



**ALLIANT**  
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**DRUG FREE SCHOOL AND WORKPLACE  
POLICY STATEMENT**

March 2017



[www.alliant.edu](http://www.alliant.edu)

The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 require that each college and University, receiving federal financial assistance provide, annually, the following information to all students and employees about compliance with these laws.

At its September 2015 meeting, Alliant's Board of Trustees reviewed and certified the University's Drug Free Schools and Campus Biennial Compliance Report.

### **Drug Free School and Workplace Policy Statement**

The University strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, sale, purchase, transfer, consumption, or being under the influence of a controlled substance on University property or as part of any University sponsored activity. The University also prohibits the abuse of prescription drugs as well as the illegal use, purchase, sale or attempted sale of prescription drugs. The use of alcoholic beverages while on University premises, including meal periods and breaks, is absolutely prohibited except when authorized by either the President's Office, the Director of Campus Services (DCS), or a school dean for approved University functions, or as set out in the Alcohol Use Policy. However, being under the influence of alcohol at any University function is prohibited.

Using or being under the influence of unauthorized drugs while attending University approved functions is also prohibited. Violation of this policy will constitute grounds for disciplinary action. Alliant International University will impose sanctions for violation of this policy which may include completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program, expulsion from school, or referral to the authorities for prosecution.

Each University employee is required to notify his/her supervisor if he/she is using prescription drugs which may affect his/her ability to perform his/her job safely. Each University staff member is required to provide notice to his/her supervisor no later than five (5) days following any drug-related criminal conviction if such unlawful conduct for which he/she is convicted occurred in the workplace.

### **Voluntary Rehabilitation**

Alliant International University supports students, staff, and faculty who voluntarily seek rehabilitation for drug/alcohol-related problems. A list of resources in your area is listed in the following pages. These resources may be accessed for drug education programs as well as for drug rehabilitation programs. You may also contact the Director of Campus Services at your location for confidential assistance in this matter or for additional local resources in your area.

If you choose to avail yourself of a rehabilitation program, you will be provided a leave of absence in accordance with the applicable policy.

If a staff member chooses to take advantage of a rehabilitation program, the University will attempt to accommodate him/her with a "reasonable" leave of absence. Accrued sick leave and vacation benefits may be applied toward this leave but will not continue to accrue once expended. Health insurance benefits may be continued at the staff member's expense under COBRA.

### **Drug/Alcohol Awareness Program**

The University maintains a drug/alcohol awareness program in order to make every effort to ensure that all University students, staff, and faculty are aware of issues regarding drug and alcohol use/abuse including:

- the policy of the University regarding drug/alcohol-free facilities;
- the dangers and health risks of drugs and alcohol;
- the availability of referral agencies for drug/alcohol counseling and rehabilitation; and
- disciplinary actions that may result from a violation of this policy.

Administrators will be trained in the enforcement of this policy and ensure the confidentiality of such matters. Disciplinary action in relation to this policy is subject to approval by the appropriate senior administrator.

### **Alcohol Use Policy**

This policy covers two distinct situations: (1) when students and other members of the University community may consume alcohol at approved University events; and (2) when outside organizations using campus facilities may serve alcohol. Use of alcohol by persons under the age of 21 is against California law (See California Laws on Alcohol under Alcohol Abuse Prevention). All members of the University community and their guests are expected to observe state law, to take personal responsibility for their conduct, and to comply with this alcohol policy.

Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action, which may include probation, suspension, expulsion or termination from the University. Violators may be subject to meetings with the Director of Campus Services, Vice President for Student Services, or designee, and mandatory attendance at an alcohol education program. Student conduct records will be placed in the student file. This Handbook contains information about the disciplinary process and hearing procedures.

Individuals are required to comply with all requests by staff or campus security for showing proof that they are at least 21 years of age. Failure to comply with such a request will subject an individual to disciplinary sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University.

Alcohol-related misconduct will not be tolerated. Individuals will be disciplined if their use of alcohol causes disorder, public disturbance, danger to themselves or others, or property damage. Alliant will impose sanctions when the illegal use of alcohol is reported.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages impairs the ability to drive a car or operate machinery and may cause health problems. According to the Surgeon General of the United States, women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. Persons who choose to drink alcohol are encouraged to use alcohol responsibly and in moderation.

#### **1. Alcohol Consumption in Conjunction with Approved University Events**

- **On Campus Events.** The president, vice presidents, provost, vice provosts, deans, and units of the Alliant community (including the schools, academic programs, Faculty Senate/Assembly, Staff Council, offices, Alumni Association, and recognized student clubs, and organizations) may sponsor a function at which alcohol will be served. Faculty and staff are not allowed to consume alcohol on campus unless it is at an approved campus event.

Permission to serve alcohol at a university function is granted by the University officer most directly responsible for the unit and Campus Director. Permission will be granted with the understanding that the following conditions must exist:

- a) Permission to use an approved facility and to serve alcohol must be obtained in advance. Other required administrative procedures must be followed.
  - b) The event will be considered a closed, gratuitous function that is open only to the sponsor, its members, if any, and guests. From time to time, the University may obtain a one-day liquor license for the sale of alcohol at special events authorized by the President. By law, a one-day liquor license may not be issued to or on behalf of student organizations.
  - c) Individuals, the sponsor of a group and its representatives who violate the University policy will be held personally responsible for their actions and violators will be subject to disciplinary sanctions.
  - d) The sponsor and its representatives will work with the office of the appropriate administrator to establish and maintain controls for the event to ensure that no person under 21 years of age is either permitted to be served or to consume alcohol or that no one is allowed to transport alcoholic beverages to the function.
  - e) Only wine and beer may be served, non-alcoholic beverages must be readily available, and food must be served. At the conclusion of the event, the bartending service will remove all alcohol. It can be picked up the next day from the catering or bartending service by the event supervisor.
  - f) Student-sponsored events must be approved initially by the club's or organization's staff or faculty advisor in order to receive an Alcohol Service Application Form.
- Off-Campus Events. Off-campus functions at which alcoholic beverages are sold, whether through tickets, coupons, a charge at the door or donations, may be held only when a proprietor with a liquor license assumes full responsibility for selling, dispensing, and controlling any alcohol available to guests or participants at the event. This requirement for a licensed proprietor also applies to any off-campus events funded by the Student Government or the Student Affairs Office at which alcohol is served. Student groups must be granted permission to hold such events by the Director of Campus Services.

## **2. Alcohol Consumption by Outside Organizations Using Campus Facilities**

Outside groups must contact University Operations for use of campus facilities and to serve alcohol at events. Permission will be granted with the understanding that the following conditions must exist:

- a) Permission to use the facility and to serve alcohol must be obtained in advance. Other required administrative procedures, published by the University and available in University Operations, must be followed.
- b) The event is not designed primarily for participation by students or minors.

## **Control of Event and Advertising Guidelines**

The sponsoring organization is responsible for the following:

### **Controlling the Function –**

- a) Establishing adequate control to ensure that all persons being served alcoholic beverages are at least 21 years of age. (At student-sponsored events, wristbands will be used and one security guard will be provided per 50 students.)
- b) Requiring that in order for alcohol to be served to an individual, a valid driver's license, passport, or state photo I.D. must be presented to the appropriate person. (Additional verification may be required.)
- c) Providing only single servings of alcohol at a time.
- d) Denying service to individuals who appear to be intoxicated or who appear to be turning over alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age.
- e) Restricting alcoholic beverages from being taken outside of or brought into the designated facility.

### **Advertising –**

- a) All advertising in connection with alcohol-related events must be approved by the designated University official.
- b) No advertising/invitations may be released until final approval has been obtained for the function from the designated official.
- c) The restrictions listed below must be followed when developing advertising for a function:
  - o The serving of alcohol at a function will not be advertised to the public.
  - o Violations of State or Federal law or University regulations are not to be implied. Advertising must not contain statements such as "All You Can Drink," "Everyone May Drink," or "Open to the Public."
  - o The name of the sponsoring organization is to be included on all advertising.

## **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Information**

As an educational institution, the University is primarily concerned with helping the individual student achieve academic goals. When health problems arise, the University may assist and guide a student whose mental or physical health is threatened. Because of the health hazards, students who choose to use alcohol should do so in moderation. Should students or their friends have a problem with alcohol or other drugs, there are several resources on campus where one can receive assistance. Please contact your DCS for more information.

Professionals of the University are available to listen to students with such problems and make a referral if necessary.

The University is a member of The Network Addressing Collegiate Alcohol and Other Drug Issues (formerly known as the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse), which was created by the U.S. Department of Education. [www.thenetwork.ws](http://www.thenetwork.ws)

## About Alcohol

Alcohol is the most widely used drug on American college and university campuses. Each year there are serious injuries and deaths resulting from its misuse. Alcohol abuse can lead to injuries, automobile accidents, fights, sexual assaults, vandalism, academic failure, an increased risk of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and even death by suicide, alcohol poisoning, drowning, falls, and other causes. This information is designed to give you an understanding of the properties of alcohol and health risks related to its use. Although many people do not think of it as a drug, alcohol is a powerful mood altering substance. Technically, it falls into a class of drugs known as sedative-hypnotic. Alcohol depresses the brain centers for self-control and inhibition, which often leads to loud or aggressive behavior and makes alcohol appear to act like a stimulant. Like all drugs, its effects depend on the dosage.

According to the Surgeon General, women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. Consumption of alcoholic beverages impairs the ability to drive a car or operate machinery and may cause health problems. If you drink on an empty stomach, are tired, sick, upset, or have taken medicine or drugs, you can be unsafe with fewer drinks. Persons who choose to drink alcohol are encouraged to use alcohol responsibly and in moderation.

## Two Key Concepts

*Impairment:* This refers to the deficits in performance, judgment, memory, and motor skills, which occur because of alcohol consumption. Impairment becomes noticeable at blood alcohol levels of 0.05, which can occur when as few as two drinks are consumed.

The deceptive part about impairment is that, by definition, impaired judgment cannot recognize its own impairment. The individual thinks he or she is functioning well, when actually he/she is not. Later, there is an impaired memory of the impaired performance.

Impairment can be a group process. If a group of individuals is drinking heavily, they may reassure one another that they are all functioning well, when in fact each of them has significant mental and behavioral impairment that would be obvious to someone who has not been drinking.

*Tolerance:* Tolerance means that a drug becomes less effective with repeated usage, and that higher and higher doses are needed to gain the same feeling as before. It is the body's way of adapting to having a foreign substance in the system.

People develop a high tolerance to alcohol when they drink over an extended length of time. This does not mean all in one night but repeated usage of alcohol over many weeks, months, or years. While tolerance may seem to some to be desirable, it significantly increases the risk of alcoholism, long-term health problems, and social problems. For instance, alcohol taken in larger quantities over a long period can damage many body organs, including the liver, heart, and brain. In addition, a person with high tolerance may not feel or look intoxicated when consuming large amounts of alcohol, but his or her cognitive and psychomotor skills are nevertheless impaired. For example, a heavy drinker could still be lucid with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.25, whereas the average person would barely be able to function. Even so, both people would be dangerous on the highway. If an individual has established such high tolerance that she/he can be aware and functional at high blood alcohol levels, this fact by itself usually indicates an alcohol problem or addiction.

## **Emergencies**

If you suspect that someone needs medical attention or is in need of other assistance, it is important that you call for help. Please phone 911 in case of emergencies.

Generally speaking, medical attention is warranted whenever there is a serious injury or illness. How alcohol affects the individual will largely depend on the drinker's tolerance level; a heavy drinker may not be at medical risk at 0.15%, but a novice or social drinker could be in serious danger. The following situations, caused by alcohol consumption, are indicators that the individual needs immediate medical assistance or professional evaluation.

The individual may show the following symptoms:

- vomiting, causing the person to choke or stop breathing;
- passed out or in a stupor;
- fever or chills;
- difficulty speaking or breathing;
- an injury;
- unable to stand or walk, or can do so only with difficulty;
- only poorly aware of his/her surroundings;
- obnoxious or unruly; or
- reported to have consumed a large quantity of alcohol, or chugged, or ingested other sedating or tranquilizing drugs within the last 30 minutes.

## **California Laws**

The following California laws regarding alcoholic beverages are abbreviated for general use and may not cover all situations. It is the responsibility of the server or consumer of alcoholic beverages to be aware of, and abide by, all laws. It is against the law:

- to sell, furnish, give, or cause to be sold, furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to a person under the age of 21, and no person under the age of 21 may purchase alcoholic beverages;
- for a person under the age of 21 to possess alcoholic beverages on any street or highway or in any public place or any place open to the public;
- to sell, furnish, or give away alcoholic beverages to an obviously intoxicated person;
- to sell alcoholic beverages any place in the state of California without proper license from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; and
- to drive under the influence of alcohol. A driver is considered legally intoxicated if found to have a blood alcohol concentration of .08% or greater.

Penalties set by the court in a criminal action range from probation, fines up to \$1,000, or jail (state prison if a felony is also involved). If you refuse to take a blood alcohol test (Passive Alcohol Sensor test administered by a law enforcement officer) your license will be suspended automatically for a year. A second offense for driving under the influence brings increased penalties, including a two year suspension or revocation of up to 4 years. For two offenses in a seven-year time period, a court can suspend a driver's license for 18 months; the DMV can impose an additional 12-month suspension.

Under the “zero tolerance” law, any driver under the age of 21 found to have been driving with a blood alcohol concentration of .01% or higher will have driving privileges immediately suspended for one year. Even one half of a beer could put a person over the limit.

### **Predatory Drugs**

Predatory drugs have been used to weaken a victim – both male and female – before a robbery or sexual assault.

These illegal drugs are commonly dropped into alcoholic or other beverages in predatory situations and are difficult to detect:

1. Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)
2. Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
3. Scopolamine
4. Burundanga
5. Ketamine

### *Protect Yourself!*

- Be aware, especially during notorious party times such as spring break, when you may let your guard down or you are with people you don’t know.
- Drink from tamper-proof bottles or cans and insist on opening them yourself.
- Watch while any beverage you drink is mixed or prepared.
- Don’t ask someone to watch your drink while you dance or go to the bathroom.
- The new formulation for Rohypnol produces a blue coloration in liquid. When used in darker liquids, the drink appears murky.

### *If You Think You’re Being Drugged*

- Don’t go anywhere with anyone you don’t trust.
- Get medical treatment or advice.
- Notify appropriate campus or community law enforcement. You can be tested for the drugs if you act promptly.
- Find a safe escort back to your room; don’t sleep it off by yourself because you may find yourself in acute medical distress.

### **Drug Abuse Prevention Information Symptoms:**

- Cocaine and Ecstasy: Moderate Toxicity: euphoria, restlessness, talkativeness, repetitive compulsive behavior, teeth grinding, irritability, tremor, emotional ups and downs, dilated pupils.
- Severe Toxicity: increase in heart rate and body temperature, seizures, paranoid delusions, hallucinations, irritable or violent behavior, dilated pupils.
- LSD, Mushrooms, Psilocybin, Mescaline: Panic or paranoia-associated dilated pupils, agitation, disorientation, hallucinations, and delusions.
- Marijuana, Hashish: Red eyes, panic, paranoia, confusion, hallucinations, dry mouth.
- PCP (Angel Dust): Lack of coordination, violent behavior, slurred speech, drooling, shallow breathing, posturing, twitching muscles, and coma.



- Anabolic Steroids: Euphoria, paranoia, confusion, violent behavior, high blood pressure, hardening of heart muscle, sudden cardiac arrest.
- GHB and GLB: Nausea, vomiting, a feeling of intoxication, reduction in blood pressure, slowed heartbeat and amnesia-like symptoms, possible seizure.
- Inhalants: Headaches, dizziness, nausea, lack of coordination, slurred speech, blurred vision, loss of inhibition and wheezing.
- Ketamine: Amnesia, paranoia-associated, dilated pupils, agitation, disorientation, hallucinations and delusions.
- Methamphetamine: Memory loss, agitation, aggression, and violent or psychotic behavior, increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, and feelings of exhilaration.
- Rohypnol: Decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, confusion, nausea and vomiting, possible seizure.

### **Overdose**

If you suspect that someone has taken an overdose, it is important that you call 911 for help immediately.

### **Outside Resources**

Your HMO or health plan may provide programs for substance use, abuse and dependency. The following is a partial list of community resources if you or your friends have a problem with drugs or alcohol.

#### *Nationwide*

- 24/7 Treatment Referral Line (SAMHSA): 800.662.4357 (HELP)
- Alcoholics Anonymous: [www.aa.org](http://www.aa.org)
- Narcotics Anonymous: [www.na.org](http://www.na.org)
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: [www.ncadd.org](http://www.ncadd.org)
- Smart Recovery: [www.smartrecovery.org](http://www.smartrecovery.org)

#### Fresno

- Alcoholics Anonymous: Fresno: 559.221.6907; [www.fresnoaa.org](http://www.fresnoaa.org)
- Fresno County Crisis line: 800.654.3937 — 24-hour/7-day hotline
- Narcotics Anonymous: 559.734.0403; [www.kingstularena.net](http://www.kingstularena.net)
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 559.688.2994
- Smart Recovery: 559.213.0098 or 559.326.9509

#### Irvine

- Alcoholics Anonymous: 714.556.4555; [www.oc-aa.org](http://www.oc-aa.org)
- Narcotics Anonymous: 714/590-2388; [www.orangecountyna.org](http://www.orangecountyna.org)
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 949.770.1191; [www.ncaddoc.org](http://www.ncaddoc.org)
- Orange County Crisis Prevention Hotline: 877.727.4747 — 24-hour/7-day hotline

#### Los Angeles

- Alcoholics Anonymous: 800.923.8722; [www.lacoaa.org](http://www.lacoaa.org)

- LA County Mental Health Services: 800.854.7771 — 24-hour/7-day hotline
- Narcotics Anonymous:
  - Hollywood: 323.850.1624; [www.hollywoodna.org](http://www.hollywoodna.org)
  - Los Angeles: 323.933.5395; [www.greaterlostangelesna.org](http://www.greaterlostangelesna.org)
  - Pasadena: 626.584.6910; [www.sgvna.org](http://www.sgvna.org)
  - Westside (Santa Monica): 310.390-0279; [www.westsidena.org](http://www.westsidena.org)
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
  - East San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys: 626.331.5316; [www.ncaddesgpv.org](http://www.ncaddesgpv.org)
  - Pasadena: 626.795.9127; [www.socialmodel.com](http://www.socialmodel.com)
  - South Bay: 310.748.1361; [www.ncaddsb.com](http://www.ncaddsb.com)
- SMART Recovery:
  - Los Angeles: 310.625.6058 or 323.450.9656 or 213.986.6259
  - Pasadena: 818.415.5706
  - Santa Monica: 323.466.4708

#### Sacramento

- Alcoholics Anonymous: 916.454.1100; [www.aasacramento.org](http://www.aasacramento.org)
- County of Sacramento Crisis Line: 888.881.4881 — 24-hour/7-day hotline
- Narcotics Anonymous: 877.623.6363; [www.sacfna.org](http://www.sacfna.org)
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 916.922.5110; [www.ncaddsb.org](http://www.ncaddsb.org)

#### San Diego

- Alliant Counseling Services: 858.635.4541
- County of San Diego Access and Crisis Line: 888.724.7240 — 24-hour/7-day hotline
- National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 619.553.8173; [www.ncadd-sd.net](http://www.ncadd-sd.net)
- Alcoholics Anonymous: 619.265.8762; [www.aasandiego.org](http://www.aasandiego.org)
- Narcotics Anonymous: 800.479.0062; [www.sandiegona.org](http://www.sandiegona.org)
- SMART Recovery: 858.546.1100 or 619.500.2018; [www.smartrecoveryсандiego.org](http://www.smartrecoveryсандiego.org)

#### San Francisco Bay Area

- Alcoholics Anonymous:
  - Oakland: 510.839.8900; [www.eastbayaa.org](http://www.eastbayaa.org)
  - San Francisco: 415.674.1821; [www.aasf.org](http://www.aasf.org)
  - San Mateo: 650.577.1310; [www.aa-san-mateo.org](http://www.aa-san-mateo.org)
  - Santa Rosa: 707.544.1300; [www.sonomacountyaa.org](http://www.sonomacountyaa.org)
  - City of San Francisco 24-Hour Hotline: 415.781.0500 — 24-hour/7-day hotline
- Narcotics Anonymous:
  - Alameda County: 510.444.4673 (HOPE); [www.naalamedacounty.org](http://www.naalamedacounty.org)
  - Marin: 877.612.7837; [www.mcfna.org](http://www.mcfna.org)
  - San Francisco: 415.621.8600; [www.sfna.org](http://www.sfna.org)
  - National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 415.296.9900; [www.nca-ba.org](http://www.nca-ba.org)
  - SMART Recovery: 415.673.2848

## Statewide

- California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: 800.879.2772; [www.adp.ca.gov](http://www.adp.ca.gov)

## Federal and State Laws

The following laws regarding the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances are abbreviated for general use and may not cover all situations.

Federal and State laws consider a number of factors in establishing penalties for violators of drug laws. In general, penalties for drug law violations are determined by:

- the dangerousness of the drug involved;
- whether the violation is for drug possession or drug trafficking;
- the amount of the drug involved;
- whether the drug is real or counterfeit; and
- the criminal history of the offender.

Other factors that may be considered include:

- the location of the transaction, such as near a school or in a crack house;
- the ages of the buyer and seller;
- whether the drug transaction or the use of the drug results in serious bodily injury or death;
- whether the substance involved is a finished drug or a precursor or essential chemical used in illegal drug manufacturing;
- whether environmental damage results; and
- whether the offense involves illegal drugs or drug use paraphernalia.

## United States Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal drug possession penalties generally consider only the drug violation history of the offender. With one exception, Federal penalties for a person convicted of possession of any type or amount of a controlled substance can be:

- up to one year in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first offense;
- a minimum of 15 days and a maximum of two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500 for a second drug offense; and
- a minimum of three months and a maximum of three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000 for a third drug offense.

Persons convicted of possession of certain amounts of a mixture or substance containing cocaine base such as crack cocaine face much stiffer penalties under “mandatory minimum” sentencing, including at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined a minimum of \$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.; or

- c) third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram. 21 U.S.C. 844(a).

Federal drug trafficking penalties consider the type and amount of the drug involved, the offender's drug violation history, and other factors.

For each drug, there is a threshold amount that brings the offender under the mandatory minimum sentencing structure. When death or serious bodily injury results from use of the drugs, first time offenders are subject to a sentence of 20 years to life, and repeat offenders are subject to a mandatory life sentence. Penalties for trafficking in small amounts of drugs are less than those prescribed for their schedule. For example, although marijuana is a Schedule I drug, offenders convicted of trafficking in less than 50 kilograms are subject to Schedule III penalties. (Reprinted from Drugs, Crime and the Justice System, available through the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics).

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 re: crack.) 21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. 21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Possible 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. 21 U.S.C. 862

Aliens convicted of violation of any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country are subject to deportation and exclusion from entry to the United States. 8 USC Sections 1182, 1251.

Ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. 18 U.S.C. 922(g)

### **California Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance**

Under California law, the offense of possession of any concentrated cannabis is punishable by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or by fine of not more than \$500 or both, or by imprisonment in state prison. A person in possession of not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100. Possession of more than 28.5 grams of marijuana is punishable by imprisonment in jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500 or both. (Health and Safety Code Section 11357)

Planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, or selling marijuana is punishable by imprisonment in state prison. (Health and Safety Code 11358, 11359)

Every person 18 years or older who furnishes marijuana to a minor 14 years of age or older shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison for three, four, or five years. (Health and Safety Code 11361)

Possession of paraphernalia for unlawful use is illegal. (Health and Safety Code 11364)

It is unlawful to be in any room or place where any controlled substances (such as marijuana) or narcotics are being unlawfully smoked or used with knowledge that such activity is occurring.

Possession of certain controlled substances (such as opiates, cocaine base, hallucinogenic substances, or certain narcotic drugs) is punishable by imprisonment in state prison, or probation pursuant to a felony conviction and a fine of \$1,000 for the first offense or community service. (Health and Safety Code 11352)

Selling and transporting such substances is punishable by three or more years in state prison. (Health and Safety Code 11352)

The state may, under certain circumstances, impound a vehicle used to transport or conceal controlled substances.