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DAYTONA COLLEGE
Drug Prevention Program in
compliance with The Drug Free
Schools and Communities Act
Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-
226)



DAYTONA COLLEGE
DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION INFORMATION
FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES
Updated September 28, 2017

I. Prohibited Conduct

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989, Daytona College prohibits the illegal use, purchase, sale, distribution, manufacture, or possession of drugs and alcohol on its campus or at any college-related activities. This policy applies to all employees and students. Employees, students and job applicants are required to receive information on our drug policies from the time of admission to the College.

When Daytona College learns or, based on observation or reliable information, suspects that a student or employee has committed a controlled dangerous substance or alcohol offense on school property, school administration shall refer the matter to an appropriate law enforcement authority for further investigation and prosecution. Daytona College is a Drug-Free Workplace.

Students and employees will not possess, sell, purchase, deliver, use, manufacture or distribute illegal drugs or controlled substances while present on the Daytona College campus or in attendance at any college-sponsored event. Any student receiving financial aid will notify the college within five (5) days of any conviction for offense relating to the possession, sale, purchase, delivery, use, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs or controlled substances.

An employee who violates the drug-free workplace provisions for the first time will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension and or termination, commensurate with the nature of the violation. Based on the severity of the violation, an employee may be offered the option of enrolling in a treatment program of their own choosing and expense. If an employee involved in a rehabilitation program fails to respond to resumes the use of illegal drugs during treatment or after completion of treatment, he or she will be subject to termination or whatever administration action is deemed appropriate.

I. Legal Sanctions Under Federal, State and Local Laws

Federal, Florida and local law prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. Penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction. Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1000 feet of a University face penalties of prison terms and fines that are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year. Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 and up to a maximum of \$100,000. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine of up to \$250,000 or both.

Florida (Title XLVI, Chapter 893) and local statutes impose penalties for any controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered. Any person who violates this statute must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law. A person may be charged with a felony of the second degree or third degree, which could result in fines up to \$10,000, and a term of imprisonment of up to 15 years.

Please note: 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 \$8 million dollars if an individual and \$20 million dollars if other than an individual.

II. Drug and Alcohol Counseling

Early detection can minimize or prevent the devastating consequences of substance abuse. Daytona College maintains a listing of all local agencies that specialize in helping those people with drug and alcohol abuse. A copy is available to students and employees through the Director of the School or a School Advisor.

III. Disciplinary Sanctions

Daytona College may take appropriate legal action, including but not limited to issuance of no access citations or institution of trespass proceedings against any individual found in violation of this policy. The College will enforce sanctions that are consistent with state, local, and federal laws. These sanctions may include, but are not limited to, expulsion, termination from employment, loss of financial aid and referral to an appropriate counseling program.

IV. Referrals

Any student or employee who voluntarily seeks help for an alcohol/drug problem from Daytona College will be referred to the proper agency and will be given, if possible and practical, the option of returning to school upon documented successful completion of treatment. Any re-occurrence after completion of a treatment may result in expulsion or termination.

HEALTH RISKS

Abusing alcohol and illegal, prescription and over-the-counter drugs can negatively affect your health in many different ways. Even if it's considered "medicine," drugs can have dangerous side-effects if they are not taken as prescribed. Substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) is now recognized as the number one public health problem in the United States. Approximately 30% of all admissions to general hospitals and 50% to psychiatric hospitals have detectable substance abuse. Substance abuse accounts for approximately 150,000 deaths annually. This includes deaths from stroke, diseases of the heart and liver, and all alcohol and drug related suicides, homicides, and accidents. .

ALCOHOL EFFECTS:

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spousal and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

DRUG EFFECTS:

Drugs are chemicals. Different drugs, because of their chemical structures, can affect the body in different ways. In fact, some drugs can even change a person's body and brain in ways that last long after the person has stopped taking drugs, maybe even permanently.

Depending on the drug, it can enter the human body in a number of ways, including injection, inhalation, and ingestion. The method of how it enters the body impacts on how the drug affects the person. For example: injection takes the drug directly into the blood stream, providing more immediate effects; while ingestion requires the drug to pass through the digestive system, delaying the effects.

Most abused drugs directly or indirectly target the brain's reward system by flooding the circuit with dopamine. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter present in regions of the brain that regulate movement, emotion, cognition, motivation, and feelings of pleasure. When drugs enter the brain, they can actually change how the brain performs its jobs. These changes are what lead to compulsive drug use, the hallmark of addiction.

The impact of drug abuse and dependence can be far-reaching, affecting almost every organ in the human body. Drug use can:

- Weaken the immune system, increasing susceptibility to infections.
- Cause cardiovascular conditions ranging from abnormal heart rate to heart attacks. Injected drugs can also lead to collapsed veins and infections of the blood vessels and heart valves.
- Cause nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
- Cause the liver to have to work harder, possibly causing significant damage or liver failure.
- Cause seizures, stroke and widespread brain damage that can impact all aspects of daily life by causing problems with memory, attention and decision-making, including sustained mental confusion and permanent brain damage.
- Produce global body changes such as breast development in men, dramatic fluctuations in appetite and increases in body temperature, which may impact a variety of health conditions.

Although initial drug use may be voluntary, drugs have been shown to alter brain chemistry, which interferes with an individual's ability to make decisions and can lead to compulsive craving, seeking and use. This then becomes a substance dependency.

- All drugs of abuse - nicotine, cocaine, marijuana, and others - effect the brain's "reward" circuit, which is part of the limbic system.
- Drugs hijack this "reward" system, causing unusually large amounts of dopamine to flood the system.
- This flood of dopamine is what causes the "high" or euphoria associated with drug abuse.

Behavioral problems may consist of paranoia, aggressiveness, hallucinations, addiction, impaired judgement, impulsiveness, and loss of self-control.

Nearly 4 percent of pregnant women in the United States use illicit drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, Ecstasy and other amphetamines, and heroin¹. These and other illicit drugs may pose various risks for pregnant women and their babies. Some of these drugs can cause a baby to be born too small or too soon, or to have withdrawal symptoms, birth defects or learning and behavioral problems. Additionally, illicit drugs may be prepared with impurities that may be harmful to a pregnancy.

Finally, pregnant women who use illicit drugs may engage in other unhealthy behaviors that place their pregnancy at risk, such as having extremely poor nutrition or developing sexually transmitted infections.

The use of alcohol is a common social custom in many cultures and many people experience no ill-effects from an occasional social drink. Unfortunately, studies indicate that one in every 10 people who drink will find it difficult to control consumption. They are at risk of becoming alcoholics.

Women are even more vulnerable to the effects of alcohol than men. According to research conducted at the University School of Medicine in Trieste, Italy, women have significantly lower amounts of a stomach enzyme that breaks down some of the intoxicant in alcohol before it circulates through the body. Alcohol use also can have a detrimental affect on a women and her fetus during pregnancy. Research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Physiological Effects

- Alcohol affects all systems in the body.
- Skeletal system: Skeletal muscular coordination decreases.
- Muscular system: Normal muscular coordination decrease.
- Circulatory system: The pulse rate increases and blood vessels dilate, causing increased heat loss from the body.
- Respiratory system: Small doses initially stimulate the respiratory rate, but increased doses cause a dramatic decrease.
- Nervous system: An initial relaxation at low doses is followed by mental confusion and uncontrolled mood swings at higher doses.
- Digestive system: Secretions increase, causing irritation of the stomach and a greater accumulation of fat deposits in the liver.
- Excretory system: Depression of small and larger intestinal functions can cause constipation and diarrhea. Urine production and urination increase.
- Hormone system: Increased secretions of various hormones can increase urination, raise and lower blood sugar levels, dilate pupils and raise blood pressure.
- Reproductive system: Using too much alcohol during pregnancy causes miscarriages, infant deaths, smaller, weaker newborns, and more problem pregnancies. Alcohol can have a toxic effect, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, on a developing fetus.

Tobacco

Although many of us don't think of tobacco as a drug, the nicotine in tobacco smoke is a highly addictive substance. Fewer than 20 percent of all smokers succeed in stopping on the first attempt. In addition to its addictive nature, nicotine has been implicated in the onset of heart attacks and cancer.

But nicotine is not the only dangerous substance in tobacco smoke. Cigarette smoke contains approximately 4,000 chemicals, several of which are known to cause cancer. Eye, nose and throat irritations have been linked to toxins and irritants found in cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke contains carbon monoxide, which combines with hemoglobin in the blood stream to form carboxyhemoglobin, a substance that interferes with the body's ability to obtain and use oxygen.

Pregnant women who smoke are increasing the risk of spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, and low birth weight. Medical research also indicates that infant deaths are more likely to occur when the mother is a smoker.

Both men and women who smoke are more likely than non-smokers to contract heart disease. Approximately 170,000 people die each year from smoking-related coronary heart disease. Smokers are at greater risk of contracting lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic and kidney cancers. Chronic obstructive lung diseases such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than non-smokers.

Marijuana

Marijuana produced today is five to 20 times stronger than that available as recently as 10 years ago. Research has shown that severe psychological damage, including paranoia and psychosis, can occur when marijuana contains 2 percent THC, its major psychoactive ingredient. Since the early 1980s, most marijuana has contained from 4 to 6 percent THC.

Commonly observed physical affects of cannabis include a substantial increase in heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite.

Use of cannabis can impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce the ability to perform tasks that require concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also indicates that students do not retain knowledge when they are using marijuana.

As with tobacco, smoking marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke also contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke.

Although there is no evidence that marijuana is physically addictive, there is evidence that long-term use is psychologically addictive.

Cocaine

Cocaine, which can be inhaled through the nose, injected or smoked, stimulates the central nervous system. Its effects include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature. But that's only the beginning. Occasional "snorting" cocaine can cause a stuffy or runny nose. Chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane in the nose.

Crack is one of the most popular and most addictive forms of cocaine. Smoked in a pipe, the effects of crack cocaine can be felt within 10 seconds. Repeated use can lead to addiction within a few days. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychotic states similar to schizophrenia. Crack also has been linked to sudden deaths from cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Crack addicted mothers have passed their addictions on to their babies, many of which are born with severe health problems.

Injecting cocaine poses a whole new set of health risks in addition to the ones already mentioned. The use of contaminated needles and other "shooting" equipment can result in the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and other diseases.

No matter what form you choose, cocaine is an extremely dangerous substance. All forms of cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency in a relatively short amount of time. Furthermore, it takes greater and greater amounts to produce the same "high."

Stimulants

Stimulants produce many of the same effects as cocaine; increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils and decreased appetite. Users of various amphetamines also may experience sweating, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Long term use of high doses can cause hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Depressants

Smaller doses of depressants cause effects similar to alcohol, including calmness, relaxed muscles, slurred speech, poor physical coordination, and altered perception. Larger doses can cause respiratory depression, coma and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol is extremely dangerous because it multiplies the effects of both drugs.

Like many other drugs, the use of depressants can become psychologically and physically addictive. Regular users also develop tolerances and require larger and larger doses. Withdrawal symptoms range from restlessness, insomnia and anxiety to convulsions and death.

Hallucinogens

These drugs, the most common of which are PCP and LSD, have extremely unpredictable effects on users. They have been known to cause violent mood swings, anxiety attacks, confusion, disorientation, panic, severe paranoia, and hallucinations.

Narcotics

Use of narcotics such as heroin initially produce a feeling of euphoria, followed by drowsiness, nausea and sometimes vomiting. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and even death.

Tolerance to heroin and other narcotics develops rapidly. These drugs also are highly addictive. Injecting heroin with contaminated equipment can spread HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Addition in pregnant women can lead to stillborn babies, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

Anabolic Steroids

Developed in the 1930s, steroids have enjoyed an unfortunate resurgence among today's athletes. But the short term gains in muscle bulk and performance are far outweighed by the serious physical and psychological risks associated with steroid use.

Side effects range from acne to liver cancer. In males, steroid use can result in withered testicles, sterility and impotence. Female users can experience breast reduction and sterility. Heart attacks and strokes are health risks facing both male and female steroid users. Psychological effects in both sexes include aggressive behavior known as "roid rage" and depression

WEBSITE RESOURCES:

Florida State Substantive Laws (Chapter 893)

http://archive.flsenate.gov/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0800-0899/0893/0893ContentsIndex.html&StatuteYear=2012&Title=%2D%3E2012%2D%3EChapter%20893

Foundation for a Drug-Free World

The foundation for a Drug-Free World is a nonprofit benefit corporation that empowers youth and adults with factual information about drugs so they can make informed decision and live drug-free.

<http://www.drugfreeworld.org/#/interactive>

United States Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Drugs of Abuse Uses & Effects

Here you will find a list of drugs and their effects

<http://www.justice.gov/dea/index.shtml>

LOCAL TREATMENT CENTERS:

This link will direct you a list of drug treatment centers in the Greater Daytona Beach Area. All other locations should provide their zip code or city and state:

<http://www.treatment-centers.net/directory/florida/daytona-beach.html>

If you would like assistance in finding various treatment centers, please tell a school administrator.

Alcoholics Anonymous

<http://www.aa.org/>

Stewart-Marchman-Act Behavioral Healthcare

- (800) 539-4228
- <http://www.smabehavioral.org/>

Haven Recovery Center

- (386) 258-5050 Extension 1
- 540 N. Ridgewood Ave. Daytona Beach, FL
- <http://www.havenrecoverycenter.org/>

Haven Recovery DeLand Treatment Center at Amelia

- (386) 736-0420
- 245 South Amelia Ave. DeLand FL
- <http://www.havenrecoverycenter.org/>

Volusia County Intergroup (AA)

- (888) 756-2930
- 1635 Ridgewood Ave. Suite 107 South Daytona, FL
- <http://www.aadaytona.org/>

Substance Abuse Mental Health Services

- (800) 662-4357

Methadone Treatment Center

- (386) 254-1931
- 1823 Business Park Blvd. Daytona Beach, FL

Club Yana

- (386) 761-3533
- 11 Howes St. Port Orange, FL

Hearthstone Foundation

- (386) 238-1348
- 814 N. Beach St. Daytona Beach, FL

Daytona Beach Alcoholics Anonymous

- (886) 756-2930

Al-Anon

- **East Volusia**
 - 800-508-2512
- **West Volusia**
 - 800-292-6489

Almous Club

- (386) 255-8536
- 569 Foote Court Daytona Beach, FL

Silver Dollar Club

- (386) 253-9996

STUDENTS CONVICTED OF POSSESSION OR SALE OF DRUGS

A federal or state drug conviction (but not a local or municipal conviction) can disqualify a student for FSA funds. Convictions only count against a student for aid eligibility purposes if they were for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal student aid—they do not count if the offense was not during such a period, unless the student was denied federal benefits for drug trafficking by a federal or state judge. Also, a conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student’s record does not count, nor does one received when she was a juvenile, unless she was tried as an adult.

The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for FSA funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses. (A conviction for sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs.)

Possession of illegal drugs	Sale of illegal drugs	
	Possession	Sale
1st offense	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2nd offense	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
3+ offenses	Indefinite period	

If the student was convicted of both possessing and selling illegal drugs, and the periods of ineligibility are different, the student will be ineligible for the longer period. Schools must provide each student who becomes ineligible for FSA funds due to a drug conviction a clear and conspicuous written notice of his loss of eligibility and the methods whereby he can become eligible again.

Penalties

Florida DUI laws and Penalties

<http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/ddl/duilaws.html>

Federal Trafficking Penalties

The link provides you with the standard penalties that are placed to those people that are involved in some form of Drug Trafficking.

http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp_chart1.pdf

Federal Trafficking Penalties – Marijuana

The link provides you with the standard penalties that are placed to those people that are involved in Drug Trafficking of Marijuana.

http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/ftp_chart2.pdf

Regulatory Requirements – Controlled Substances

This list describes the basic or parent chemical and does not describe the salts, isomers and salts of isomers, esters, ethers and derivatives which may also be controlled substances

<http://www.dea/diversion.usdoj.gov/schedules>

Florida Drug Possession – Penalties

The following penalties apply to drug possession charges in Florida

Possession of Marijuana (20 grams or less)

Possession of 20 grams or less of marijuana is a **First Degree Misdemeanor**.

A 1st degree misdemeanor has a maximum penalty of 1 year in jail and a \$1000 fine.

(See My FL Marijuana possession page for more info)

Ref: Florida Criminal Statute – §893.13(6) (b)

Possession of Marijuana (more than 20 grams)

Possession of more than 20 grams of marijuana is a **Third Degree Felony**.

A 3rd degree felony has a maximum penalty of 5 year in jail and a \$5000 fine.

(See My FL Marijuana possession page.)

Ref: Florida Criminal Statute – §893.13(6) (a)

Possession of a Controlled Substance (Heroin, Cocaine, Ecstasy)

Possession of a Controlled Substance, which could be **cocaine, heroin, meth, ecstasy**, or other illegal drugs, is a 3rd Degree Felony.

A Third degree penalty carries a maximum penalty of 5 years in jail and up to a \$5000 fine. For more info, see our pages on heroin possession, cocaine possession, and meth possession laws.

Ref: Florida Criminal Statute – §893.13(6) (a)

Possession of More than 10 grams of Heroin

Possession of more than 10 grams of Heroin (and/or most Schedule I drugs and related opiate substances as listed in §893.03(1) (a) or (1) (b)) is a 1st Degree Felony. A first degree felony has a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison and fines of up to \$10,000.

Ref: Florida Criminal Statute – §893.13(6) (c)

Possession of an Unlawful Chemical

Possession of a listed chemical with the intent to unlawfully manufacture a controlled substance is a 2nd Degree Felony. These chemicals may include ingredients to make methamphetamines, ecstasy, GHB, or other drugs. A second degree felony has a maximum penalty of 15 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

Ref: Florida Criminal Statute – §893.149

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

The use, possession, manufacture, delivery or advertisement of **drug paraphernalia** is a 1st Degree Misdemeanor.

Drug paraphernalia as defined under Florida law may include pipes, bongs, other smoking devices, spoons, needles, syringes, scales, measuring or preparation devices, containers, bags, and other items.

A first degree misdemeanor has a maximum penalty of 1 year in jail and a \$1000 fine.

See §893.147, Fla. Stat.

Possession of Prescription Drugs

You can be charged with illegal possession of prescription drugs if you don't have a legitimate doctor's prescription for any pills in your possession. Penalties depend on the exact substance you have, but many prescriptions are either opiates (pain killers) or stimulants, and could be a third degree felony.

Florida has long been lax in enforcement of the prescription drug trade, although recent legislation looks to change that. But there are still significant penalties for illegal possession of prescription drugs, and especially distribution or trafficking of prescription drugs. Driving under the influence of prescription drugs while impaired is also a fast growing criminal charge. You can absolutely be charged with a DUI if you are thought to be impaired by drugs, even your own legal prescriptions.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p>	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	<p>First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
II	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture		Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture		Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances	<p>First Offense: Not more 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 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>
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram or less	
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 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>
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	<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>
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	<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 for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: 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 \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: 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 if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	<p>First Offense: 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 \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture,	<p>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if</p>

50 to 99 marijuana plants	an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	