



Goldey-Beacom College



DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION
PROGRAM

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Introduction

Goldey-Beacom College is an educational institution committed to maintaining an environment that allows students to benefit fully from the learning experience and to fully understand the negative consequences of the illicit use of alcohol and drugs in their lives. All students, staff, and faculty are part of this learning environment and need to understand the College's expectations regarding alcohol and drug use.

The unauthorized use and abuse of alcohol and/or drugs interfere with the learning experience. Students and employees who do not conform to these expectations will be subject to disciplinary action and confiscation of alcoholic beverages and/or illegal drugs.

To ensure alcohol and illegal drugs do not interfere with the goals of the College, and in accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, Goldey-Beacom College is informing you about relevant policies on alcohol and drugs and about associated legal and health risks. Goldey-Beacom College annually distributes this information, in writing, to all enrolled students and current employees.

Questions about this DAAPP should be directed to Brittany Martin, Assistant Director for Community Standards & Clery / Title IX Coordinator, via email, martinbe@abc.edu or telephone, (302) 225-6286.

Standards of Conduct

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of its activities is strictly prohibited. Goldey-Beacom College's policy on alcohol and drugs is as follows and applies to students and all employees:

Alcohol

- The legal age for the possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages in the State of Delaware is 21 years of age. Penalty for violation of this law (Title IV, Section 904F of the Delaware Code) is arrest and fine.
- Possession, consumption, or display of alcoholic beverages in any public area of the College buildings or grounds is strictly forbidden. Possession of alcohol in cups or containers in any public area is also forbidden.
- The presence of any such beverage at a College-sponsored event is forbidden unless previously approved by College officials in writing. Off-campus activities held by student organizations should be discussed with the Student Affairs Office.
- The presence of a limited quantity of alcohol for personal use in the campus apartments of students in Miller, Jackson and Abel Halls is acceptable only for those students who are the legal age of 21 or older so long as it is not publicly displayed (such as from balconies or residence hall steps) and it is not provided to those who are under age. Leach Hall & Franta Hall (for allocated floors) are deemed a "dry" building, and alcohol is prohibited at all times.
- Each residential student, who is of the legal drinking age of 21 years old not residing in Leach or Franta Hall, is permitted to possess and/or consume a limited amount of alcohol in the residence halls. The privilege to consume alcohol may be revoked at any time for violations of the Alcohol and Drug Policy.
- An underage student found by Residence Life Staff/Campus Security to be in the presence of alcohol will be subject to judicial action. Students under the age of 21 are never permitted to be in the presence of alcohol except for the following exception. Minors, whose roommate(s) are of legal drinking age, are permitted to be present in their assigned apartment if the roommate(s) are consuming alcohol. No other minor is permitted to be present during the consumption of the alcohol.
- Only Goldey-Beacom College resident students of legal drinking age are permitted to transport alcoholic beverages into or within the residential areas which are not deemed "DRY." Alcohol that is being transported onto or around campus must be in its original container and unopened.
- Kegs, beer balls, and grain alcohol are NOT permitted in the residence halls at any time.

- Public intoxication or disorderly behavior while under the influence of alcohol or any other substance is prohibited and, if observed by staff, may result in judicial action. In the case of minors, parents or guardians may be notified.
- Possession, consumption, or display of alcoholic beverages in any public area, including the hallways and stairwells of the residence halls, of the College buildings or grounds is strictly forbidden. Possession of alcohol in cups or containers in any public area is also forbidden. The College reserves the right to search any bag (duffel, handbag, grocery, etc.,) employee desk or office if alcohol is suspected.
- Display of alcohol containers and advertisements in windows or on balconies is prohibited, as is the public display of alcohol and alcohol or drug related signs/decorations within apartments.
- Students and their guests who are 21 years old and older may not consume or possess alcohol in apartments where none of the residents are 21. If a resident of the apartment is 21 years of age, that resident must be present when the drinking is taking place.
- Any employee or student, regardless of age, is prohibited from providing/furnishing alcohol to minors. The student who has the privilege of possessing alcohol for personal consumption will be held responsible for any of that amount which is possessed or consumed by minors and, if any alcohol present in an apartment is consumed by minors, all residents of that apartment will be held responsible.

Drugs and Paraphernalia

- The possession, use, or distribution/sale of any illegal or controlled substance/narcotic is forbidden. The College will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will not shield students from the law. The possession of illegal substances is punishable by arrest, fine, and/or imprisonment under the Delaware Code.
- Resident students are responsible for substances used in their apartment by other students or external guests.
- The presence of paraphernalia such as water pipes (hookahs), bongos, roach clips, syringes, etc., will be treated as the presence of an illegal substance. Any and all are not permitted on the Goldey-Beacom College campus.
- The College will confiscate any illegal or controlled substances. In collaboration with the State Police of Delaware, all confiscated illegal or controlled substances will be destroyed.

Medical Marijuana

Medical marijuana which is prescribed for healing purposes is prohibited at Goldey-Beacom College. Goldey-Beacom College receives federal funding through Title IV in the form of student financial aid (grants, loans, and work-study programs). As a condition of accepting these funds, Goldey-Beacom College is required to certify that it complies with the Drug-Free Schools, and Communities Act (DFSCA) (20 U.S.C. 1145g part 86 of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations). The federal government regulates drugs through the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. A 811) which does not recognize the difference between medical and recreational use of marijuana. Thus to comply with the Federal Drug Free School and Communities Act, Goldey-Beacom College must prohibit all marijuana use, including medical marijuana, and impose sanctions for its use or possession.

Medical Amnesty Policy

Student health and safety are of primary concern at the College. As such, in cases of significant intoxication as a result of alcohol or other substances, the College encourages individuals to seek medical assistance for themselves or others.

If medical assistance is sought, the Student Affairs Office will not pursue conduct charges against the following individuals for violations of the College's Alcohol or Drug policy:

- The intoxicated student and
- Student(s) actively assisting the intoxicated student.

"Actively assisting" requires that an individual:

- Call one of the following for assistance AND

- Campus Security (302-547-0988)
- 911
- Resident Assistant (s) (302-353-0613 & 302-545-9663)
- Area Coordinator(s) (302- 530-9657)
- Monitor the intoxicated student's condition.

The following are not covered by the Medical Amnesty Policy:

- Students waiting until the police or other authority arrive before seeking assistance
- Violations of the Code of Conduct other than the alcohol/drugs policy
- Possession with the intent to distribute drugs.

Actions by the Student Affairs Office:

- The intoxicated student (and possibly those who were attending to/assisting the student) will be required to meet with a member of the Student Affairs Office who may issue educational requirements that may include, but are not limited to, alcohol and/or drug education.
- Serious or repeated incidents will prompt a higher degree of concern/response.
- Failure to complete the educational assignments will result in disciplinary action.

The College does not condone the use of alcohol and drugs and accepts no responsibility for the possession, use, consumption, manufacture, sale or distribution of alcohol and/or drugs off-campus, including at events or functions in whole or in part by one or more student organizations or individuals. A student hosting or attending an off-campus function should be aware that the College may impose sanctions listed under the Student Code of Conduct for such behavior.

Health Risks

Goldey-Beacom College conducts ongoing educational programming on the health **risks of alcohol and drug use**. Students or employees seeking specific information on these risks may contact the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (800-676-1730). The College sponsors ongoing educational programming examining **the risks of substance abuse**. All are encouraged to attend.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol Abuse

The consequences associated with alcohol abuse among college students are far reaching. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, "Students who engage in risky drinking may experience blackouts (i.e., memory loss during periods of heavy drinking); fatal and nonfatal injuries, including falls, drownings, and automobile crashes; illnesses; missed classes; unprotected sex that could lead to a sexually transmitted disease or an unwanted pregnancy; falling grades and academic failure; an arrest record; accidental death; and death by suicide. In addition, college students who drink to excess may miss opportunities to participate in the social, athletic, and cultural activities that are part of college life."¹

The risks are not just limited to students. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identifies the following short-term and long-term health risks related to alcohol use and abuse:²

Short-Term Health Risks

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

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.

¹ Taken from: http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/niaacollegematerials/panel01/highrisk_04.aspx

² These health risks have been reproduced verbatim from the CDC's "Fact Sheets-Alcohol Use and Your Health" which is available here: <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>

- Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems.
- Cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon.
- Learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance.
- Mental health problems, including depression and anxiety.
- Social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence, or alcoholism.

Health Risks Associated with Substance and Other Drug Abuse

The Federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) places all substances which were in some manner regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. This placement is based upon the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability. A description of each schedule is included below:

Schedule I

- The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.
- The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
- There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.
- Examples of Schedule I substances include heroin, gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana, and methaqualone.

Schedule II

- The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.
- The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions.
- Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.
- Examples of Schedule II substances include morphine, phencyclidine (PCP), cocaine, methadone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, and methamphetamine.

Schedule III

- The drug or other substance has less potential for abuse than the drugs or other substances in Schedules I and II.
- The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
- Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.
- Anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone products with aspirin or Tylenol®, and some barbiturates are examples of Schedule III substances.

Schedule IV

- The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III.
- The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
- Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III.

- Examples of drugs included in Schedule IV are alprazolam, clonazepam, and diazepam.

Schedule V

- The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV.
- The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
- Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV.
- Cough medicines with codeine are examples of Schedule V drugs.

The Federal *Controlled Substances Act (CSA)* regulates five classes of drugs:

- Narcotics,
- Depressants,
- Stimulants,
- Hallucinogens and
- Anabolic steroids.

Each class has distinguishing properties, and drugs within each class often produce similar effects. However, all controlled substances, regardless of class, share a number of common features. All controlled substances have abuse potential or are immediate precursors to substances with abuse potential. With the exception of anabolic steroids, controlled substances are abused to alter mood, thought, and feeling through their actions on the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). Some of these drugs alleviate pain, anxiety, or depression. Some induce sleep and others energize. Though some controlled substances are therapeutically useful, the “feel good” effects of these drugs contribute to their abuse. The extent to which a substance is reliably capable of producing intensely pleasurable feelings (euphoria) increases the likelihood of that substance being abused.

The following chart summarizes each class’s legal status, effects on the mind, effects on the body and effects of overdose. The information in this chart is taken from *Drugs of Abuse: A DEA Resource Guide (2017 Edition)*. The full-text is available online at: https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-06/drug_of_abuse.pdf

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
<p>Narcotics Also known as “opioids,” the term “narcotic” comes from the Greek word for “stupor” and originally referred to a variety of substances that dulled the senses and relieved pain. Though some people still refer to all drugs as “narcotics,” today “narcotic” refers to opium, opium derivatives, and their semi-synthetic substitutes. A more current term for these drugs, with less uncertainty regarding its meaning, is “opioid.” Examples include the illicit drug heroin and pharmaceutical drugs like OxyContin®, Vicodin®,</p>	<p>Narcotics/opioids are controlled substances that vary from Schedule I to Schedule V, depending on their medical usefulness, abuse potential, safety, and drug dependence profile. Schedule I narcotics, like heroin, have no medical use in the U.S. and are illegal to distribute, purchase, or use outside of medical research.</p>	<p>Besides their medical use, narcotics/opioids produce a general sense of well-being by reducing tension, anxiety, and aggression. These effects are helpful in a therapeutic setting but contribute to the drugs’ abuse. Narcotic/opioid use comes with a variety of unwanted effects, including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, and apathy.</p> <p>Use can create psychological dependence. Long after the physical need for the drug has passed, the addict may continue to think and talk about using drugs and feel overwhelmed coping with daily activities. Relapse is common if there are no changes to the physical</p>	<p>Narcotics/opioids are prescribed by doctors to treat pain, suppress cough, cure diarrhea, and put people to sleep. Effects depend heavily on the dose, how it’s taken, and previous exposure to the drug. Negative effects include: Slowed physical activity, constriction of the pupils, flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea, vomiting, and slowed breathing</p> <p>As the dose is increased, both the pain relief and the harmful effects become more pronounced. Some of these preparations are so potent that a single dose can be lethal to an inexperienced user. However, except in cases of extreme intoxication, there is no loss of</p>	<p>Overdoses of narcotics are not uncommon and can be fatal. Physical signs of narcotics/opioid overdose include: Constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness, and slowed breathing</p>

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
codeine, morphine, methadone, and fentanyl.		environment or the behavioral motivators that prompted the abuse in the first place.	motor coordination or slurred speech. Physical dependence is a consequence of chronic opioid use, and withdrawal takes place when drug use is discontinued. The intensity and character of the physical symptoms experienced during withdrawal are directly related to the particular drug used, the total daily dose, the interval between doses, the duration of use and the health and personality of the user.	
<p>Stimulants Stimulants speed up the body's systems. this class of drugs includes: Prescription drugs such as amphetamines [Adderall® and dexedrine®], methylphenidate [Concerta® and Ritalin®], diet aids [such as didrex®, Bontril®, Preludin®, Fastin®, Adipex P®, ionomin®, and Meridia®] and illicitly produced drugs such as methamphetamine, cocaine, and methcathinone.</p>	<p>A number of stimulants have no medical use in the United States but have a high potential for abuse. These stimulants are controlled in Schedule I. Some prescription stimulants are not controlled, and some stimulants like tobacco and caffeine don't require a prescription — though society's recognition of their adverse effects has resulted in a proliferation of caffeine-free products and efforts to discourage cigarette smoking.</p> <p>Stimulant chemicals in over-the-counter products, such as ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine can be found in allergy and cold medicine. As required by The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, a retail outlet must store these products out of reach of customers, either behind the counter or in a locked cabinet. Regulated sellers are required to maintain a written or electronic form of a logbook to record sales of these products. In order to purchase these products, customers must now show a photo identification issued by a state or federal government. They are also required to write or enter into the logbook: their name, signature, address, date, and time of sale. In addition to the above, there are daily and monthly sales limits set for customers.</p>	<p>When used as drugs of abuse and not under a doctor's supervision, stimulants are frequently taken to: Produce a sense of exhilaration, enhance self-esteem, improve mental and physical performance, increase activity, reduce appetite, extend wakefulness for pro longed period, and "get high".</p> <p>Chronic, high-dose use is frequently associated with agitation, hostility, panic, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal tendencies. Paranoia, sometimes accompanied by both auditory and visual hallucinations, may also occur.</p> <p>Tolerance, in which more and more drug is needed to produce the usual effects, can develop rapidly, and psychological dependence occurs. In fact, the strongest psychological dependence observed occurs with the more potent stimulants, such as amphetamine, methylphenidate, methamphetamine, cocaine and methcathinone.</p> <p>Abrupt cessation is commonly followed by depression, anxiety, drug craving, and extreme fatigue, known as a "crash."</p>	<p>Stimulants are sometimes referred to as uppers and reverse the effects of fatigue on both mental and physical tasks. Therapeutic levels of stimulants can produce exhilaration, extended wakefulness, and loss of appetite. These effects are greatly intensified when large doses of stimulants are taken.</p> <p>Taking too large a dose at one time or taking large doses over an extended period of time may cause such physical side effects as: Dizziness, tremors, headache, flushed skin, chest pain with palpitations, excessive sweating, vomiting, and abdominal cramps.</p>	<p>In overdose, unless there is medical intervention, high fever, convulsions, and cardiovascular collapse may precede death. Because accidental death is partially due to the effects of stimulants on the body's cardiovascular and temperature-regulating systems, physical exertion increases the hazards of stimulant use.</p>
Depressants				

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
<p>Depressants will put you to sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures. Barbiturates are older drugs and include butalbital (Fiorina®), phenobarbital, Pentothal®, Seconal® and Nembutal®. You can rapidly develop dependence on and tolerance to barbiturates, meaning you need more and more of them to feel and function normally. This makes them unsafe, increasing the likelihood of coma or death. Benzodiazepines were developed to replace barbiturates, though they still share many of the undesirable side effects. Some examples are Valium®, Xanax®, Halcion®, Ativan®, Klonopin® and Restoril®. Rohypnol® is a benzodiazepine that is not manufactured or legally marketed in the United States, but it is used illegally. Ambien® and Sonata® are sedative-hypnotic medications approved for the short-term treatment of insomnia that share many of the properties of benzodiazepines. Other CNS depressants include meprobamate, methaqualone (Quaalude®), and the illicit drug GHB.</p>	<p>Most depressants are controlled substances that range from Schedule I to Schedule IV under the Controlled Substances Act, depending on their risk for abuse and whether they currently have an accepted medical use. Many of the depressants have FDA-approved medical uses. Rohypnol® is not manufactured or legally marketed in the United States.</p>	<p>Depressants used therapeutically do what they are prescribed for: to put you to sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures. They also: Cause amnesia, leaving no memory of events that occur while under the influence, reduce your reaction time, impair mental functioning and judgment, and cause confusion. Long-term use of depressants produces psychological dependence and tolerance.</p>	<p>Some depressants can relax the muscles. Unwanted physical effects include: Slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, and slowed breathing</p> <p>Prolonged use of depressants can lead to physical dependence even at doses recommended for medical treatment. Unlike barbiturates, large doses of benzodiazepines are rarely fatal unless combined with other drugs or alcohol. But unlike the withdrawal syndrome seen with most other drugs of abuse, withdrawal from depressants can be life threatening.</p>	<p>High doses of depressants or use of them with alcohol or other drugs can slow heart rate and breathing enough to cause death.</p>
<p>Hallucinogens Hallucinogens are found in plants and fungi or are synthetically produced and are among the oldest known group of drugs used for their ability to alter human perception and mood. Hallucinogens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecstasy/MDMA • K2 /Spice • Ketamine • LSD • Peyote & Mescaline • Psilocybin 	<p>Many hallucinogens are Schedule I under the Controlled Substances Act, meaning that they have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.</p>	<p>Sensory effects include perceptual distortions that vary with dose, setting, and mood. Psychic effects include distortions of thought associated with time and space. Time may appear to stand still, and forms and colors seem to change and take on new significance. Weeks or even months after some hallucinogens have been taken, the user may experience flashbacks — fragmentary recurrences of certain aspects of the drug experience in the absence of actually taking the</p>	<p>Physiological effects include elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, and dilated pupils.</p>	<p>Deaths exclusively from acute overdose of LSD, magic mushrooms, and mescaline are extremely rare. Deaths generally occur due to suicide, accidents, and dangerous behavior, or due to the person inadvertently eating poisonous plant material. A severe overdose of PCP and ketamine can result in: respiratory depression, coma, convulsions,</p>

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marijuana/Cannabis (addressed as its own class in this table) 		<p>drug. The occurrence of a flashback is unpredictable, but is more likely to occur during times of stress and seems to occur more frequently in younger individuals. With time, these episodes diminish and become less intense.</p>		<p>seizures, and death due to respiratory arrest</p>
<p>Marijuana/Cannabis Marijuana is classified in the Controlled Substances Act as a hallucinogen. Marijuana is a mind-altering (psychoactive) drug, produced by the Cannabis sativa plant. Marijuana contains over 480 constituents. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is believed to be the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect.</p>	<p>Marijuana is a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act, meaning that it has a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.</p> <p>Marinol, a synthetic version of THC, the active ingredient found in the marijuana plant, can be prescribed for the control of nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapeutic agents used in the treatment of cancer and to stimulate appetite in AIDS patients. Marinol is a Schedule III substance under the Controlled Substances Act.</p>	<p>When marijuana is smoked, the THC passes from the lungs and into the bloodstream, which carries the chemical to the organs throughout the body, including the brain. In the brain, the THC connects to specific sites called cannabinoid receptors on nerve cells and influences the activity of those cell. Many of these receptors are found in the parts of the brain that influence: Pleasure, memory, thought, concentration, sensory and time perception, and coordinated movement. The short-term effects of marijuana include: Problems with memory and learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem-solving, and loss of coordination. The effect of marijuana on perception and coordination are responsible for serious impairments in learning, associative processes, and psychomotor behavior (driving abilities). Long term, regular use can lead to physical dependence and withdrawal following discontinuation, as well as psychic addiction or dependence. Clinical studies show that the physiological, psychological, and behavioral effects of marijuana vary among individuals and present a list of common responses to cannabinoids, as described in the scientific literature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dizziness, nausea, tachycardia, facial flushing, dry mouth and tremor initially • Merriment, happiness, and even exhilaration at high doses • Disinhibition, relaxation, increased sociability, and talkativeness 	<p>Short-term physical effects from marijuana use may include: Sedation, blood shot eyes, increased heart rate, coughing from lung irritation, increased appetite, and decreased blood pressure Like tobacco smokers, marijuana smokers experience serious health problems such as bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial asthma. Extended use may cause suppression of the immune system. Because marijuana contains toxins and carcinogens, marijuana smokers increase their risk of cancer of the head, neck, lungs, and respiratory tract. Withdrawal from chronic use of high doses of marijuana causes physical signs including headache, shakiness, sweating, and stomach pains and nausea. Withdrawal symptoms also include behavioral signs such as: Restlessness, irritability, sleep difficulties, and decreased appetite</p>	<p>No death from overdose of marijuana has been reported.</p>

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced sensory perception, giving rise to increased appreciation of music, art, and touch • Heightened imagination leading to a subjective sense of increased creativity • Time distortions • Illusions, delusions, and hallucinations are rare except at high doses • Impaired judgment, reduced coordination, and ataxia, which can impede driving ability or lead to an increase in risk-taking behavior • Emotional lability, incongruity of affect, dysphoria, disorganized thinking, inability to converse logically, agitation, paranoia, confusion, restlessness, anxiety, drowsiness, and panic attacks may occur, especially in inexperienced users or in those who have taken a large dose • Increased appetite and short-term memory impairment are common <p>Researchers have also found an association between marijuana use and an increased risk of depression, an increased risk and earlier onset of schizophrenia, and other psychotic disorders, especially for teens that have a genetic predisposition.</p>		
<p>Steroids Anabolic steroids are synthetically produced variants of the naturally occurring male hormone testosterone that are abused in an attempt to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic or other physical performance, and improve physical appearance. Testosterone, nandrolone, stanozolol, methandienone, and boldenone are some of the most frequently abused anabolic steroids.</p>	<p>Anabolic steroids are Schedule III substances under the Controlled Substances Act. Only a small number of anabolic steroids are approved for either human or veterinary use. Steroids may be prescribed by a licensed physician for the treatment of testosterone deficiency, delayed puberty, low red blood cell count, breast cancer, and tissue wasting resulting from AIDS.</p>	<p>Case studies and scientific research indicate that high doses of anabolic steroids may cause mood and behavioral effects. In some individuals, steroid use can cause dramatic mood swings, increased feelings of hostility, impaired judgment, and increased levels of aggression (often referred to as “roid rage”) When users stop taking steroids, they may experience depression that may be severe enough to lead one to commit suicide. Anabolic steroid use may also cause psychological dependence and addiction.</p>	<p>A wide range of adverse effects is associated with the use or abuse of anabolic steroids. These effects depend on several factors including: Age, sex, the anabolic steroid used, amount used, and duration of use.</p> <p>In adolescents, anabolic steroid use can stunt the ultimate height that an individual achieves.</p> <p>In boys, steroid use can cause early sexual development, acne, and stunted growth.</p>	<p>Anabolic steroids are not associated with overdoses. The adverse effects a user would experience develop from the use of steroids over time.</p>

Class of Substance	Legal Status in the United States	Effects on the Mind	Effects on the Body	The Effects of Overdose
			<p>In adolescent girls and women, anabolic steroid use can induce permanent physical changes, such as deepening of the voice, increased facial and body hair growth, menstrual irregularities, male pattern baldness, and lengthening of the clitoris.</p> <p>In men, anabolic steroid use can cause shrinkage of the testicles, reduced sperm count, enlargement of the male breast tissue, sterility, and an increased risk of prostate cancer.</p> <p>In both men and women, anabolic steroid use can cause high cholesterol levels, which may increase the risk of coronary artery disease, strokes, and heart attacks. Anabolic steroid use can also cause acne and fluid retention. Oral preparations of anabolic steroids, in particular, can damage the liver.</p> <p>Abusers who inject steroids run the risk of contracting various infections due to non-sterile injection techniques, sharing of contaminated needles, and the use of steroid preparations manufactured in non-sterile environments. All these factors put users at risk for contracting viral infections such as HIV/AIDS or hepatitis B or C, and bacterial infections at the sight of injection. Abusers may also develop endocarditis, a bacterial infection that causes a potentially fatal inflammation of the heart lining.</p>	

Treatment and Counseling

The staff of the College will work diligently to refer and arrange entry into treatment programming for any student or employee needing help. At this time, the College does not have any re-entry programs for students or employees to return to the College following an alcohol or other drug-related suspensions. Expectations of what would be required of either a student or employee to return are determined on a case-by-case basis, as in some may need to provide proof of a rehabilitation program completions whereas others may need to demonstrate sustained sobriety.

Any student seeking referral or treatment may do so by contacting the Student Affairs Office (302-225-6332). Additionally, students may reach out to the Mental Health & Wellness Center (healthandwellness@gbcc.edu or 302-225-6362) for mental health assistance.

Employees may contact Human Resources (302-225-6292) for assistance or may contact their personal physicians for referral. Employees additionally can receive counseling services, with the opportunity to access substance abuse specific treatment through the Hartford's Ability Assist Program. This program is available to all in the College's group life and long-term disability insurance.

While the College provides these resources for both students and employees, the College does not have specific counseling, treatment or rehabilitation programs. Below is information for off-campus resources that can assist employees and students with substance abuse related issues.

<p>US Department of Health & Human Services: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Treatment referral hotline: 1-800-662-4357 https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline</p>	<p>Brandywine Counseling and Community Services (302) 656-2348</p>
<p>Open Door, Inc. (302) 731-1504</p>	<p>Student Assistance Program 1-855-384-1800</p>

Students and employees are encouraged to access the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Locator, a confidential and anonymous source of information for persons seeking treatment facilities in the United States or U.S. Territories for substance abuse/addiction and/or mental health problems. To access this resource, visit <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/locator/home>.

Students and employees seeking information regarding Self-Help, Peer Support, and Consumer Groups related to addiction (such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Marijuana Anonymous, and others) are encouraged to visit <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/locator/link-focSelfGP>.

Sanctions and Penalties

Goldey-Beacom College Sanctions for Alcohol and Illicit Drugs

Individual Students

Individual students found to have violated this alcohol and other drugs policy may be subject to one or more of the following penalties. The student will have ten (10) business days from the date of the sanction to submit a written request for appeal should the student choose. Parents may be notified.

- **Disciplinary warning** - A disciplinary warning is an official written notice expressing that the student's conduct violates one or more College rules, regulations, or policies.
- **Probation** - Probation is a period of review during which the student must comply with all College rules, regulations, and policies. This action is a period of official censure. A probation action may specify any conditions with which the individual must comply or any privileges which may be withheld. Probation may include, but is not limited to, the loss of privilege to represent the College in an official capacity (e.g., varsity intercollegiate events, holding office, or participation in campus government or related organizations). Violations during this period may result in further discipline.
- **Suspension** - Suspension from the College is the termination of student status for a specified period of time. A student may not attend classes, take exams, receive grades, or be on College property. After this

period of time, the student must seek written approval from the Dean of Students to return to the College. The hearing officer may establish additional requirements which must be fulfilled to the Dean of Students' satisfaction prior to reinstatement. There will be no refunding of tuition or fees.

- Expulsion - Expulsion is the permanent, involuntary separation from the College due to conduct violations. A student is not permitted on College property. There will be no refunding of tuition or fees.
- Other Sanctions - The College may impose any other sanction depending upon the circumstances and the nature of the violation, e.g. assignment of a paper, fines.
 - Constructive or Educational Task - The student is assigned a task which benefits the individual, campus, or community. This task can be given alone or in conjunction with another sanction.
 - Housing Reassignment/Removal - In cases involving housing violations, the student may be involuntarily reassigned to a new location on campus. This action may include restriction from entering any College-owned housing for a designated period of time, or permanently. There is no refunding of fees in accordance with College policy. No priority will be afforded to the student when returning to College-owned housing.
 - Hold on Records - The College may hold transcripts, diplomas, registration privileges, or other official records pending the disposition of cases and completion of sanctions if such action is reasonably necessary to preserve the College's ability to enforce its disciplinary rules.
 - Loss of Scholarship - A student may have their Goldey-Beacom College scholarship revoked for engaging in behaviors that are in violation of the Student Code of Conduct, the Alcohol and Drug Policy, or the Residence Life section of the Handbook. Upon expulsion from the College, all College-funded scholarships are permanently revoked.
 - Restitution - Restitution may be imposed on a student whose violation has involved theft, monetary loss, or damage. Restitution as imposed by the hearing officer becomes a financial obligation to the College, and either full payment or an agreement for partial payment according to a schedule agreed to by the Dean of Students is required before the student may register for classes again, or in the case of seniors, before the student may graduate.
 - Interim Suspension – The Dean of Students or designee may impose an interim suspension and/or loss of privileges including removal from the College Campus and/or College-owned housing upon any student whose presence on campus constitutes a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the student, or the welfare of the College, its property or personnel. Any such suspension will take immediate effect and will remain in force throughout any appeal process.

Student Organizations

Student organizations found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct may be subject to restitution, if appropriate, and to one or more of the following penalties:

- Disciplinary Warning - The organization is informed in writing that the group has been found guilty of a violation of College regulations. It is an assumption that repetition of the behavior is not likely. However, it is to be understood that further misconduct may result in additional disciplinary action.
- Probation - The organization is informed in writing that it is on probation for a specified period of time. This action is a period of official censure. During this time the organization may be required to complete an educational task or service project. Conditions which restrict privileges may also be imposed. If, during this time, the organization becomes involved in additional violations of College regulations, further disciplinary action will be taken.
- Interim Suspension - The Dean of Students or designee may impose an interim suspension and/or loss of privileges upon any student organization whose presence on campus constitutes a threat to the health,

safety, and welfare of its members or others, or the welfare of the College, its property, or personnel. Any such suspension will take immediate effect and will remain in force throughout any appeal process.

- Suspension - The organization is informed in writing of the loss of organizational privileges and recognition as a student organization for a specific period of time. During this time, the loss of privileges includes, but is not limited to, the use of campus facilities, participation in College activities, funding and sponsorship of official activities. If, during this time, the organization is involved in additional violations of College regulations, the organization may be subject to expulsion. The organization may apply for restoration of its official recognition at the conclusion of the loss of recognition period.
- Expulsion - The organization is informed in writing that a permanent loss of recognition is imposed. This action is one of involuntary separation from the College. The relationship between the organization and the College is permanently terminated. The organization may not use campus facilities, participate in College activities, receive funding, sponsor activities, and pledge or recruit members. Should members violate the conditions of the sanction, they may be charged as individuals with violating the Student Code of Conduct.

Employees

Employees found to have violated this alcohol and other drugs policy are subject to disciplinary action, including probation or employment termination, listed in the Personnel Policy Manual for faculty and staff, which can be found on the GBC Faculty and Staff Intranet. Depending on the circumstance, an employee may be required to undergo rehabilitation should use of alcohol and/or drugs negatively impact the employee's job performance.

Employee Consideration

Goldey-Beacom College is determined to maintain a drug-free workplace. The use of drugs and/or alcohol affects job performance, influences workplace morale, and jeopardizes the safety of co-workers. It is the policy of the College to prohibit employees from entering the workplace under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The College will take disciplinary and/or legal action against an employee, who manufactures, uses, distributes, dispenses, or possesses any illegal or controlled substance on College premises. If an employee uses, distributes or possesses any illegal or controlled substances on the job, the College administration will determine an appropriate course of action (which is protective of the College Community) after the administration's consideration of all circumstances. In recognition that alcohol and drug addiction are treatable illnesses, the administration of the College will handle each individual on a case-by-case basis. Depending on the circumstance, an employee may be required to undergo rehabilitation should use of alcohol and/or drugs negatively impact the employee's job performance.

An employee under treatment with a prescription drug that could alter the employee's ability to perform effectively may be subject to job reassignment or placed on leave.

The College reaffirms its commitment to the appropriate treatment for rehabilitation and recovery of substance abuse. Employees with such problems are encouraged to voluntarily seek help for substance abuse. However, when such abuse affects job performance, Goldey-Beacom College will hold employees accountable for performance and will follow all routine disciplinary action procedures up to and including termination.

Employment is contingent upon the employee's willingness to abide by the terms of this Statement and to notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction no later than five (5) days after such conviction.

Local Sanctions for Alcohol and Illicit Drugs

New Castle County, Delaware

There are no penalties that are different from Delaware state law for either drugs or alcohol.

State of Delaware

The legislations governing controlled substances, alcohol and other drugs are found within Title 4, Chapter 9 (alcohol) and Title 16, Chapter 47 (controlled substances and other drugs)

Alcohol

[Title 4, Chapter 9, §903, 904](#)

Violation	1st Offense Penalty	Subsequent Offenses
Causing a disturbance	Court costs; \$100 fine; 30 days in jail (if fine is not paid)	
Possession/consumption in a place where alcoholic liquor is prohibited	Court costs; \$100 fine; 30 days in jail (if fine is not paid)	
Under 21 making false statements to any person engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquor	Court costs; \$100 - \$500 fine; 30 days in jail (if fine is not paid)	\$500 - \$1,000 fine; 60 days in jail (if fine is not paid)
Providing alcohol to a minor or knowingly allowing a minor to consume alcohol	Court costs; \$100 - \$500 fine; 40 hours community service; 30 days in jail*	Court costs; \$500 - \$1,000 fine; 80 hours community service; 60 days in jail*
Under 21 in a tavern, taproom, or package store	\$50 fine	
Under 21 possession/consumption	\$100 fine	\$200 - \$500 fine

*First and second violations are civil penalties, third or subsequent violations are unclassified misdemeanors

Drugs

[Title 16, Chapter 47](#)

Drug	Tier 1 Controlled Substances Quantity	Tier 2 Controlled Substances Quantity	Tier 3 Controlled Substances Quantity
Cocaine	≥ 5 grams	≥ 10 grams	≥ 25 grams
Morphine, Opium or any salt, Isomer or salt of an isomer, including Heroin	≥ 1 gram	≥ 2 grams	≥ 5 grams
Marijuana	≥ 175 grams (approx. 6 oz)	≥ 1,500 grams (approx. 53 oz)	≥ 5,000 grams (approx. 176 oz)
Methamphetamine	≥ 5 grams	≥ 10 grams	≥ 25 grams
Amphetamine	≥ 5 grams	≥ 10 grams	≥ 25 grams
Phencyclidine	≥ 5 grams	≥ 10 grams	≥ 25 grams
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD) (includes liquid)	≥ 25 doses OR ≥ 2.5 mg (liquid)	≥ 50 doses OR ≥ 5 mg (liquid)	≥ 500 doses OR ≥ 50 mg (liquid form)

MDMA	≥ 12.5 doses OR ≥ 2.5 g OR ≥ 2.5 ml (liquid)	≥ 25 doses OR ≥ 5 g OR ≥ 5 ml	≥ 62.5 doses OR ≥ 12.5 g OR ≥ 12.5 ml
Other drugs outlined in 4714 of DE code	≥ 12.5 doses OR ≥ 2.5 g OR ≥ 2.5 ml (liquid)	≥ 25 doses OR ≥ 5 g OR ≥ 5 ml	≥ 62.5 doses OR ≥ 12.5 g OR ≥ 12.5 ml
Prescription Drugs (Schedule II or III)	≥ 30 doses OR ≥ 3 g of any mixture that contains prescription drugs	≥ 60 doses OR ≥ 6 g of any mixture that contains prescription drugs	

Offenses are divided into two basic categories:

- I. Illegal delivery (sale); possession with intent to deliver, manufacture, or intent to manufacture.
- II. Illegal possession, use, or consumption (misdemeanor).

Hypodermic needles or syringes are also controlled under Delaware law. Illegal possession or use is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed one year or both. Illegal delivery or disposal is punishable by a fine of not more than \$3,000, or imprisonment not to exceed ten years, or both.

Students and employees who violate the standards of conduct outlined in the DAAPP are subject to both institutional sanctions as outlined in this section as well as legal sanctions provided under local, state, and federal law.

Penalties

The state of Delaware prescribes ranges of permissible penalties upon conviction of any of the above offenses. The penalties are more severe for delivery (or possession with intent to deliver) than for possession. A jail sentence may be imposed for any of these offenses. Under Delaware law, the judge may impose any sentence within the range allowed by the law at their discretion. Some examples are:

- I. Felonies:
 - a. Illegal manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a substance classified in Schedule I or II that is classified as a narcotic drug. Fine: Not less than \$5,000 or more than \$100,000 and, Imprisonment: Up to 30 years.
 - b. Illegal manufacture, delivery or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a substance classified in Schedules I-V that is not a narcotic drug. Fine: Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000, and, Imprisonment: Not more than 10 years.
- II. Misdemeanors
 - a. Illegal possession, use, or consumption of any substance in Schedules I or II that is a narcotic drug. Fine: Not more than \$3,000 and imprisonment: Not more than 5 years.
 - b. Illegal possession, use, or consumption of any substance in Schedule I-V that is not a narcotic drug. Fine: Not more than \$500, and imprisonment: Not more than 2 years.
 - c. There are numerous exceptions and variations in possible penalties, including:

- i. More severe penalties for anyone delivering or attempting to deliver to a person under 18, and more severe penalties for repeat offenders. For second offenders, for delivery or possession with intent to deliver a narcotic drug, a mandatory jail sentence is not subject to probation, parole, or suspension.
- ii. Reduced penalties under certain circumstances, the most important of which allows the court, at its discretion, to put a first offender (on a charge of possession) on probation for a period of not less than three (3) years without a finding of guilt. If that person complies with the terms of probation, the charge is dismissed, and no conviction is recorded.

State Penalties Specific to Drug Dealing and Possession

§4752, § 4752B, §4753, §4754, §4758 – Drug Dealing

- I. Any person found to be to manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance – Class D felony
 - a. Felony class could be changed depending on the amount and type of drug (i.e. all Tier 3 and Tier 2 with an aggravating factor quantities are class B, Tier 2 quantities are class C or E)
- II. A drug dealing resulting in death – Class B felony
- III. Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers, attempts to manufacture or deliver, or possesses with the intent to manufacture or deliver a counterfeit or purported controlled substance – Class E felony

§ 4756, §4761, §4763, & §4764 - Possession

- I. Possession of a controlled substance in a Tier 1 quantity – Class G felony
- II. Possession of prescription drugs – Unclassified misdemeanor
 - a. Possession and distribution or intent to distribute – Class G felony
 - b. Possession and distribution or intent to distribute with an aggravating factor – Class F felony
- III. Possession of controlled substance or counterfeit controlled substances – Class B misdemeanor
- IV. Possession of marijuana – class B misdemeanor, unclassified misdemeanor, or civil violation
 - a. Possession of amount other than personal use – \$575 fine OR ≤ 3 months prison, unclassified misdemeanor
 - b. Personal use quantity – \$100 fine, routine assessments (drug testing), forfeit drugs, civil violation
 - c. Under 21 – \$100 first time, \$200-\$500 second time and unclassified misdemeanor, \$100 third time.
 - d. Unpaid fines double in 90 days
 - e. In areas accessible to the public or in a moving vehicle – up to \$200 fine and/or ≤ 5 days prison, unclassified misdemeanor

§ 4764A – Legal marijuana-related activity

- I. For purposes of this section, “adult sharing” means transferring marijuana between persons who are 21 years of age or older without remuneration. “Adult sharing” does not include instances in which:
 - a. Marijuana is given away contemporaneously with another reciprocal transaction between the same parties;
 - b. A gift of marijuana is offered or advertised in conjunction with an offer for the sale of goods or services; or
 - c. A gift of marijuana is contingent upon a separate reciprocal transaction for goods or services.

- II. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no civil or criminal penalty may be imposed, nor may criminal or civil asset forfeiture be pursued, for any of the following activities by an individual 21 years of age or older:
 - a. Adult sharing of a personal use quantity or less of marijuana.
 - b. Possessing, using, displaying, purchasing, or transporting marijuana accessories or a personal use quantity or less of marijuana outside of a motor vehicle.
 - c. Possessing and transporting marijuana accessories or a personal use quantity or less of marijuana, inside of a motor vehicle as long as the marijuana accessories or marijuana is in a closed container or is not readily accessible to anyone inside the motor vehicle.
 - d. Assisting another individual who is 21 years of age or older in any of the acts described in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this section.
- III. The following acts remain unlawful and an offense under the law of this State:
 - a. Consuming marijuana in an area accessible to the public or in a moving vehicle, as defined and punished under § 4764(d) of this title.
 - b. Growing, manufacturing, selling, or cultivating marijuana without a license granted under Chapter 49A of this title or other provision of Delaware law, as defined and punished under this chapter.
 - c. Unlawfully using a license or identification card as defined and punished under § 2751 of Title 21.

While it is legal for adults in Delaware to possess and/or consume a personal amount of marijuana, it is still prohibited on Goldey – Beacom College’s campus or at College events due federal regulations.

Federal Sanctions for Alcohol and Illicit Drugs

The Federal *Controlled Substances Act* makes it unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance or counterfeit substance. It is also unlawful to possess with the intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance or counterfeit substance.

The law also makes it unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his professional practice, or as otherwise permitted by law.

There are strict penalties for violating the Controlled Substances Act, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not exhaustive, provides an overview of federal penalties for certain drug-related convictions related to the illegal possession or distribution of controlled substances.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Sentencing Provisions

- 1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, or both. 21 U.S.C. 844(a)
- After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500, or both. 21 U.S.C. 844(a)
- After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000, or both. 21 U.S.C. 844(a)

21 U.S.C. 844a further provides a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 upon a defendant’s first conviction of possession of small amounts of any controlled substances listed in 21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A).

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. 21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

- Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. 21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Denial of Federal Benefits

- Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses. 21 U.S.C. 862

Miscellaneous

- Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm. 19 U.S.C. 922(g)

Of special note, 21 U.S.C. 860 provides that anyone convicted of distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or manufacturing a controlled substance in or on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private college, junior college, or university is subject to (1) twice the maximum punishment authorized by 21 U.S.C. 841(b), pertinent parts of which are summarized in the tables that follow.

Federal Trafficking Penalties

DRUGS / SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 – 4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kg or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28 – 279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 – 399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 – 99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 – 999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1 – 9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 – 49 grams pure OR 50 – 499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure OR 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure OR 100–999 grams mixture	100 grams or more pure OR 1 kg or more mixture		

				\$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
PENALTIES				
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drugs product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<p>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.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more that 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more			
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>		

Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million

		individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not less than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

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

DAAPP Biennial Review

Every other year, the College conducts a biennial review of the DAAPP to determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed. The review also ensures that any disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.