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Students

- Unlawful possession, use, or distrib

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	x Not less than 10 years, not more than life x If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lif x Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual	x Not less than 20 years, n more than life x If death or serious injury, mandatory life x Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $2 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	x Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years x If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lif x Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual	x Not less than 10 years, n more than life x If death or serious injury, mandatory life x Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $1 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture more than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	x Not more than 20 years x If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than lif x Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individua	x Not more than 30 years x If death or serious injury, mandatory life x Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg mixture	x Not more than 5 years x Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual	x Not more than 10 years x Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million if other than individual
Hashish	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

Health Risks of Drugs and Alcohol U

Seriousheath and personal risks are associated with the use of illegal drugs, prescription drugs and abuse of alcohol. Most people take prescription medication responsibly. When misused or abused, prescriptions drugs can be as dangerous as illegal drugs. They may include temporary or permanent physical or mental impairment, and injury or death. Use and abuse of such substances may also give rise to conduct which causes injury, death or damage to the user/abuser or to the person or property of others, leading to criminal or civil prosecution and liability. Use and abuse of such substances may also lead to unsafe and/or nonconsensual sex, unwanted pregnancy, and may cause defects, injury or death in unborn children. Consequences may also include temporary or permanent loss of educational or employment opportunities.

The general categories of drugs and their effects are as follows:

- ALCOHOL (e.g., Beer, Wine, and Liquor) – Has a high potential for physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. Possible effects may include impaired memory, slurred speech, drunken behavior, slow onset, vitamin deficiency, and organ damage. Overdose may result in vomiting, respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death. Withdrawal may include trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions.

  Females 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.

  Alcohol use is often related to acquaintance rape and failure to protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Additionally, alcohol-related accidents are the number one cause of death in the 16-24 year-old age group.

- NARCOTICS (e.g., Heroin, Morphine, Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Codeine, Vicodin, and Percocet) – Have a high potential for both physical and psychological dependence as well as resulting in increased tolerance. The possible effects may include euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, and nausea. Overdose may result in shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Withdrawal may include irritability, tremors, panic, nausea, chills, and sweating.

- DEPRESSANTS (e.g., Barbiturates, Opiates, and Quaaludes) – Slows down the central nervous system and can cause slow heart and breathing rates, can lower blood pressure, as well as slow down one's reaction time. They also cause a person to be confused, have a sense of false of reality, convulsions, coma and death.

- Other depresswsath.7 (at.2 (t)3.7 (i)111.5 (t)3.6 (ab)p.5 (t)37t)3.6 (n.7 (pr)-66uw)-1.9 (s)>>BDC /TT1 1 T[(t)3.7

respiratory depression, loss of consciousness, and possible death. Withdrawal may result in agitation, trembling, anxiety, insomnia, vitamin deficiency, confusion, hallucinations, and convulsions

- Predatory Drugs (Rohypnol and GHB) These drugs are considered predatory because of their sedative affects. They can leave an individual with no recollection of what happened. They are colorless and odorless and when mixed with soda, alcohol and other beverage become virtually undetectable. They metabolize quickly and can become difficult to detect in as little as 12 hours. Possible effects may include distortion in perception, delirium and amnesia and incapacitates user and can cause coma and seizures and amnesia. These drugs are often linked with sexual assault.
- Club Drugs (Ecstasy) A synthetic drug that has stimulating and psychoactive properties similar to methamphetamine.

Use the following tips to help guide thoughts and behaviors about drugs:

- Talk honestly. Don't wait to have "the drug talk" with someone. Make discussions about tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs part of your daily conversation. Kno xid,(a)-8.4 (n)-0.6rout resirtn (o)-4.1 (er)-1.9 (v)-2.5 (e

Students seeking support for drug and alcohol related issues should visit the Student Services Department. Student Services will refer students to local drug and alcohol treatment centers or work with students individually to find a service provider. Pamphlets and general information regarding illegal drugs and alcohol abuse are also available in the Student Services Department.

Students may also contact SAMHSA's (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) National Helpline. SAMHSA's National Helpline is a free, confidential, 24/7, 365-day-a-year treatment referral and information service (in English and Spanish) for individuals and families facing mental health and/or substance use disorders. This service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups, and community-based organizations.

SAMHSA's National Helpline 800-662-HELP (4357) or https://www.samhsa.gov/

The University of Silicon Valley sponsors an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP has a 24-hour Crisis Line where a clinician can evaluate needs and make referrals, the EAP provides three (3) free sessions of confidential counseling and support services; additional services are available for a fee. Pamphlets and general information regarding drug dependency and alcohol abuse are also available thru the EAP.

Contact the Human Resources Department for more information, or reach out directly to the Employee Assistance Program's 24-Hour confidential counseling and referral service

UNUM Work-Life Balance Employee Assistance Program: (800) 854-1446 or www.lifebalance.net

Violators	Alcohol Consumption or Possession Violations	Drug Consumption or Possession Violations