugs that can cause kidney damage:

- [Heroin](#)
- [Inhalants](#)
- [MDMA](#)
- [PCP](#)

Liver Damage

Chronic use of some drugs, such as heroin, inhalants and steroids, may lead to significant damage to the liver.

Drugs that can cause liver damage:

- [Heroin](#)
- [Inhalants](#)
- [Steroids](#)

Neurological Effects

All drugs of abuse act in the brain to produce their euphoric effects; however some of them also have severe negative consequences in the brain such as seizures, stroke, and widespread brain damage that can impact all aspects of daily life. Drug use can also cause brain changes that lead to problems with memory, attention and decision-making.

Drugs that can cause neurological problems:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| • Cocaine | • Methamphetamine |
| • GHB | • Nicotine |
| • Inhalants | • Prescription Stimulants |
| • Marijuana | • Rohypnol |
| • MDMA | |



Mental Health Effects

Chronic use of some drugs of abuse can cause long-lasting changes in the brain, which may lead to paranoia, depression, aggression, and hallucinations.

Drugs that can cause mental health problems:

- [Cocaine](#)
- [Inhalants](#)
- [Ketamine](#)
- [Marijuana](#)
- [MDMA](#)
- [Methamphetamine](#)
- [Prescription Stimulants](#)

Hormonal Effects

Steroid abuse disrupts the normal production of hormones in the body, causing both reversible and irreversible changes. These changes include infertility and testicle shrinkage in men as well as masculinization in women.

Drugs that can cause hormonal problems:

- [Steroids](#)

Cancer

Cigarette smoking is the most preventable cause of cancer in the U.S. Smoking cigarettes has been linked to cancer of the mouth, neck, stomach, and lung, among others. Smoking marijuana also exposes the lungs to carcinogens and can cause precancerous changes to the lungs similar to cigarette smoke.

Drugs that may cause cancer:

- [Marijuana](#)
- [Nicotine](#)
- [Steroids](#)

Prenatal Effects

The full extent of the effects of prenatal drug exposure on a child is not known, however studies show that various drugs of abuse may result in premature birth, miscarriage, low birth weight, and a variety of behavioral and cognitive problems.

Drugs that may have adverse prenatal effects:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Cocaine | • Marijuana |
| • Heroin | • MDMA |
| • Inhalants | • Methamphetamine |



- [Nicotine](#)

Other Health Effects

In addition to the effects various drugs of abuse may have on specific organs of the body, many drugs produce global body changes such as dramatic changes in appetite and increases in body temperature, which may impact a variety of health conditions. Withdrawal from drug use also may lead to numerous adverse health effects, including restlessness, mood swings, fatigue, changes in appetite, muscle and bone pain, insomnia, cold flashes, diarrhea, and vomiting.

Drugs that have global adverse health effects:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| • Cocaine | • MDMA | • Depressants |
| • Heroin | • Methamphetamine | • Prescription Opiates |
| • Inhalants | • Nicotine | • Prescription Stimulants |
| • Marijuana | • Prescription CNS | • Steroids |

Mortality

Drug-related deaths have more than doubled since the early 1980s. There are more deaths, illness, and disabilities from substance abuse than from any other preventable health condition. Today, one in four deaths is attributable to alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use.

Health Risks of Alcohol Abuse

Medical Consequences of Alcohol Abuse

From the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

About 178,000 people die from excessive alcohol use each year in the United States.¹ Excessive alcohol use is the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation.² Additionally, excessive alcohol use is responsible for 1.2 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) annually, or an average of about 30 years of potential life lost for each death. In the single year 2005, there were more than 1.6 million hospitalizations³ and more than 4 million emergency room visits⁴ for alcohol-related conditions.

The Standard Measure of Alcohol

In the United States, a standard drink is any drink that contains 0.6 ounces (13.7 grams or 1.2 tablespoons) of pure alcohol. Generally, this amount of pure alcohol is found in:

- 12-ounces of regular beer or wine cooler.
- 8-ounces of malt liquor.
- 5-ounces of wine.
- 1.5-ounces of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey).

Definitions of Patterns of Drinking Alcohol



- Binge drinking
 - For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.
 - For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- Heavy drinking
 - For women, more than 1 drink per day on average.
 - For men, more than 2 drinks per day on average.

Excessive drinking includes heavy drinking, binge drinking or both.

Most people who binge drink are not alcoholics or alcohol dependent.⁵ –

According to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation, which is defined as no more than 1 drink per day for women and no more than 2 drinks per day for men.⁶ However, there are some persons who should not drink any alcohol, including those who are

- Pregnant or trying to become pregnant.
- Taking prescriptions or over-the-counter medications that may cause harmful reactions when mixed with alcohol.
- Younger than age 21.
- Recovering from alcoholism or are unable to control the amount they drink.
- Suffering from a medical condition that may be worsened by alcohol.
- Driving, planning to drive, or participating in other activities requiring skill, coordination, and alertness.

Immediate Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These immediate effects are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Unintentional injuries, including traffic injuries, falls, drownings, burns, and unintentional firearm injuries.⁷ –
- Violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment. About 35% of victims report that offenders are under the influence of alcohol.⁸ Alcohol use is also associated with 2 out of 3 incidents of intimate partner violence.⁸ Studies have also shown that alcohol is a leading factor in child maltreatment and neglect cases, and is the most frequent substance abused among these parents.⁹ –
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners, and increased risk of sexual assault. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.^{10, 11} –
- Miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and a combination of physical and mental birth defects among children that last throughout life.^{12, 13} –
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels that suppress the central nervous system and can cause loss of consciousness, low blood pressure and body temperature, coma, respiratory depression, or death.¹⁴ –

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments and social problems. These include but are not limited to:

- Neurological problems, including dementia, stroke and neuropathy.^{15, 16}
- Cardiovascular problems, including myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, atrial fibrillation and hypertension.¹⁷
- Psychiatric problems, including depression, anxiety, and suicide.¹⁸



- Social problems, including unemployment, lost productivity, and family problems.^{19, 20}
- Cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast.²¹ In general, the risk of cancer increases with increasing amounts of alcohol.
- Liver diseases, including-
 - Alcoholic hepatitis.
 - Cirrhosis, which is among the 15 leading causes of all deaths in the United States.²²
 - Among persons with Hepatitis C virus, worsening of liver function and interference with medications used to treat this condition.²³
 - Other gastrointestinal problems, including pancreatitis and gastritis.^{24, 25}

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Snapshot of Annual High-Risk College Drinking Consequences

A Snapshot of Annual High-Risk College Drinking Consequences

From the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism](#)

The consequences of excessive and underage drinking affect virtually all college campuses, college communities, and college students, whether they choose to drink or not.

- **Death:** 1,825 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes ([Hingson et al., 2009](#)).
- **Injury:** 599,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are unintentionally injured under the influence of alcohol ([Hingson et al., 2009](#)).
- **Assault:** 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking ([Hingson et al., 2009](#)).
- **Sexual Abuse:** 97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape ([Hingson et al., 2009](#)).
- **Unsafe Sex:** 400,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 had unprotected sex and more than 100,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 report having been too intoxicated to know if they consented to having sex ([Hingson et al., 2002](#)).
- **Academic Problems:** About 25 percent of college students report academic consequences of their drinking including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams or papers, and receiving lower grades overall ([Engs et al., 1996](#); [Presley et al., 1996a, 1996b](#); [Wechsler et al., 2002](#)).
- **Health Problems/Suicide Attempts:** More than 150,000 students develop an alcohol-related health problem ([Hingson et al., 2002](#)), and between 1.2 and 1.5 percent of students indicate that they tried to commit suicide within the past year due to drinking or drug use ([Presley et al., 1998](#)).
- **Drunk Driving:** 3,360,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 drive under the influence of alcohol ([Hingson et al., 2009](#)).
- **Vandalism:** About 11 percent of college student drinkers report that they have damaged property while under the influence of alcohol ([Wechsler et al., 2002](#)).
- **Property Damage:** More than 25 percent of administrators from schools with relatively low drinking levels and over 50 percent from schools with high drinking levels say their campuses have a "moderate" or "major" problem with alcohol-related property damage ([Wechsler et al., 1995](#)).
- **Police Involvement:** About 5 percent of 4-year college students are involved with the police or campus security as a result of their drinking ([Wechsler et al., 2002](#)), and 110,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are arrested for an alcohol-related violation such as public drunkenness or driving under the influence ([Hingson et al., 2002](#)).
- **Alcohol Abuse and Dependence:** 31 percent of college students met criteria for a diagnosis of alcohol abuse and 6 percent for a diagnosis of alcohol dependence in the past 12 months, according to questionnaire-based self-reports about their drinking ([Knight et al., 2002](#)).



Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Treatment Resources

If you are concerned about your drug or alcohol use...

The Alamo Colleges have staff counselors who can help you find the appropriate counseling and treatment resources if needed. All counseling services at Alamo Colleges are **confidential**. For more information about these and other counseling services, contact one of the campus counseling centers:

<u>Alamo Colleges Advocacy/Counseling Centers</u>	
Campus	Phone Number
Northeast Lakeview College	(210)486-5179
Northwest Vista College	(210)486-4357
Palo Alto College	(210)486-3750
St. Philip's College	(210)486-1111
San Antonio College	(210)486-1111

The following is a list of organizations, agencies and centers in the San Antonio area that provide referrals, counseling, or treatment for alcohol and/or drug dependence and/or abuse. Students can contact these agencies directly for more information or meet with an Alamo Colleges counselor to discuss which resources are best suited for their needs. More information about these agencies can also be found on the [United Way of San Antonio and Bexar County website](#).

Support Groups

[Alcoholics Anonymous - Central Service Office of San Antonio](#)

(210)828-6235 (24 Hour Hotline)

210-409-8524 (24 Hour Hotline for Spanish)

[Esperanza Area Narcotics Anonymous](#)

(210)434-0665 or (800)221-9091

[South Central Texas Area Cocaine Anonymous](#)

(210)232-6382



Treatment Resources

Cenikor Treatment Centers - San Antonio

Outpatient services. Residential rehab for women ONLY.
814 Camden St.
San Antonio, TX 78215
888-236-4567

Joint Base San Antonio Substance Abuse Program

JBSA ASAP Prevention Team
2430 Stanley Rd, Building 143
JBSA Fort Sam Houston, TX
210-221-1696

Lifetime Recovery

96 Crossroads Blvd., 2nd floor
San Antonio, TX 78201
210-734-6362

Rise Recovery: Palmer Drug Abuse Program

Counseling, group meetings, chemical-free activities and retreats.
2803 Mossrock
San Antonio, TX 78230
210-227-2634

San Antonio Behavioral Healthcare Hospital

Detox, family/individual/group therapy, medication management.
8550 Huebner Rd.
San Antonio, TX 78240
210-541-5300

The Center for Health Care Services Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Detox, opioid treatment, public sobering unit, intensive outpatient programs.
210-246-1300

Websites

Bexar County Behavioral Health Directory

<https://www.bexar.org/3380/Behavioral-Health>

The San Antonio Council on Alcohol and Drug

Awareness <http://sacada.org>

National Institute on Drug Abuse

<http://www.drugabuse.gov>

Note Regarding Off-Site Links:

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