

Inver Hills Community College

Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus Policy and Program

Goals of Alcohol and Other Drug Program

The Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) program at IHCC strives to eliminate the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs by students and employees, and to minimize to the greatest extent possible the harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs on users as well as those impacted by the user's actions. This is accomplished through ongoing education efforts utilizing multiple didactic strategies and modes of communication. Emphasis is placed on students and employees assuming responsibility for their own actions.

In addition to the educational goals, the college's AOD program also incorporates a proactive referral system. Students and employees are referred for appropriate diagnosis treatment and follow-up in a timely and confidential manner.

Another goal of the program is comprehensive communication and uniform enforcement of policies. Students or employees who violate college policies, state or federal laws are subject to well-defined college procedures which are implemented consistently and fairly.

AOD Program Elements

Distribution of Policy and Related Printed Materials

- The AOD policy is discussed during the required new student orientation. The policy is also included in the College Policies section of the college catalog, which new students receive. The policy is also posted on the IHCC website at <http://www.inverhills.edu/Enrollment/CollegePolicies/index.aspx>
- The IHCC policy is contained in the college's Employee Handbook, which is updated and disseminated to all employees on an annual basis. Discussion of this policy is also a required element of group and individual new employee orientations. The employee handbook is also available online at <http://depts.inverhills.edu/HR/Employee%20Handbook.pdf>
- In addition to the specific Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus policy, the presence of alcohol and drugs on campus is also prohibited by the IHCC Student Code of Conduct. Violation of the following would constitute grounds for disciplinary action: "The use, sale, possession or presence on campus of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances or the state of being under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance on college-controlled property or at college-sponsored functions where the use of such substances would be illegal". The Code of Conduct is disseminated to all entering students at new student orientation and is also posted on the IHCC website <http://www.inverhills.edu/Enrollment/CollegePolicies/CodeConduct.aspx>

Referral Resources

IHCC is one of only a handful of MNSCU institutions that operates a Health Service staffed by a nurse with prior certification as a chemical dependency counselor, and a doctor. Referrals of students and employees to appropriate community agencies for AOD issues are handled in a confidential manner by Health Service staff. The IHCC physician is certified to provide court ordered drug and alcohol dependency evaluations. The IHCC Nurse provides follow up services as needed. Students and employees can access local alcohol and drug addiction resources from a link on the Health Service website <http://www.inverhills.edu/StudentResources/HealthService.aspx> Students and employees are encouraged to refer themselves and others to AOD resources in the community. Numerous brochures and pamphlets are continuously displayed near the Health Service, so that individuals may pick them up anonymously. Other materials are housed within the

Health Service, and a bulletin board display is devoted to AOD education on an annual basis. Instructors routinely refer students to the IHCC Counseling Center, which has seven master-degreed counselors who are also trained in AOD issues. Counselors provide referral services to community agencies when indicated.

Educational Programming

- In 2006-2007 IHCC began to offer a one credit Alcohol and College Life course. IHCC was chosen as the two year pilot institution within the MNSCU system to implement the online course adapted from the University of Minnesota. It is offered both Fall and Spring Semester.
- In Fall 2006 IHCC students participated in a survey conducted through the Student Life department regarding use of alcohol, drugs and tobacco. Sections of an online pilot course (Alcohol and College Life) were given the CORE survey. Also, the general student population participated in an online alcohol intervention tool called e-CHUG. Results for IHCC students are provided to college personnel, who use the data to plan appropriate AOD programs.
- IHCC offers a three credit course, Health 1130, Drug Use/Abuse, every Fall and Spring Semester. The course focuses on ways that all types of drugs affect the human body, especially the nervous system. Various treatment therapies and strategies to prevent drug/alcohol abuse are discussed.
- IHCC has a comprehensive Student Life program, including an active Student Senate and over two dozen clubs and organizations. During the 2006-2007 academic year, Phi Theta Kappa (2 year honor society), offered Alcohol Awareness activities. The activities were offered during a college sponsored success program (Student Success Day) in both the fall and spring. PTK brought in speakers, survivors and a crash car as part of their programming.
- The college nurse is frequently invited by faculty teaching specific courses (Health, Human Services, College Success Strategies) to give classroom presentations on healthy lifestyles, including alcohol and drug abuse topics.
- While not an illicit drug, tobacco use among IHCC students is an ongoing concern. The Health Service annually promotes the Great American Smoke Out and provides written literature on the health risks of smoking. In the past, IHCC received a grant to purchase a carbon monoxide Smokerlyzer system and other educational materials to augment its formal smoking cessation program. Skills acquired in managing tobacco abuse are related to other types of substance abuse that students and employees may be encountering. In addition, the college's Safety Committee discusses the use of tobacco on campus. The Committee regularly reviews IHCC's smoking policy including the location of designated smoking areas.

II. Procedures for Policy Violations

Students

Students who violate the drug and alcohol-free campus policy are also in violation of the IHCC Student Code of Conduct. If an instructor or other college employee believes a student has violated these policies, the student is immediately referred to the Vice President of Student Affairs. The VP of Student Affairs provides the student with hard copies of the IHCC Code of Conduct, formal disciplinary process, and a listing of Minnesota and federal penalties and sanctions for the violation of alcohol and drug laws.

After meeting with the student, the VP of Student Affairs determines whether to (1) initiate a formal investigation of the charge by the institution; (2) refer the matter to local law enforcement authorities; and/or (3) issue a sanction in accordance with the violation. Sanctions include, but are

not limited to, warning, restitution, probation, suspension, mandated course withdrawal, expulsion, counseling or referral.

If necessary, the VP of Student Affairs initiates the college's formal judicial process, in which the case is heard by a committee of students and faculty. The college judicial process also includes a provision for Summary Suspension, if a student's actions indicate that their continued presence on campus poses a danger to persons or property.

During the past four years, 2003-07, there have been no incidents which required convening of the college judicial board. The college has not had any on campus arrests for drugs or alcohol during the 2006-2007 school year.

Employees

Should an employee suspect a faculty or staff member of violating the IHCC AOD policy and/or the State of Minnesota Alcohol and Other Drug Use in the Workplace Policy, they should report this violation to the Director of Human Resources. Supervisors who suspect drug and alcohol issues with staff should discuss the situation with Director of Human Resources or contact the state Employee Assistance Program. Employees are required to notify their supervisor when taking medications which may result in an inability to perform job duties. Employees who are found to be in violation of the policies are subject to the appropriate disciplinary action under the applicable bargaining unit agreement.

External Sanctions

Students and employees are formally notified that sanctions imposed under college policies do not diminish or replace the penalties available under generally applicable civil or criminal laws. Students and employees are reminded that many alcohol and other drug-related violations may also violate various state and federal laws, and receive a hard copy of relevant laws (Appendix to the IHCC AOD Policy).

APPENDIX 1

Effects of Alcohol

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 spouse 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.

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APPENDIX 2

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

| Drugs | Physical Dependence | Psychological Dependence | Possible Effects | Effects of Overdose | Withdrawal Syndrome |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Narcotics | | | | | |
| Heroin | High | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Drowsiness • Respiratory depression • Constricted pupils • Nausea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow and shallow breathing • Clammy skin • Convulsions • Coma • Possible death | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yawning • Loss of appetite • Irritability • Tremors • Panic • Cramps • Nausea • Runny nose • Chills and sweating • Watery eyes |
| Morphine | High | High | | | |
| Codeine | Moderate | Moderate | | | |
| Hydrocodone | High | High | | | |
| Hydromorphone | High | High | | | |
| Oxycodone | High | High | | | |
| Methadon and LAAM | High | High | | | |
| Fentanyl and Analogs | High | High | | | |
| Other Narcotics | High-Low | High-Low | | | |
| Depressants | | | | | |
| Chloral Hydrate | Moderate | Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slurred speech • Disorientation • Drunken behavior without odor of alcohol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shallow respiration • Clammy skin • Dilated pupils • Weak and rapid pulse • Coma • Possible death | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anxiety • Insomnia • Tremors • Delirium • Convulsions • Possible death |
| Barbiturates | High-Moderate | High-Moderate | | | |
| Benzodiazepines | Low | Low | | | |
| Glutethimide | High | Moderate | | | |
| Other Depressants | Moderate | Moderate | | | |

APPENDIX 2 (cont.)

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

| Drugs | Physical Dependence | Psychological Dependence | Possible Effects | Effects of Overdose | Withdrawal Syndrome |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Stimulants | | | | | |
| Cocaine | Possible | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased alertness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy |
| Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine | Possible | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Increased pulse rate and blood pressure • Excitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased body temperature • Hallucinations • Convulsions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long periods of sleep • Irritability • Depression |
| Methylphenidate | Possible | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insomnia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible death | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disorientation |
| Other Stimulants | Possible | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite | | |
| Cannibis | | | | | |
| Marijuana | Unknown | Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria • Relaxed inhibitions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatigue • Paranoia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional reports of insomnia |
| Tetrahydrocannabinol | Unknown | Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased appetite | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Psychosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperactivity |
| Hashish and Hashish Oil | Unknown | Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disorientation | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased appetite |
| Hallucinogens | | | | | |
| LSD | None | Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illusions and hallucinations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown |
| Mescaline and Peyote | None | Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altered perception of time and distance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More intense "trip" episodes | |
| Amphetamine Variants | Unknown | Unknown | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosis | |
| Phencyclidine and Analogs | Unknown | High | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible death | |
| Other Hallucinogens | None | Unknown | | | |
| Anabolic Steroids | | | | | |
| Testosterone (Cypionate, Enanthate) | Unknown | Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virilization • Acne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible depression |
| Nandrolone (Decanoate, Phenpropionate) | Unknown | Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testicular atrophy • Gynecomastia • Aggressive behavior | | |
| Oxymetholone | Unknown | Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edema | | |

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APPENDIX 3

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal Trafficking Penalties

(As of January 1,1996)

| Controlled Substances Act Schedule* | 1st Offense | 2nd Offense | Quantity | Drug | Quantity | 1st Offense | 2nd Offense |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|
| I and II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life • Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years. Not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than life • Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual | 10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture | Methamphetamine | 100gm or more pure of 1 kg or more mixture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years. Not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years or more than life • Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years. Not more than life • If death or serious injury, no less than life • Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual |
| | | | 100-999 gm mixture | Heroin | 1 kg or more mixture | | |
| | | | 500-4.999 gm mixture | Cocaine | 5 kg or more mixture | | |
| | | | 5-49 gm mixture | Cocaine Base | 50 gm or more mixture | | |
| | | | 10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture | PCP | 100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture | | |
| | | | 1-9 gm mixture | LSD | 10 gm or more mixture | | |
| | | | 40-399 gm mixture | Fentanyl | 400 gm or more mixture | | |
| 10-99 gm mixture | Fentanyl Analogue | 100 gm or more mixture | | | | | |

*The Controlled Substances Act (1970) places all substances regulated under federal law into one of five schedules based on the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability.

APPENDIX 3 (cont.)

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal Trafficking Penalties

(As of January 1, 1996)

| Controlled Substances Act Schedule | Drug | Quantity | 1st Offence | 2nd Offence |
|---|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 and 11 | Others (law does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil) | Any | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million not individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, life • Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual |
| III | All (included in Schedule III are anabolic steroids, codeine and hydrocodone with aspirin or Tylenol®, and some barbiturates) | Any | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years • Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual |
| IV | All (included in Schedule IV are Darvon®, Talwin®, Equanil®, Valium®, and Xanax®) | Any | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 3 years • Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 6 years • Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual |
| V | All (over-the-counter cough medicines with codeine are classified in Schedule V) | Any | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 1 year • Fine not more than \$100,000 individual, \$250,000 not individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 2 years • Fine not more than \$200,000 individual, \$500,000 not individual |

APPENDIX 3 (cont.)

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana (includes hashish and hashish oil) (as of January 1, 1996)

| Description | Quantity | 1st Offence | 2nd Offence |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Marijuana | 1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious Injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not more than life • Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual |
| Marijuana | 100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100-999 plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not more than life • Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual |
| Marijuana | 50 to 99 kg mixture ----- 50 to 99 plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 years • If death or serious Injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, not more than life • Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual |
| Marijuana | Less than 50 kg mixture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years • Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual |
| Hashish | 10 kg or more | | |
| Hashish Oil | 1 kg or more | | |

APPENDIX 3 (cont.)

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of Controlled Substance

| Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance |
|---|
| 21 U.S.C. 844 (a) 1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both. Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory minimum 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if: (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams. (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams. (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram. |
| 21 U.S.C. 853 (a) (2) and 881 (a) (7) 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. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack) |
| 21 U.S.C. 881 (a) (4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. |
| 21 U.S.C. 844a Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations). |
| 21 U.S.C. 853a Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses. |
| 18 U.S.C. 922(g) Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm. |
| Miscellaneous Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies. |

Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

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APPENDIX 4

Controlled Substances in Minnesota

Minnesota Statutes relating to controlled substances are very complex: For detailed information the reader is referred to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 152. However, the following information is provided as a general guide.

Controlled Substances

Minnesota law categorizes controlled substances into five schedules depending on their potential for abuse, medical uses, and safety for use.

Schedule I substances have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. Examples are heroin, morphine, hallucinogenic substances such as LSD, mescaline and psilocybin, and a number of other chemicals.

Schedule II substances have a high potential for abuse, currently accepted medical use in the United States, or currently acceptable medical use with severe restrictions, and abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. This includes drugs such as opium and opiates, cocaine and derivatives of coca leaves, amphetamine and methamphetamine, and other substances.

Schedule III includes substances that have a potential for abuse less than those listed in Schedules I and II, currently accepted medical use in the United States, and that abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Examples are depressant drugs such as amobarbital and secobarbital, gamma hydroxybutyrate, stimulants such as benzphetamine and chlorphentermine, and a number of other compounds.

Schedule IV substances are those that have a lower potential for abuse than the substances in Schedule III, currently accepted medical use in the United States, and that abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the substances in Schedule III. This includes anabolic substances such as testosterone propionate, methyltestosterone, and growth hormones, and other substances including fenfluramine, chloral hydrate, and diazepam.

Schedule V lists substances that have a lower potential for abuse than those in Schedule IV, currently accepted medical use in the United States, and limited physical dependence and/or psychological dependence liability relative to the substances in Schedule IV. Medicinal compounds or preparations containing limited quantities of narcotic drugs such as dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, and anhydrous morphine are included in Schedule V.

Controlled Substance Crimes

Minnesota Statutes dealing with penalties for crimes of possession or sale of controlled substances are also very complex. The following information is provided as guidance for the understanding of controlled substance crimes and penalties, but should in no case be construed as legal advice. Readers are referred to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 152. Those needing legal counsel regarding controlled substance crimes are urged to consult an attorney.

Minnesota has a system of classification of crimes involving the sale or possession of controlled substances. Depending on the type of controlled substance, the amount of controlled substance,

and other factors, crimes may be classified as controlled substance crimes in the first through fifth degrees.

An example of a controlled substance crime in the first degree would be possession of one or more mixtures of a total weight of 25 grams or more containing cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine. The penalty for such a violation could be imprisonment for not more than 30 years, a fine of not more than \$1 million, or both.

Controlled substance crimes in the second degree include the sale of any amount of a Schedule I or II narcotic drug to a person under the age of 18, or the possession of one or more mixtures of a total weight of 50 grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamine. The penalty for such violations could be imprisonment for not more than 25 years, a fine of not more than \$500,000, or both.

Examples of controlled substance crimes in the third degree include selling one or more mixtures containing a narcotic drug, or possessing any amount of a schedule I or II narcotic drug or five or more dosage units of LSD in a school zone, a park zone, a public housing zone or a drug treatment facility. The penalty for controlled substance crimes in the third degree could be imprisonment for not more than 20 years, a fine of not more than \$250,000, or both.

Selling any amount of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols in a school zone, a park zone, a public housing zone, or a drug treatment facility is an example of a controlled substance crime in the fourth degree, as is possession of 10 or more dosage units of one or more mixtures containing phencyclidine or hallucinogen. The penalty for these violations could be imprisonment for not more than 15 years, a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both.

Controlled substance crimes in the fifth degree include selling one or more mixtures containing marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, or possessing one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, III, or IV, except a small amount of marijuana. Penalty for these violations could be imprisonment for not more than five years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

The sale or possession of schedule V controlled substances could result in a penalty of imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

A person who unlawfully sells a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration, or who unlawfully possesses a small amount of marijuana is guilty of a petty misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$200 and participation in a drug education program, unless the court enters a written finding that a drug education program is inappropriate.

Students should also know that convictions for selling or possessing illegal drugs may make them ineligible to receive federal financial aid.