

# **2017-2018 Annual Notification Regarding the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**

## **Drug and Alcohol Use in the EVCC Community: EVCC Statement and Policies**

*SIGN THE LAST PAGE OF THIS DOCUMENT AND TURN IT IN TO EVCC TO INDICATE THAT YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS POLICY. READ AND KEEP THE POLICY FOR YOUR RECORDS.*

As a recipient of federal aid, Eastern Virginia Career College must certify under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 that it will take certain steps to provide a drug-free school and workplace.

All members of the EVCC community are encouraged to review the information on the following pages. This information is distributed on an annual basis. Students and staff may request information about the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Review by contacting President Christine Carroll.

### **EVCC Substance Abuse Policy**

EVCC is committed to providing students, faculty, staff and visitors with a safe and healthful campus and workplace. The college recognizes the health risks associated with controlled substance use and alcohol misuse and is committed to supporting students and employees who seek treatment for these conditions. EVCC recognizes that controlled substance use and alcohol misuse diminish workplace and campus safety and undermine the college's ability to fulfill its mission. Therefore an Alcohol and Drug-Free Campus/Workplace Policy has been developed. Compliance with this policy is considered a condition of employment and attendance at the College. All employees and students are notified of this policy by hard copy.

As a recipient of federal aid, EVCC must certify under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 that it will take certain steps to provide a drug-free campus and workplace. The possession, use, consumption, sale, dispensing, distribution or manufacture of alcohol or controlled substances is prohibited on EVCC property, as a part of EVCC activities, or while conducting EVCC business except on occasions when the consumption of alcoholic beverages in a social setting is authorized and sponsored by EVCC. Students and staff who violate this policy will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, consistent with local, state and federal law, which may include counseling, suspension from academic activities, expulsion from school, mandatory participation in an appropriate rehabilitation program, unpaid suspension from employment, termination of employment, or referral for prosecution.

### **The Dangers of Substance Abuse**

Abuse of alcohol and use of illicit drugs are harmful to physical, mental and social wellbeing. Accidents and injuries are more likely to occur if alcohol and drugs are used. Alcohol and drug users can lose resistance to disease and destroy their health. Tolerance and psychological dependence can develop after sustained use of drugs.

Alcoholism is the number one drug problem in the United States. Alcoholism takes a toll on personal finances, health, social relationships and families. It can have significant legal consequences. Abuse of alcohol or use of drugs may cause an individual driving a motor vehicle to injure others and may subject the abuser to criminal prosecution. Drunk drivers are responsible for more than half of all traffic fatalities.

We take a strong stand on substance abuse and will vigorously enforce our rules regarding alcohol and drugs. We also support and will cooperate with authorities of the Federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the County of Spotsylvania in the enforcement of public laws and regulations regarding alcohol and drugs.

### **Health Risks**

Serious health risks are associated with the use of alcohol and other substance abuse.

**Alcohol and Other Depressants (barbiturates, sedatives, and tranquilizers)** can cause impaired ability and judgment, alcohol poisoning, overdose when combined with other depressants, damage to a developing fetus, heart and liver damage.

**Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or other stimulants** can cause increased heart rate and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, and dilated pupils. Larger doses cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, and physical collapse. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

**Barbiturates** in small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respirator depression, coma and even death.

**Cocaine** can lead to addiction, cardiovascular system damage including heart attack, brain damage, seizures, lung damage, severe depression, paranoia, psychosis. Similar risks are associated with other stimulants, such as speed and uppers.

**Drug combinations.** A particularly dangerous and common practice is the combining of two or more drugs. The practice ranges from the co-administration of legal drugs, like alcohol and nicotine, to the dangerous mixing of prescription drugs, to the deadly combination of heroin or cocaine with fentanyl (an opioid pain medication). Whatever the context, it is critical to realize that because of drug–drug interactions, such practices often pose significantly higher risks than the already harmful individual drugs.

**Hallucinogens** such as PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCP blocks pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc. cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure and tremors.

**Inhalants** are a diverse group of chemicals that easily evaporate and can cause intoxication when their vapors are inhaled. Most inhalants are central nervous system depressants. Use of these drugs slows down many body functions. High doses can cause severe breathing failure and sudden death.

Chronic abuse of some of these chemicals can lead to irreversible liver damage and other health problems.

**Marijuana** can cause impaired short-term memory, thinking, and physical coordination. Can cause panic reaction and increase the risk of lung cancer and emphysema. Can interfere with judgment, attention span, concentration, and overall intellectual performance. Impairs driving ability. May cause psychological dependence and compromise the immune system.

**MDMA** (Ecstasy or "Molly") produces both stimulant and mind-altering effects. It can increase body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, and heart-wall stress. MDMA may also be toxic to nerve cells.

**Narcotics:** Opiate, opioid, and related synthetic analogues include Codeine, Heroin, Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Methadone, Hydromorphone, Morphine, Fentanyl, and Methadone. All are a serious public health concern. Narcotics are generally injected, which can be associated with contaminated needles that may lead to AIDS and hepatitis.

**Nicotine**, a central nervous system stimulant, produces an increase in heart and respiration rates, blood pressure, adrenaline production and metabolism. People can rapidly become physically and psychologically dependent on tobacco. Tobacco smoke contains thousands of chemical compounds, many of which are known to cause cancer. Use of nicotine compromises the immune system.

**Prescription medications**, including opioid pain relievers (such as OxyContin® and Vicodin®), anti-anxiety sedatives (such as Valium® and Xanax®), and ADHD stimulants (such as Adderall® and Ritalin®), are commonly misused to self-treat for medical problems or abused for purposes of getting high or (especially with stimulants) improving performance. However, misuse or abuse of these drugs (that is, taking them other than exactly as instructed by a doctor and for the purposes prescribed) can lead to addiction and even, in some cases, death. Opioid pain relievers, for instance, are frequently abused by being crushed and injected or snorted, greatly raising the risk of addiction and overdose. Unfortunately, there is a common misperception that because medications are prescribed by physicians, they are safe even when used illegally or by another person than they were prescribed for.

## **Treatment**

EVCC does not offer formal substance abuse treatment programs. We do, however, strongly encourage all students and staff to seek counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation if substance abuse is suspected or known to be a problem. If you believe that you, a colleague, or a student has a substance abuse problem, please call the national hotline number, below, or visit the following website:

[www.samhsa.gov/treatment/index.aspx](http://www.samhsa.gov/treatment/index.aspx)

**24 hour national hotline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)**

Locally, the **Rappahannock Area Community Services Board** has offices in the city of Fredericksburg and the counties of Caroline, King George, Spotsylvania, and Stafford. They offer help and support in dealing with alcohol and drug abuse, including outpatient and case management services, inpatient and emergency services, and residential services. They provide emergency therapy services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

**Rappahannock Area Community Services Board**

In Fredericksburg, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties call: 540-373-6876  
 In Caroline County, call: 804-633-4148  
 In King George County call: 540-775-5064

**Local or Statewide Support Groups**

Alcoholics Anonymous    HOTLINE (540) 752-2228    <http://www.aavirginia.org>  
 All-Anon and Alateen    District Rep. (540) 845-6301    <http://al-anonfredericksburg.org>  
 Narcotics Anonymous    HOTLINE (800) 777-1515    <http://www.rappahannockareaofna.com/>

**Standards of Conduct**

Students and staff are not permitted to be on campus or attend any school related activity while under the influence of alcohol or non-prescribed controlled substances. Students and staff are prohibited from the unlawful possession, use, consumption, sale, dispensing, distribution, or manufacture of alcohol or controlled substances while on campus, in the parking lots, or in common areas in and around the building. EVCC prohibits underage drinking. This prohibition applies while on the property of the school or when participating in any institutional activity. Further, employees must report any drug-related or alcohol-related misdemeanor or felony conviction to the President of EVCC.

EVCC prohibits the use of alcohol by students while on campus or at any school related activity. Employees who are age 21 or older may consume alcohol on campus during well-defined campus events when alcohol is supplied and served by the school. Employees may not otherwise provide or consume alcohol on campus.

Students or staff who violate these policies or Federal and State laws regarding drugs or underage drinking will be subject to disciplinary action up to, and including, termination of enrollment or employment and may be subject to criminal prosecution. EVCC will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will apply appropriate internal disciplinary processes should a student or an employee violate criminal statutes with regard to illegal drugs or possession or sale of alcohol.

**Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties**  
 ([www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp3.shtml](http://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp3.shtml))

Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V Drugs (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Drug & Quantity	Penalties	Drug & Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine (Schedule II) 500-4999 grams mixture	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	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	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
II	Cocaine Base (Schedule II) 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	<b>Heroin</b> 100-999 grams mixture	<p>an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second Offense:</b> 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>	<b>Heroin</b> 1 kilogram or more mixture	<p>individual.</p> <p><b>Second Offense:</b> 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><b>2 or More Prior Offenses:</b> Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
I	<b>LSD</b> 1-9 grams mixture		<b>LSD</b> 10 grams or more mixture	
II	<b>Methamphetamine</b> 5-49 grams pure or 50-4999 grams mixture		<b>Methamphetamine</b> 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
II	<b>PCP</b> 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		<b>PCP</b> 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
<b>Any Amount Of Other Schedule I &amp; II Substances</b>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> 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><b>Second Offense:</b> 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 <b>Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid</b>	
<b>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)</b> 1 Gram or less	<p><b>First Offense:</b> 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><b>Second Offense:</b> 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>
<b>Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs</b>	
<b>Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)</b>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>
<b>Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs</b>	
	<p><b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p><b>Second Offense:</b> 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

<p><b>Marijuana</b> 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants</p>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> 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><b>Second Offense:</b> 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>
<p><b>Marijuana</b> 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants</p>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> 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><b>Second Offense:</b> 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>
<p><b>Marijuana</b> 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants</p>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> 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 other than an individual.</p>
<p><b>Hashish</b> More than 10 kilograms</p>	
<p><b>Hashish</b> <b>Oil</b> More than 1 kilogram</p>	<p><b>Second Offense:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>Marijuana</b> Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight)  1-49 marijuana plants</p>	<p><b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p> <p><b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>
<p><b>Hashish</b> 10 kilograms or less</p>	
<p><b>Hashish</b> <b>Oil</b> 1 kilogram or less</p>	

## ALCOHOL

### Health Risks, Alcohol

The following information on health risks is from *What Works: Schools Without Drugs*, U. S. Department of Education (1992):

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.

## **VIRGINIA LAWS REGARDING ALCOHOL USE AND DRUG ABUSE**

### **Legal Sanctions, Alcohol**

The EVCC community, including students and staff, should be aware of legal penalties applied for conviction in cases of drug or alcohol abuse. An offense is classified in the Code of Virginia as a misdemeanor or a felony, depending upon the type and the amount of the substance(s) involved.

Virginia's Alcohol Beverage Control Act contains provisions governing the possession, use, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Act applies to all students and employees of EVCC. As required by the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, the pertinent laws, and sanctions for violations, are summarized below:

1. It is unlawful for any person under age 21 to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both. At minimum, If found guilty and convicted of such an offense, there is a mandatory fine of at least \$500 or 50 hours of community service as a condition of probation supervision. Additionally, such person's Virginia driver's license may be suspended for a period of not more than one year.
2. It is unlawful for any person to sell alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21 years of age. Violation of the law exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
3. It is unlawful for any person to purchase alcoholic beverages for another when, at the time of the purchase, he knows or has reason to know that the person for whom the alcohol is purchased is under the legal drinking age. The criminal sanction for violation of the law is the same as #2 above.
4. It is unlawful for any person to consume alcoholic beverages in unlicensed public places. Violating the law, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.

### **Legal Sanctions, Controlled Substances and Illicit Drugs**

The unlawful possession, distribution, and use of controlled substances and illicit drugs, as defined by the Virginia Drug Control Act, are prohibited in Virginia. Controlled substances are classified under the Act into "schedules," ranging from Schedule I through Schedule VI, as defined in sections 54.1-3446 through 54.1-3456 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

As required by the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, pertinent Virginia laws, including sanctions for their violation, are summarized below.

1. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is a term of imprisonment of ranging from one to ten years, or in the discretion of the jury of the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
2. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to twelve months and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
3. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule IV of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to six months and a fine up to \$1,000, either or both.
4. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule V of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$500.
5. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule VI of the Drug Control Act, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is a fine up to \$250.
6. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a felony conviction for which the punishment is imprisonment from five to forty years and a fine up to \$500,000. Upon a second conviction, the violator must be imprisoned for not less than five years but may suffer life imprisonment, and fined up to \$500,000.
7. Possession of a controlled substance classified in Schedules III, IV, or V of the Drug Control Act with the intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
8. Possession of marijuana, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to thirty days and a fine up to \$500, either or both. Upon a second conviction, punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both.
9. Possession of less than one-half ounce of marijuana with intent to sell or otherwise distribute, upon conviction, exposes the violator to a misdemeanor conviction for which the punishment is confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than one-half ounce to five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from one to ten years, or in the discretion of the jury or the court trying the case without a jury, confinement in jail for up to one year and a fine up to \$2,500, either or both. If the amount of marijuana involved is more than five pounds, the crime is a felony with a sanction of imprisonment from five to thirty years.

**Summary**

As a recipient of federal aid, EVCC must certify under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 that it will take certain steps to provide a drug-free campus and workplace. In accordance with the Acts, EVCC will annually distribute to all students and employees information on applicable legal sanctions and health risks associated with the unlawful possession or distribution of alcohol or illegal drugs, and a description of drug and alcohol treatment programs locally available.