

**2008-2009**  
**GOUCHER COLLEGE**

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SUBSTANCE ABUSE &  
ALCOHOL POLICIES

## STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

All students and employees are required to comply with the college's Substance Abuse and Alcoholic Beverages Policy. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and Goucher College's standards of conduct, all faculty, students, and other employees are prohibited from the abuse of alcohol and the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illicit drugs or alcoholic beverages on college property or as part of any college activity, whether on or off campus.

The college's policy prohibiting alcohol abuse and the illegal manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of alcohol and illicit drugs is designed to protect the health and safety of all members of the community and to protect their rights to an environment free from the effects of substance abuse. Students and employees who violate the policy are subject to disciplinary action by campus agencies and/or referral to the appropriate law enforcement agencies. Campus agencies include, but are not limited to, the Student Judicial Board, the safety and security department, the offices of Community Living and student activities, the dean of students, the academic dean, and the Office of Human Resources. Disciplinary action may include the successful completion of an appropriate rehabilitation or treatment program.

Violations of this policy will be treated very seriously and could result in immediate expulsion from the college or termination of employment, as appropriate. Violations of this policy will be subject to prosecution by the campus judicial system and/or appropriate law enforcement agencies. Criminal or civil action neither necessitates nor precludes campus action.

Faculty and other employees (including student employees) must abide by the terms of this policy as a condition of employment. Each faculty, staff, and student employee is expected to report to work free of the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs and to refrain from the use of alcohol or illicit drugs during the performance of their work. All faculty, staff, and student employee are required to notify the appropriate senior college official of any criminal conviction related to his or her own drug activity in the workplace within five days of the conviction. If the individual is supported by a federal grant or contract, the college will notify the supporting government agency within 10 days after receiving notice.

Employees who violate the policy are subject to disciplinary action. The type of action will be determined by an evaluation of the circumstances of the case. Possible disciplinary actions include, but are not limited to, successful participation in a rehabilitation or treatment program, suspension with or without pay, termination of employment, and referral to governmental authorities for prosecution.

The sale, service, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages is regulated by federal and state laws, by local ordinances, and by college policies and regulations. All members of the college community are individually responsible for being aware of the laws and are obligated to abide by them. Within the limitations of the law, the decision to drink, not to drink, to possess, or not to possess any type of alcoholic beverage is the responsibility of the person making that decision.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

1. All members of the Goucher College community are subject to the laws of the state of Maryland. Specifically, Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland states that no individual under the age of 21 may buy, consume, or possess alcoholic beverages of any kind, and individuals over 21 may not sell or provide minors with alcohol.
2. Alcoholic beverages served at campus events are subject to the policies outlined below for student events and non-student events.
3. No person associated with the college in any capacity, faculty, student or otherwise, may serve alcohol to a person under the age of 21.
4. Alcoholic beverage consumption by individuals of legal drinking age may occur in the privacy of their own rooms but may not occur in public areas, including but not limited to outdoor areas, hallways, lounges, bathrooms, and commons rooms.
5. For those of legal drinking age, containers of alcoholic beverages larger than three liters, including kegs, are not permitted. Persons of legal drinking age may not under any circumstances furnish or make available alcohol to persons under 21.
6. Those who make the decision to drink are accountable for their behavior while under the influence of alcohol, on the same basis as if they had not been drinking.
7. While studying and living in another country, members of the college community are subject to the laws of that country concerning alcoholic beverages. It is the responsibility of each individual to familiarize himself or herself with these laws and to understand the gravity of any violation of local laws, legal requirements, or behavior norms when in another country.

## ALCOHOL POLICY FOR STUDENT EVENTS

1. Beer and wine may be sold at scheduled events which are registered with the Student Activities Office at least three weeks (15 working days) in advance. The sponsoring organization is allowed to charge admission to the event but the organization cannot include the cost of alcohol in the admission price. It is suggested that the organization sell tickets in advance of the event so that the projected attendance is as accurate as possible.
2. At least one campus security officer or an outside vendor approved by the director of safety and security must be hired for every 200 guests expected to attend the event. The campus security officer will be responsible for checking identification cards and wrist banding those individuals of legal drinking age. Alcoholic beverages must be dispensed in a separate area that is restricted to individuals who are at least 21 years of age. The wrist band will be punched each time that alcohol is purchased. The alcohol will be sold at a price of at least the cost for beer or wine. Individuals attending the event cannot bring their own alcohol.

3. A server hired through Campus Dining Services who has completed appropriate training will serve the alcohol. It is the server's responsibility to ensure that underage and visibly intoxicated persons are not served alcohol. The maximum amount of alcohol to be purchased will be determined by the number of people projected to attend and the number of hours for the event. This will be based on no more than one drink per hour for a maximum of four hours. It is the responsibility of the organization sponsoring the event to purchase the alcohol.
4. At least one executive board member of the organization sponsoring the event must be present at all times during the event. This individual cannot consume alcohol during the event. This/these person(s) will circulate throughout the event to ensure that alcohol is not being consumed by those who are under 21 and those in attendance are behaving responsibly. Faculty and staff advisers are encouraged to attend the sponsoring organization's events.
5. The event must have a theme and/or some form of entertainment to serve as its focus. Non-alcoholic beverages and food must be available for the duration of the event.
6. The director of student activities or her/his designee will review an organization's request to register an event with alcohol and all plans for the event. The director will have the authority to grant or deny approval for the event based on a variety of criteria including appropriateness of the event, the organization's ability to execute its plans in accordance with college policies, and knowledge of other College events scheduled for the requested time slot. The director will then complete and send a liquor license application to the board of liquor license commissioners for final approval.
7. The sponsoring organization is responsible for clean-up (removing trash and sweeping, vacuuming, or mopping floors) and for any damages that may be incurred as a result of the event. Violations of the above policies will result in the organization's loss of privileges to hold events at which alcohol is served and may be referred to the Judicial Board as appropriate.

## **ALCOHOLIC POLICY FOR NON-STUDENT EVENTS**

Any campus event where alcohol will be served to persons 21 and older must be registered with the director of public events. At any such event participation shall be limited to persons 21 or older. The following precautions shall be verified before the commencement of such an event:

- A guest policy must be established and publicized.
- Food and nonalcoholic beverages must also be served.
- The site shall be both clearly defined and physically restricted.
- Individuals responsible for the distribution of alcoholic beverages shall not consume alcohol until relieved of duties.
- The sponsor of such an event shall be responsible for making certain that these precautions are implemented and for obtaining the liquor license.

## **LEGAL SANCTIONS – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

Individuals age 21 and older, who serve alcoholic beverages to individuals under the age of 21, and individuals who make misrepresentations of age to induce the sale of alcoholic beverages, are subject to fines of up to \$1,000 under Maryland state law. Conviction by a Maryland court of driving while intoxicated will result in the automatic revocation of the guilty person's driver's license plus a possible fine and imprisonment. In all cases, exact legal sanctions depend on the circumstances of the criminal act(s) and the substances involved.

## **EDUCATION**

The college recognizes that the observance of laws and regulations governing the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages and other drugs will depend upon the actions of individuals and groups. In order to encourage the lawful and responsible use of alcohol, the college will provide alcohol education programs and counseling resources. Included in these programs will be information on alcohol, the consequences of the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages, individual responsibilities and liabilities, and the policy itself. The college will provide educational programs about other substances that may be abused in addition to counseling resources.

## **ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REFERRALS**

All individuals are encouraged to participate in the education and training efforts offered by various departments of the student life division. The college will also offer programs designed to promote the identification, treatment, and rehabilitation of members of the college community who are experiencing problems related to alcohol and other drugs. The college encourages individuals who feel they may have an alcohol and/or other drug problem to seek medical help voluntarily. In addition to contacting private physicians, students may obtain information on the resources available from the director of the student health and counseling services. Student health and counseling services personnel are available to help coordinate referrals and treatment programs among students, their health insurance carriers, and other services in the community.

Employees may obtain information on the resources available from the director of human resources. If the employee seeking help is a participant in one of the college-sponsored health plans, the director of human resources may help coordinate the health benefits program with the employee's treatment. In addition to the health plans, the college offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) through the Sheppard Pratt Health Plan. All employees and their dependents are eligible to receive benefits through the EAP. The employees need not be enrolled in one of the college's medical plans to use the EAP. Referrals may be made as well to other rehabilitation programs and services in the community.

## HEALTH RISKS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Students and employees who abuse substances endanger the safety of the other members of the community and place themselves at risk. Substance abuse increases the likelihood of impaired learning, violence, injuries, accidents, acquaintance rape, unwanted pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases. Proven risks associated with controlled substances include the following:

### ***Alcohol***

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 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.

### ***Cannabis (marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or THC, hashish, hashish oil)***

All forms of cannabis have negative physical and mental effects. Several regularly observed physical effects of cannabis are increase in heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and hunger.

Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research shows that knowledge retention may be lower when information is given while the person is "high." Motivation and cognition are altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana can also produce paranoia and psychosis.

Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and respiratory system. The tar in marijuana smoke is highly irritating and carcinogenic. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence and tolerance.

### ***Inhalants (nitrous oxide, amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, chlorohydrocarbons or aerosol sprays, hydrocarbons or solvents)***

A variety of psychoactive substances have been inhaled as gases or volatile liquids. Many popular commercial preparations, such as paint thinners and cleaning fluids, are mixtures of volatile substances, making it difficult to be specific about their various effects. There is no single "inhalant syndrome."

Immediate negative effects of inhalants may include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays may also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces.

Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, or muscle weakness or may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can lead to permanent damage of the nervous system.

### ***Cocaine (cocaine or crack)***

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, increased heart rate, and elevated body temperature. Occasional use can cause stuffy or runny nose. Chronic use can cause ulceration of the mucous membrane in the nose. Injecting cocaine with unsterile equipment can transmit AIDS, hepatitis, and other infections. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of highly volatile solvents, can result in fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug.

Crack or freebase rock, a concentrated form of cocaine, is extremely potent. Its effects are felt within 10 seconds of administration. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures.

Cocaine may lead to death through disruption of the brain's control of heart and respiration.

### ***Other Stimulants (amphetamines, methamphetamines, others)***

Stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may perspire, experience headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. People who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. These symptoms usually disappear when drug use ceases.

### ***Depressants (barbiturates, methaqualone, tranquilizers)***

The effects of depressants are similar to those of alcohol in many ways. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can increase the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users stop taking depressant drugs, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety to convulsions and death.

**Hallucinogens** (*PCP, LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin*)

PCP (phencyclidine) produces behavioral alterations that are multiple and dramatic. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP vary, but users generally report a sense of distance and space estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed. Muscular coordination worsens, and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent.

Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Mood disorders—depression, anxiety, and violent behavior—also occur. In later stages, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses of PCP may produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain.

LSD (lysergic acid), mescaline, and psilocybin (magic mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dizziness, weakness, tremor, nausea, and drowsiness.

Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after the use has ceased.

**Narcotics** (*heroin, methadone, codeine, morphine, opium, others*)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death.

Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly, and dependence is likely. The use of unsterilized syringes may result in transmission of diseases, such as AIDS, endocarditis, and hepatitis.

**Designer Drugs** (*synthetic heroin, MPTP, MPPP, MDMA or ecstasy, STP, PCE, others*)

The narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease—uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or perspiration, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause brain damage. The analogs of hallucinogens cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

## FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

Violations of local, state, and federal laws that govern the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances can subject individuals to fines up to \$250,000 and jail terms of as much as 20 years.

**21 U.S.C. 844(a)**

*First conviction:* Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000, or both.

*After one prior drug conviction:* At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years, and fined at least \$2,500, or both.

*After two or more prior drug convictions:* At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years, and fined at least \$5,000, or both.

*Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine:* Mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years, and fined at least \$1,000, or both, if:

- a. first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams,
- b. second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams,
- c. third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram.

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

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 one year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions for 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. 862**

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.

**18 U.S.C. 922(g)**

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

**Miscellaneous**

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, such as pilot licenses and public-housing tenancy, is vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

These are only federal penalties and sanctions. Additional state penalties and sanctions may apply. In addition, individuals studying and living in another country are subject to the laws of that country regulating the use of controlled substances.

## Commonly Abused Drugs

Substance	D.E.A. Schedule of Drugs	Examples of Proprietary or Street Names	Medical Uses	Route of Administration	Period of Detection
<b>STIMULANTS</b>					
Amphetamines	II	Biphphetamine, Dexedrine, black beauties, crosses, hearts	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), narcolepsy, obesity	Injected, oral, smoked, sniffed	1-2 days
Cocaine	II	coke, flake, snow, crack, rocks	Local anesthetic, vasoconstrictor	Injected, smoked, sniffed	1-4 days
Metamphetamine	II	Desoxyn, crank, crystal glass, ice, speed	ADHD, obesity, narcolepsy	Injected, oral, smoked, sniffed	1-2 days
Methylphenidate	II	Ritalin	ADHD, narcolepsy	Injected, oral	1-2 days
Nicotine	Not scheduled	Habitrol patch, Nicorette gum, Nicotrol spray, Prostep patch, cigars, cigarettes, snuff smokeless tobacco, spit tobacco	Treatment for nicotine dependence	Smoked, sniffed, oral, transdermal	1-2 days
<b>HALLUCINOGENS &amp; OTHER COMPOUNDS</b>					
LSD	I	acid, microdot	none	Oral	8 hours
Mescaline	I	mesc, buttons, cactus, peyote	none	Oral	2-3 days
Phencyclidine & boat, hog, love boat	I, II (veterinary)	PCP, angel dust smoked	Anesthetic	Injected, oral,	2-8 days Analogs
Psilocybin	I	magic mushroom, purple passion, shrooms	none	Oral	8 hours
Amphetamine variants	I	MDA, MDMA, DOM, DOB adam, ecstasy, stp, xtc	none	Oral	1-2 days
Marijuana reefer, sinsemilla, weed, smoke	I	blunt, grass, herb, pot,	none	Oral, smoked	1 day-5 weeks
Hashish	I	hash	none	Oral, smoked	1 day-5 weeks
Tetrahydrocannabinol	I, II	THC, Marinol	Antiemetic	Oral, smoked	1 day-5 weeks
Anabolic steroids	III	Testosterone (T/E ratio), Stanozolol, Nandrolone	Hormone replacement therapy	Oral, injected	oral-up to 3 weeks injected-up to 3 mos. Nandrolone-up to 9 mos.
<b>OPIOIDS AND MORPHINE DERIVATIVES</b>					
Codeine	II, III, IV	Tylenol w/ codeine, Robitussin A-C, Empirin w/ codeine, Fiorinal w/ codeine	Analgesic, antitussive	Injected	1-2 days
Heroin	I	Diacetylmorphine, horse, smack	none	Injected, smoked, sniffed	1-2 days
Methadone	II	Amidone, Dolophine, Methadose	Analgesic, treatment for opiate dependence	Injected, oral	1 day-1 week
Morphine	II, III	Roxanol, Duramorph	Analgesic	Injected, oral, smoked	1-2 days
Opium	II, III, V	Laudanum, Paregoric, dover's powder	Analgesic, antidiarrheal	Oral, smoked	1-2 days
<b>DEPRESSANTS</b>					
Alcohol	Not scheduled	beer, wine, liquor	Antidote for methanol poisoning	Oral	6-10 hours
Barbiturates	II, III, IV	Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, Phenobarbital, bars	Anesthetic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative	Injected, oral	2-10 days
Benzodiazepines	IV	Activan, Halcion, Librium, Rohypnol, Valium roofies, tranks, xanax	Antianxiety, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative	Injected, oral	1-6 weeks
Methaqualone	I	quaalude, ludes	none	Oral	2 weeks

## Federal Trafficking Penalties

<i>Drug</i>	<i>CSA</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>First Offense</i>	<i>Second Offense</i>
Methamphetamine	I, II	10–99 gm or 100–999 gm mixture	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years.	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.
Heroin	I, II	100–999 gm mixture	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	If death or serious injury, not less than life.
Cocaine	I, II	500–4,999 gm mixture	Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Cocaine base	I, II	5–49 gm mixture		
PCP	I, II	10–99 gm or 100–999 gm mixture		
LSD	I, II	1–10 gm mixture		
Fentanyl	I, II	40–399 gm mixture		
Fentanyl analogue	I, II	10–99 gm mixture		
Methamphetamine	I, II	100 gm or more or 1 kg <sup>1</sup> or more mixture	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life.
Heroin	I, II	1 kg or more mixture	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	If death or serious injury, not less than life.
Cocaine	I, II	5 kg or more mixture	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
Cocaine base	I, II	50 gm or more mixture		
PCP	I, II	100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture		
LSD	I, II	10 gm or more mixture		
Fentanyl	I, II	400 gm or more mixture		
Fentanyl analogue	I, II	100 gm or more mixture		
Others <sup>2</sup>	I, II	Any	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.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.
All	III	Any	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual.
All	IV	Any	Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.	Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual.
All	V	Any	Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 individual, \$250,000 not individual.	Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 individual, \$500,000 not individual.

<sup>1</sup>Law as originally enacted states 100 gm. Congress requested to make technical correction to 1 kg.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include marijuana, hashish, or hashish oil. (See separate chart.)

## *Federal Trafficking Penalties—Marijuana*

*As of January 1, 1996*

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>First Offense</i>	<i>Second Offense</i>
Marijuana (Mixture containing detectable quantity*)	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	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.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
Marijuana (Mixture containing detectable quantity*)	100 kg to 1,000 kg; or 100 to 999 plants	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.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Marijuana	50 to 100 kg 50 to 100 plants	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Marijuana	Less than 50 kg	Not more than 5 years.	Not more than 10 years.
Hashish	10 to 100 kg	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life.	If death or serious injury, life.
Hashish oil	1 to 100 kg	Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Hashish	Less than 10 kg	Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual.	Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual.
Hashish oil	Less than 1 kg		

\*Includes hashish and hashish oil.

Marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance.