

PREPARING PEOPLE  
BARBER /STYLING COLLEGE

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

2018 BIENNIAL REVIEW

Years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017

Prepared by Bridgette Cooper-CFO  
Student Service Representative: LaKeisha Hill  
References: Dallas Police Department  
[www.preparingpeoplebsc.com](http://www.preparingpeoplebsc.com)  
Texas Penal Code -Laws and Sanction  
Drugs of Abuse  
[https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug\\_of\\_abuse.pdf#page=30](https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30)

*Notice of updates: As of June 13, 2019, changes have been made to the 2018 crime statistics reported for PPBSC. The reason for the updates to the 2018 annual report was to include the correct geography location of the campus; and respectively adhere to the Clery Act guidelines and reporting requirements. The changes to the annual report coincide with the data that's used for the Biennial Review. The 2018 Biennial Review has been updated and available on the school's website [www.preparingpeoplebsc.com](http://www.preparingpeoplebsc.com).*

## **Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, a college or university must adopt and implement a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees both on school premises and as part of any of its activities.

PPBSC Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention policy and procedures complies with the regulations requiring a college or university to do the following:

1. Prepare a written policy on alcohol and other drugs.
2. Develop a sound method for distribution of the policy to every student and employee each year.
3. Prepare a biennial review report on the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug prevention programs and the consistency of policy enforcement.
4. Maintain its biennial review report on file so that it can be submitted the U.S. Department of Education, or any other entity or individual, if requested to do so.

Preparing People Barber Styling College has implemented and complied a variety of resources, programs, and services to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol abuse and the unlawful possession, and distribution of illicit drugs both by students and employees.

Our policy includes to annually distributes to each student and employee;

1. Standards of conduct that directly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school premises or as part of any of its activities;
2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol; and
4. PPBSC policy and statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct, a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion for students or termination for employees, and referrals for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal law.

PPBSC distributes this annually in our Annual Security Report which is made available to current student, prospective students, and employees. The policy and procedures are in the student handbook and employee handbook.

U.S. Department of Education identified the objectives of the biennial review to include:

1. Determining the effectiveness of the program and assessing/implementing any needed changes to the program; and
2. Ensuring that the disciplinary sanctions for violating the school's standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

## Individuals Involved in Report

1. Student Services Department
2. Admissions Department
3. Chief Finance Officer
4. CEO

## Materials Reviewed

1. The following materials were examined for this review:
2. Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86), A Guide for University and College Administrators prepared by the Higher Education Center
3. PPBSC Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program and student catalog
4. PPBSC website
5. PPBSC Annual Security Report  
[https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug\\_of\\_abuse.pdf#page=30](https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=30)

## **DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION**

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Drug abuse affects all aspects of American life. The U.S. Department of Education requires institutions of higher education to implement a drug prevention and awareness program for their students and employees.

The consumption of alcohol or drugs while attending class is prohibited and may be subject to disciplinary action.

1. PPBSC community must adhere to a code of conduct that recognizes that the unlawful manufacture, sale, delivery, unauthorized possession or use of any illicit drug is prohibited on property owned or otherwise controlled by PPBSC.
2. If an individual associated with PPBSC is apprehended for violating any drug- or alcohol-related law when on School property, or participating in a School activity, the institution will fully cooperate with all law enforcement agencies.
3. Underage possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on property owned or controlled by PPBSC and the state laws will be enforced.
4. Intentionally or knowingly selling, or intentionally or knowingly furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21, or to persons obviously inebriated, is not permitted on property owned or controlled by PPBSC.

## **HEALTH RISK**

1. The health risk associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental function and the loss of memory. High doses of alcohol can cause respiratory depression and death.
2. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.
3. Physical effects of drugs include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite.

4. The use of drugs may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce the ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination.
5. Motivation and cognition may also be altered making the acquisition of new information difficult.

As described above there are major health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

PPBSC is committed to providing a safe, healthy, and efficient environment for all employees and students. To help achieve this goal, PPBSC explicitly prohibits:

1. The unlawful use, possession, manufacture of, solicitation for, sale or distribution of narcotics or other illegal drugs, alcohol, or prescription medication without a prescription on PPBSC premises or while performing an assignment or engaging in PPBSC-related activities.
2. Being impaired or under the influence of legal or illegal drugs or alcohol on or away from PPBSC premises, if such impairment or influence adversely affects the employee's or student's work performance, the safety of the employee, student, or of others, or puts at risk PPBSC's reputation.
3. Possession, use, solicitation for, sale or distribution of legal or illegal drugs or alcohol away from PPBSC premises, if such activity or involvement adversely affects the employee's or student's work performance, the safety of the employee, students, or of others, or puts at risk PPBSC's reputation.
4. The presence of any detectable amount of prohibited substances in the employee's or student's system while at work, while on the premises of PPBSC, or while on PPBSC business. "Prohibited substances" include illegal drugs, alcohol, or prescription drugs not taken in accordance with a prescription given to the student or employee.

The standards of conduct of PPBSC clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, sale, distribution of, manufacture of, or being under the influence of prohibited substances by students or employees on its property or as a part of any of its activities.

Violations of the above-mentioned drug and alcohol policies occur when there is reasonable suspicion or direct evidence of prohibited activity. Reasonable suspicion of drug or alcohol use will be considered being "under the influence."

At this point PPBSC will impose sanctions (consistent with local, State and Federal law) against all student and/or employee violators, including but not limited to, suspension of at least 7 school days or expulsion from school in the case of a student and suspension without pay or termination of employment in the case of an employee.

In the event of a suspension, PPBSC will send a letter via email and regular mail to the suspended student's or employee's email and physical address, notifying him or her of the suspension and providing information relating to drug/alcohol rehabilitation programs.

Students and employees who return to PPBSC after suspension will be required to participate in a counseling session with representatives from the Student Services and Education Departments in the case of a student and with a PPBSC Manager in the case of an employee.

All student and employee violators will be subject to a 60-day probationary period if they are suspended as a result of a violation of the PPBSC drug and alcohol policy. Actual drug or alcohol use or possession

with the intent to sell or distribute warrants automatic termination as does reasonable suspicion of drug or alcohol use or possession coupled with insubordination.

It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. In addition, the possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws.

Violators are subject to PPBSC disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

## **DESCRPTIONS/DEFINITION AND EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS**

### **Alcohol**

Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, loss of memory, and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

### **Cannabis**

(Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol) Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Drugs such as marijuana, hashish, and THC can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long-term use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

### **Inhalants**

(Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons) Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

### **Cocaine (Crack)**

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is

extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

#### Stimulants

(Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice) Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

#### Depressants

(Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers) Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

#### Hallucinogens

(PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin) Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

#### Narcotics

(Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium) Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Addiction in 18 pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

#### Designer Drugs

(Analogues of Fentanyl, Analogues of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy, Analogues of PCP) Many "designer drugs" are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogues can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogues of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogues of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

## **Anabolic Steroids**

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardio-vascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as "roid rage," and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

## **Annual Security Report**

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, the "Clery Act", PPBSC designated officials collect crime statistics and data as the basis for compiling the annual report. Bridgette Cooper-CFO, LaKeisha Hill-Director of Operations, and Kea Lawson Garrett-CEO gathered and compiled information for annual report. These statistics include those reported to designated institution officials, including, without limitation, to managers, officers, Campus Directors, and designated staff. This allows crimes to be reported expeditiously. The report is prepared with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. This report includes information about crime reporting policies, procedures and responses, drug and alcohol abuse, policies and procedures relating to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Preparing People Barber Styling College provides the following information to all its employees, students, and prospective students. PPBSC is committed to the safety and security, and compliance with requirements of the federal Clery Act, Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. If you should have any questions about any of the information provided in this material, please contact the Director of Student Services at 214-421-5419.

## **Distribution of Policies**

Policies and procedures pertaining to the Drug Free Campus policy and the Drug and Alcohol Abuse prevention is distributed to students and employees in the following ways:

1. Pre-Enrollment Package
2. Email notification annually
3. Student handbook
4. Employee Handbook
5. Available in Admission Office printed copies

The school's website and student handbook consist of the following topic:

- ✓ Drug-Free Campus
- ✓ Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program
- ✓ Drug-Free Campus Policies
- ✓ Warning Signs of Substance Abuse
- ✓ Health Risks
- ✓ Student and Employee Assistance Programs

- ✓ Preventing Substance Abuse
- ✓ Disciplinary and Legal Sanctions
- ✓ Biennial Program Review Report
- ✓ Annual Security Report

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE ASSISTANCE**

PPBSC maintains a drug and alcohol prevention program, which includes distribution of informational pamphlets at all campuses and outside educators who visit the campuses at least twice a year. The institution ensures our students and employees are aware of the dangers associated with drug and alcohol abuse. Students receive alcohol and drug prevention literature at orientation as well as when a student or employee returns from suspension due to violation of the policy.

PPBSC does not provide counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services for persons suffering from drug and/or alcohol abuse.

We have compiled phone numbers of businesses to assist any member of the PPBSC Community who may have a drug or alcohol problem. These various agencies can provide guidance and assistance in identifying a counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation program that accommodate individual need.

- Al-Anon.....1-888-425-2666
- American Council on Alcoholism.....1-800-527-5344
- National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline.....1-800-662-4357
- The Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Dallas)...214-522-8600 [www.dallascouncil.org](http://www.dallascouncil.org)
- Texas Suicide & Crisis Dallas.....214-828-1000
- Cocaine Hotline 1-800-COCAINE
- National Council on Alcoholism 1-800-NCA-CALL
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-8255
- National Sexual Assault Hotline 1-800-656-HOP
- Dating Violence website [www.victimsofcrime.org](http://www.victimsofcrime.org)

**CRIME STATISTICS REPORT-DRUGS AND ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS/SANTIONS**

**Campus –  
 Preparing People Barber Styling College  
 3125 Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd  
 Dallas, TX 75215**

This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on-campus, non-campus, or public property identified by the Clery Act and its reporting requirements.

YEARS 2015, 2016, 2017  
 GEOGRAPHY LOCATION: ON CAMPUS OR PUBLIC PROPERTY

<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public Property</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public Property</b>	<b>On Campus</b>	<b>Public Property</b>
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Drug Law Abuse Violation-Arrests</b>						
<b>Drug Law Abuse Violation-Disciplinatory</b>						
<b>Liquor Law Violations-Arrests</b>						
<b>Liquor Law Violations-Disciplinatory</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	

## **Summary of PPBSC DRUG AND ACOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM**

PPBSC Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention program policies and procedures are effective in providing awareness of the abuse of drugs and alcohol that is often vivid in the community within the institution. Our program allows us to meet the needs that may arise from alcohol and drug abuse issues. There has only been 2 alcohol disciplinary incident regarding alcohol on campus. Student was counseled and provided referrals to agencies to help with acholic issues. Student completed program successful.

### **Strengths**

1. PPBSC has policies regarding drug and alcohol prevention, violations and sanctions based on these policies and local, state and federal laws;
2. Programs relating to the institutions -Drug-Free Campus Program are made available through the admission office., through the course catalog
3. Annual notifications of crime report and drug free campus related programs are sent to employees via email, posted in student service area, schools website, new student package, and pre enrollment
4. PPBSC, local community and national resources for prevention and assistance for persons experiencing drug, alcohol or tobacco use issues are available on PPBSC website at [www.preparingpeoplebsc.com](http://www.preparingpeoplebsc.com)
5. PPBSC Annual Security Report, provides information regarding drug policies, drug- and alcohol-related incidents, and sanctions or referrals, is prepared and distributed annually to students and employees, and posted to [www.preparingpeoplebsc.com](http://www.preparingpeoplebsc.com)

### **Weakness**

1. PPBSC has identified a committee who is solely responsible for compiling the Biennial Review to ensure information is disbursed annually.
2. The Program is 12-18 months for completions; the Annual Security Report will be distributed annual including all requirements
3. The Biennial Review will be made available in a time manner to all students and employees.

### **Program Recommendations**

PPBSC will continue with the activities, measures, policies, and procedures it has in place to pursue a safe, drug-free educational and work environment.

To complement its efforts, PPBSC WILL PURSUE THE FOLLOWING;

1. Enhance the programs offered including more interacting activities focus on drug and alcohol issue for students and employees.
2. Form a Biennial Review and Annual Report committee who is responsible for reviewing the data from drug, alcohol and tobacco use prevention activities
3. Review/Update PPBSC Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program policies and procedures
4. Implement recommended changes to improve the program