

Hood College Annual Notification

Introduction

Hood College complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, Campus Law 101-226 and the Drug-Free Workplace of 1988. These laws require that, as a condition for receiving federal funds, Hood College must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use and/or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The College complies with the requirements by providing information on standards of conduct, legal sanctions, health risks and drug and alcohol programs in handbooks and on the intranet.

In accordance with the mandates of federal, state, and local legislation, the manufacture, distribution, possession or use of illicit drugs, and the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol on Hood College property—or as part of any of its activities—is prohibited.

Substance abuse is one of our primary concerns relative to the health and welfare of members of the Hood College community and we hope the following information is helpful to all who need assistance.

All members of the academic community—students, faculty and staff—share the responsibility for protecting the Hood College environment and all are expected to exemplify high standards of professional and personal conduct. The illegal or abusive use of drugs or alcohol by members of the Hood College community adversely affects the educational environment. Hood College is committed to maintaining a learning environment that is free of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse.

Hood College utilizes educational strategies as its major approach to this problem. Everyone should be aware, however, that any member of the College community who uses illegal drugs or abuses any drug, including alcohol, may be subject to prosecution and punishment by the civil authorities and to disciplinary proceedings by the College.

Individuals who are using drugs should stop. The College's policies do NOT punish people who seek rehabilitation. All information provided by people who voluntarily avail themselves of drug or alcohol counseling or rehabilitation services will be confidential. It will NOT be used against the individual.

Questions concerning Hood College's alcohol and drug policies and their provisions should be directed to:

Campus Safety & Security	301-696-3548	Health Center	301-696-3439
Dean of Students	301-696-3573	Human Resources	301-696-3592

Getting Help

Students:

Students have free services provided through the Health and Counseling Centers on campus. Health Center and Counseling staff will make referrals to off-campus resources as appropriate. The Health Center can be reached on x3439 and the Counseling Center is on x3440.

Employees:

For faculty and Staff, Business Health Services (BHS) ... The EAP (Employee Assistance Program) includes confidential counseling and referral services available to all employees who seek assistance in

resolving problems such as alcohol or drug abuse. Drug and alcohol counseling are only a portion of the services provided. For further information, contact Human Resources at x3592.

Standards of Conduct

Students, faculty and staff are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of federal, state and local laws regarding illegal substances. Any member of the College community who violates the law may be subject both to prosecution and punishment by the civil authorities, and also to disciplinary proceedings by the College. Information on the applicable laws and regulations may be found on the Hood College Consumer Information page.

The College will initiate disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty or staff member when the alleged conduct is deemed a violation of College policies and procedures. Sanctions may include education, counseling, dismissal from College housing and/or up to automatic dismissal from the College or termination of employment. Every effort is made to assist students, faculty and staff members with finding resources to deal with drug and or alcohol problems.

As provided by federal law and regulations, employees participating in a grant-supported activity, who are convicted of a criminal drug offense involving a violation in the workplace, must notify the College within five (5) days after such conviction and are subject to appropriate action by the College. The action may require participation in an approved rehabilitation program or disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Students enrolling at Hood under Title IV eligibility are also required to report drug convictions to the College and must understand that they will lose Title IV eligibility due to a drug conviction.

Students, faculty and staff are responsible, as citizens, for knowing about and complying with the provisions of federal, state and local laws regarding illegal substances. The federal penalties for certain drug-related offenses are summarized below. Any member of the College community who violates the law may be subject both to prosecution and punishment by the civil authorities, and also to disciplinary proceedings by the College.

The College will initiate its own disciplinary proceedings against a student, faculty or staff member when the alleged conduct is deemed a violation of College policies and procedures.

Legal Sanctions Under Federal, State and Local Laws

It is the policy of Hood College to uphold federal, state, and local laws with regards to alcohol and other drug violations. In addition to being subject to College disciplinary measures, individuals who violate the law are also subject to criminal penalties. Further detail regarding possible legal sanctions and penalties are described below.

Federal Trafficking Penalties

The below tables contain a description of federal penalties and sanctions for illegal trafficking and possession of a controlled substance. These charts were downloaded from <https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ftp3.html>.

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

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram or less	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.
Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.

Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

State of Maryland Penalties and Sanctions Relating to Alcoholic Beverages and Controlled Substances

All members of the Hood College community are subject to the alcohol laws of the state of Maryland. Under the laws of Maryland, no individual under the age of 21 may purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages. Violators of this law face a fine of \$500 for a first offense and \$1,000 for second or subsequent offenses (Md. Crim. Law Section 10-119(h)(1)(i)&(ii)). If you are over 21 and knowingly furnish alcohol to a minor, you face a fine of up to \$2,500 for a first violation and a fine of up to \$5,000 for a second or subsequent violation (Md. Crim. Law Section 10-119(h)(2)(i) & (ii)). Furthermore, if you are under 21 and in possession of a fake ID, you face a fine of up to \$500, up to two months in prison, 12 points on your license, and suspension or revocation of your driver's license (Md. Crim. Law Section 10-119(k)(ii)(3)).

The state of Maryland also aggressively enforces impaired driving laws. The penalties for being found guilty of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol (DUI) are a \$1,000 fine, up to one year in jail, 12 points on your license, and license revocation for up to 6 months. The penalties for being convicted of Driving while Impaired by Alcohol (DWI) is a \$500 fine, up to one-year imprisonment, 8 points on your license, and up to 120-day license suspension. The penalties of violating either law are higher for a second offense and they are substantially higher if you are transporting a minor at the time of the offense or for a third offense. For additional information regarding these laws, students and employees should refer to [Maryland's Motor Vehicle Administration](#).

All members of the Hood College community should be aware that important changes to Maryland's drunk driving laws took effect on October 1, 2016. On this date, Noah's Law went into effect. [Noah's](#)

Law significantly expanded Maryland’s Ignition Interlock Program and also significantly increased driver’s license suspension periods for individuals arrested for impaired driving. For additional information, students and employees should refer to Maryland’s Motor Vehicle Administration.

All members of the Hood College community should be aware that while the state of Maryland has decriminalized marijuana in amounts of less than 10 grams, the use of marijuana at Hood College remains a violation of Hood’s Policy Manual. Likewise, drug paraphernalia used to smoke marijuana is also a violation of Hood’s Policy Manual despite the fact that paraphernalia has been decriminalized in the state of Maryland

Sanctioning guidelines for the state of Maryland may be found by accessing the following link provided by the Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy (MSCCSP): <http://www.msccsp.org/Files/Guidelines/offensetable.pdf>. Specific information related to alcoholic beverages may be found on page 2 of the MSCCSP document. Information related to CDS & paraphernalia may be found beginning page 7. Finally, information related to Prescription Drugs and Other Substances may be found on page 38. For convenience, the below chart provides a summary of sanctioning guidelines for selected offenses. However, students and employees are encouraged to review all the relevant sanctioning guidelines in the MSCCSP document.

Offense	Source	Felony or Misd.	Max Term	Fine
Alcoholic Beverages Intoxicated and endanger safety of person or property; or intoxicated or drink alcoholic beverage in public place and cause public disturbance	2B, §19-101 2B, §19-102 (penalty)	Misd.	90 Days	\$100
CDS and Paraphernalia Manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled dangerous substances near schools or on school vehicles, 1 st offense	CR, §5-627	Felony	20 Years	\$20,000
CDS and Paraphernalia Manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled dangerous substances near schools or on school vehicles, subsequent	CR, §5-627	Felony	40Y Mandatory Minimum = 5Y	\$40,000

CDS and Paraphernalia Using minors for manufacture, delivery, or distribution of controlled dangerous substances.	CR, §5-628(a)(1)	Felony	20Y	\$20,000
Prescription Drugs and Other Substances Harmful substances – distribution; possession with intent to distribute; instruction in the unlawful inhaling; or distribution of butane can to minor, 1 st offense	CR, §5-627	Misd	18M	\$1,000
Prescription Drugs and Other Substances Harmful substances – distribution; possession with intent to distribute; instruction in the unlawful inhaling; or distribution of butane can to minor, subsequent	CR, §5-627	Misd	18M	\$1,000
Weapons Crimes – In General Possess, use, wear, carry, or transport a firearm in a drug offense, 1 st offense	CR, § 5-621	Felony	20Y MM = 5Y	
Weapons Crimes – In General Possess, use, wear, carry, or transport a firearm in a drug offense, subsequent	CR, § 5-621	Felony	20Y MM = 10Y	

*Each of the above laws do allow for certain exceptions, though these exceptions are limited and may not apply to most students and employees. Those who may wish to view these exceptions are encouraged to refer to the Frederick County Code.

**Alcohol and Drug Information/Controlled Substances—
Health Risks including Uses and Effects**

The [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) (SAMSHA) and [The National Institute on Drug Abuse](#) (NIDA) provide detailed information regarding the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs. The information provided below was taken directly from their websites and was retrieved on July 16, 2016.

Cocaine

According to SAMSHA, cocaine has two main pharmacological actions. It is both a local anesthetic and

a central nervous system stimulant—the only drug known to possess both of these properties. The effects experienced in the early stages of cocaine use include a generalized state of euphoria in combination with feelings of increased energy, confidence, mental alertness, and sexual arousal.

As users come down from their cocaine high, some experience temporary, unpleasant reactions and after effects, which may include restlessness, anxiety, agitation, irritability, and insomnia. With continued, escalating use of cocaine, the user becomes progressively tolerant to the positive effects while the negative effects, such as a dysphoric, depressed state, steadily intensify. Prolonged use may result in adverse physiological effects involving the respiratory, cardiovascular, and central nervous systems. Cocaine use may also result in overdose and death.

Psychologically, the effects of chronic cocaine use are the opposite of the initial effects. These effects can include paranoia, confusion, and an inability to perform sexually. The chronic use of cocaine may also lead to acute adverse physiological effects to the respiratory, cardiovascular, and central nervous systems. Chronic cocaine use can also lead to hospital emergency room visits, prompted by chest pain or palpitations, psychiatric complaints ranging from altered mental states to suicidal ideation, and neurological problems including seizures and delirium.

More information may be found on the NIDA webpage entitled [DrugFacts: Cocaine](#).

Heroin

According to SAMSHA, heroin is a powerful opiate drug. Heroin looks like a white or brownish powder, or as the black sticky substance known on the streets as “black tar heroin.” It is diluted with other drugs or with sugar, starch, powdered milk, or quinine before injecting, smoking, or snorting. Some of the physical symptoms of heroin are euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, and dry mouth.

A heroin overdose causes slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and can be fatal.

Many young people who inject heroin report misuse of prescription opioids before starting to use heroin. In addition to increasing the risk of overdose, the intravenous use of heroin places individuals at higher risk of diseases like HIV and hepatitis C.

More information may be found on the NIDA webpage entitled [DrugFacts: Heroin](#).

Marijuana

According to SAMSHA, the short-term effects of marijuana include problems with memory and learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem-solving, and loss of coordination. Among youth, heavy cannabis use is associated with cognitive problems and increased risk of mental illness. More information may be found on the NIDA webpage entitled [DrugFacts: Marijuana](#).

Prescription Drug Misuse and Abuse

According to SAMSHA, prescription drug misuse and abuse is the intentional or unintentional use of medication without a prescription, in a way other than prescribed, or for the experience or feeling it causes. This issue is a growing national problem in the United States. Prescription drugs are misused and abused more often than any other drug, except marijuana and alcohol. This growth is fueled by misperceptions about prescription drug safety, and increasing availability. A [2011 analysis by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) found that opioid analgesic (pain reliever) sales increased nearly four-fold between 1999 and 2010; this was paralleled by an almost four-fold increase in opioid (narcotic pain medication) overdose deaths and substance abuse treatment admissions almost six times

the rate during the same time period.

Prescription drug abuse-related emergency department visits and treatment admissions have risen significantly in recent years. Other negative outcomes that may result from prescription drug misuse and abuse include overdose and death, falls and fractures in older adults, and, for some, initiating injection drug use with resulting risk for infections such as hepatitis C and HIV. According to results from the 2014 NSDUH report, 12.7% of new illicit drug users began with prescription pain relievers.

More information may be found on the NIDA webpage entitled [DrugFacts: Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications](#).

Tobacco Products

According to SAMSHA, tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable illness and death in the United States. Although the adult smoking rate has declined to about 17%, currently more than 40 million Americans smoke. Cigarette smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke account for more than 480,000 deaths annually in the United States.

In addition, E-cigarettes typically contain nicotine which is known to be harmful to the developing brain and should not be used by teens or pregnant women.

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to develop heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer.
- Smoking can cause cancer almost anywhere in your body.
- Smoking causes about 90% (or 9 out of 10) of all lung cancer deaths in men and women. More women die from lung cancer each year than from breast cancer.
- About 80% of all deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are caused by smoking. Cigarette smoking increases risk for death from all causes in men and women.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Programs Available to Students & Employees

Students:

Hood College provides alcohol and drug education to all new students through new student orientation and through the students' required completion of the online educational program AlcoholEdu. Resident Assistants host programming in their respective halls throughout the academic year on alcohol awareness and illicit drug prevention. RA's educate their peers on issues such as binge drinking, health risks, alcoholism, drunk driving, assault, and alcohol related laws.

MyStudentBody.com, which is a required component of the Hood College health form, focuses on three areas: alcohol, drugs and sexual violence.

Throughout the academic year, Hood College's Wellness Center staff provide educational programs to students on drug and alcohol related topics. Each year, Hood participates in the National Alcohol Screening Day (NASD) held in April. In 2016, 10 screening forms were completed by Hood students. Counselors and educational materials are always provided to all participants. Licensed counselors follow up with students identified with alcohol or drug concerns. In addition, health professionals in the Wellness Center are available to provide assistance to students on an individual, confidential fashion as well as to offer referrals to off-campus providers.

Hood College's Office of Residence Life, in collaboration with the Department of Campus Safety and

Security and the Wellness Center, provides alcohol education to students who come on their own and others who are found responsible for violating the College's Alcohol Policy. Following the second offense, students are required to complete alcohol or other drug assessment through an off-campus accredited agency as determined by the College.

Students who violate Hood College's alcohol and or drug policy, and who are permitted to remain enrolled at the College, are typically required to obtain drug education and treatment from a College approved off-campus provider.

Hood has an Alcohol Committee that meets on a bi-monthly basis. The committee includes staff from the following departments: Health Center, Campus Safety and Security, Residence Life, Human Resources and student representatives. The mission of the alcohol committee is to support and promote healthy & safe life choices for all faculty, staff & students of the Hood Community through educational resources, alternative programming and positive reinforcement.

Finally, there are numerous off-campus resources that students may wish to explore, including those noted below. Students may wish to contact Hood College's Wellness Center for assistance in evaluating these options.

- a. SAMSHA, the [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#), provides a [Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator](#), which is a confidential and anonymous source of information for persons seeking treatment facilities in the United States or U.S. Territories for substance abuse/addiction and/or mental health problems.
- b. SAMSHA also offers free and confidential information in English and Spanish for individuals and family members facing substance abuse and mental health issues, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To access SAMHSA's National Helpline, call 1-800-662-HELP (4357) or use 1-800-487-4889 (TDD).
- c. Maryland's [Behavioral Health Administration](#) offers valuable resources related to drug treatment and drug prevention.
- d. A free support and resource to stop smoking: call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) and visit smokefree.gov/.

Employees:

The Healthy "U" newsletter also provides periodic articles on drug and alcohol awareness and addiction issues. The Department of Human Resources hosts a benefits focus which brings in outside agencies to provide education on drug and alcohol awareness and resources. Business Health Services (BHS) Employee Assistance Program provides information on its web portal and onsite classes for employee education on these issues. Employees also are invited to participate in College-sponsored educational activities on these subjects.

SUMMARY

This notification is in compliance with Drug-Free Schools and Campuses and Drug-Free Workplaces regulations. It provides information on the standards of conduct, possible legal sanctions, statements of health risks associated with AOD abuse, the educational and support programs available to students and employees and the disciplinary sanctions for violations of the standards. This notification affirms the College's policies to prohibit AOD abuse and its aspiration to provide resources to assist those struggling with addiction issues.