

Northern Pennsylvania Regional College

Drug-Free Schools

Annual Notification

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

To implement its commitment to provide a drug-free environment for its students, faculty, and staff, the Northern Pennsylvania Regional College (NPRC) prohibits the manufacture, use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs, controlled substances and/or alcoholic beverages except as expressly permitted by law. Such activity will be met with disciplinary sanction in alignment with NPRC policies: NPRC-9140 Drug, Alcohol and Substance Abuse for Students, NPRC- 3235 Behavioral Code of Conduct for Students and NPRC-2035 Drug, Alcohol for Employees.

Please note, as NPRC delivers in-person instruction at community accessible locations, suspected violations will result in engagement with local law enforcement as applicable, in addition to applicable steps outlined in NPRC policy.

Any student who violates NPRC – 9140: Drug, Alcohol and Substance Abuse for Students will be subject to disciplinary action as outlined in NPRC-3235: Behavioral Code of Conduct for Students and PROC-3235: Behavioral Code of Conduct for Students. Based on the offense, sanctions may lead up to and include expulsion from one's status as a student at NPRC.

Any Faculty or staff who violate NPRC – 2035: Drug, Alcohol for Employees are subject to disciplinary action as expressed in the policy.

The possession or use of medical marijuana is prohibited at college occupied properties and educational locations. Faculty, staff, and students at NPRC must also comply with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania law on the possession and consumption of alcohol and other drugs.

All members of NPRC Community must also comply with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the federal government regarding the possession and consumption of controlled substances. Any violation of these laws or regulations, on or off college facilities, will be grounds for disciplinary sanctions.

All NPRC students and employees must notify the College of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation within five (5) days of conviction. Academic students will submit their notice to the Director of Student Services at studentservices@rrcnpa.org or the Assistant Director of Workforce Development at rmosher@rrcnpa.org. Faculty and staff will provide applicable notices to Human Resources at teamhr@rrcnpa.org. Upon request, NPRC must provide a copy of this notification to the Secretary of Education and members of the public.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989: Information Distribution

Twice a year, NPRC will notify all academic students of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program in writing via email. A website link will be continually available with drug and alcohol information, resources, and applicable student policies.

On an ongoing basis, Workforce Development personnel will send a “welcome” email to each newly enrolled workforce development student. A link to the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program information will be included along with other pertinent College information.

Information in the notifications, as specified by H.R.3614 (The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989), will include the following:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful use of illicit drugs and alcohol by students on NPRC property, partner property, or at any College activity; (Introductory Statement)
- A description of applicable legal sanctions under law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol; (Section One)
- A description of health risks associated with the use and/or abuse of illicit drugs or the abuse of alcohol; (Section Two)
- A description of drug/alcohol counseling and resources available to students; (Section Three) and
- A clear statement that NPRC will impose disciplinary sanctions on students for violation of the Drug and Alcohol Policy (NPRC-9140) (Introductory Statement)

Additionally, a biennial review will be conducted by the College to determine the program’s effectiveness, implement changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

SECTION ONE: SANCTIONS

NPRC Penalties:

Students found in violation of NPRC 9140: Drug, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse for Students, will face disciplinary sanctions including, but not limited to, disciplinary reprimand, required educational program participation, community service, disciplinary probation, or disciplinary expulsion from the college. Repeat offenses may escalate in sanction implemented.

Additionally, students and staff are also subject to local ordinances and to state and federal law. Arrest and prosecution for alleged violations of criminal law or local ordinances may result from an incident that may also violate the NPRC 9140, NPRC 3235 and/or NPRC 2025 and thus, there may be times when an individual must address alleged violations through both the criminal and NPRC processes.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841): Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for

subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a school (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

Federal Legal Sanctions and Substance Effects for common drugs are available in the following PDF: [Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\)](#)

Legal Sanctions

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.	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.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	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	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	Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	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.
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 mixture	
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

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. 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 Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram	
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. or more than Life. 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 bodily 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.

Taken from the Department of Drug Enforcement Agency, “[Federal Trafficking Guidelines](#)”.

Commonly Cited Pennsylvania Alcohol and Drug Penalties

PA State Violations	Imprisonment (1st Offense)	Fine/Sanction
Underage drinking or possession of alcohol	0 to 90 days	Suspension of driver's license and/or up to \$500
Fake IDs used to obtain alcohol	0 to 90 days	Suspension of driver's license and/or up to \$500
Marijuana possession 30 grams or less		
Marijuana possession Over 30 grams	Up to 1 year	\$5,000
Public Drunkenness and similar Misconduct		
Selling or Furnishing liquor or Malt or Brewed Beverages to Minors	Misdemeanor 3	Minimum \$1,000/1 st offense Minimum \$2,500/2 nd offense
Minor (less than 21) Operating a Motor Vehicle with any Alcohol in their System	0 to 90 days	\$100

Driving Under Influence of Alcohol or Controlled Substance	0 to 90 days	\$300
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Federal Drug Laws

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

For more information on Federal Drug Laws, please visit the Drug Enforcement Agency website using the following links:

- [DEA Controlled Substances Act](https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/csa) and DEAL Drug Scheduling - <https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/csa>

Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility may regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant for seizure is issued, and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

- If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance

faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

- Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a College (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

For more information regarding drug trafficking penalties, please visit:

https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/Federal_Trafficking_Penalties_Chart_6-23-22.pdf

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC 844)

People convicted on Federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Possession of drug paraphernalia is punishable by a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- It is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- It is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- It is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Medical Amnesty

Northern Pennsylvania Regional College's primary concern is for the health, safety, and well-being of Students. Failure to summon, or limiting the ability of someone else to summon, emergency assistance for a student experiencing an emergency due to alcohol or drug use, may result in college and/or criminal charges. All Students are expected to seek immediate assistance for themselves or others in situations where someone is experiencing an emergency due to alcohol or other drug use.

Scope:

1. **Medical Amnesty applies when the allegations under NPRC 9140 and NPRC 3235**

involve consumption or possession of alcohol or other drugs or knowingly present violations related to consumption or possession of alcohol or other drugs.

2. **Medical Amnesty eliminates responsibility for Violations outlined above for the caller and/or the individual experiencing the medical emergency.**

Medical Amnesty does not prevent disciplinary action for other Violations of NPRC 9140 and NPRC 3235, **including, but not limited to**, unlawful distribution of alcohol or other drugs, harassment, hazing, possessing or using false identification, causing or threatening physical harm, sexual misconduct, or damage to property.

Medical Amnesty Process

For Medical Amnesty to apply to the caller, the caller must complete the following steps:

1. Contact appropriate College or emergency officials, identify themselves and report the incident.
2. Remain with the individual(s) needing assistance until emergency officials arrive.
3. Cooperate with College and emergency officials as requested.
4. Complete all assigned programs or interventions within the designated time frame.
5. Notify the applicable college official that all steps have been completed. Medical Amnesty may not apply until verification of completion has occurred.

For Medical Amnesty to apply to the individual who experienced the medical emergency, this individual must complete the following steps:

1. Cooperate with College and emergency officials as requested.
2. Complete all assigned programs or interventions within the designated time frame.
3. Notify the applicable college official that all steps have been completed. Medical Amnesty may not apply until verification of completion has occurred.

Even when Medical Amnesty applies, the College and/or the student may need to disclose information regarding the application of Medical Amnesty, including but not limited to potential employers, professional governing bodies (ex. Bars or Medical Boards), or another Colleges through an admissions process. While the main goal of Medical Amnesty is to encourage Students to make healthy decisions and to seek medical attention when they or one of their peers are in distress, repeated requests for Medical Amnesty will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Application of Medical Amnesty by the College does not prevent criminal action by police or civil action by third parties. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania drug and alcohol Good Samaritan and Response Immunity laws may be applicable.

SECTION TWO: HEALTH RISKS

Social Impact

Alcohol and drug abuse is a public health issue that poses serious consequences. Those who abuse these substances can not only create problems for themselves, but also have an impact on employers, co-workers, peers, relationships and society in general. Such substance abuse is an issue that can affect anyone, regardless of age, race, gender, socio-economic status, or occupation. Over 1,800 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol- related, unintended injuries each year. Substance use is also associated with a decrease in educational outcomes for those who misuse substances, including academic problems, lower grades, and reduced graduation rates. Among students, substance use also increases the risk of injury, violence, and legal issues.

Health Effects

Substance use can contribute to several problems, including those that impact one's health and wellness. These problems can include both short-term and long-term effects, as well as direct and indirect effects. Possible impacts may include, but are not limited to, developing a substance abuse disorder, organ damage, increased risk of accidents, triggering or worsening psychiatric conditions, and risk of health complications that can be worsened by mixing drugs or medications. Misusing substances poses potential risks including:

Health Risks of Commonly Used Substances

Substance	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Short Term Effects	Long Term Effects
Alcohol		Slurred speech, drowsiness, headaches, impaired judgment, decreased perception and coordination, distorted vision and hearing, vomiting, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness coma, blackouts	Toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, vitamin B1 deficiency, sexual problems, cancer, physical dependence
Amphetamines	Uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	Increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, dry mouth, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, anxiety	Delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, physical dependence
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	Barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's	Slurred speech, muscle relaxation, dizziness, decreased motor control	Severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence
Cocaine	Coke, cracks, snow, powder, blow, rock	Loss of appetite, increased blood pressure and heart rate, contracted blood vessels, nauseam	Depression, weight loss, high blood pressure, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension,

		hyper-stimulation anxiety, paranoia, increased hostility, increased rate of breathing, muscle spasms and convulsion, dilated pupils, disturbed sleep	hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury, kidney, liver, and lung damage
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	Euphoria, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, sleep decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure	Memory loss, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Heroin	H, junk, smack, horse, skag	Euphoria, flushing of the skin, dry mouth, "heavy" arms and legs, slowed breathing, muscular weakness	Constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy, weakening of the immune system, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, coma, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Ketamine	K, super K, special K	Dream-like states, hallucinations, impaired attention and memory, delirium, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression	Urinary tract and bladder problems, abdominal pain, major convulsions, muscle rigidity, increased confusion, increased depression, physical dependence, psychological dependence
LSD	Acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	Dilated pupils, change in body temperature, blood	May intensify existing psychosis, panic
MDMA	Ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	Impaired judgment, confusion, blurred vision, teeth clenching, depression, anxiety, paranoia, sleep problems, muscle tension	Same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, depression, anxiety, memory loss, kidney failure, cardiovascular problems, convulsions, death, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Marijuana/Cannabis	Pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	Sensory distortion, poor coordination of movement, slowed reaction time, panic, anxiety	Bronchitis, conjunctivas, lethargy, shortened attention span, suppressed immune system, personality changes, cancer, psychological dependence, physical dependence possible for some
Mescaline	Peyote cactus	Nausea, vomiting, anxiety, delirium, hallucinations, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature	Lasting physical and mental trauma, intensified existing psychosis, psychological dependence

Morphine/Opiates	M, morf, duramorph, Miss Emma, monkey, roxanol, white stuff	Euphoria, increased body temperature, dry mouth, “heavy” feeling in arms and legs	Constipation, loss of appetite, collapsed veins, heart infections, liver disease, depressed respiration, pneumonia and other pulmonary complications, physical dependence, psychological dependence
PCP	Crystal, tea, angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass, wack, ozone	Shallow breathing, flushing, profuse sweating, numbness in arms and legs, decreased muscular coordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking	Memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, physical dependence, psychological dependence
Psilocybin	Mushrooms, magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, psilocybin, and psilocyn	Nausea, distorted perceptions, nervousness, paranoia	Confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis
Steroids	Roids, juice	Increased lean muscle mass, increased strength, acne, oily skin, excess hair growth, high blood pressure	Cholesterol imbalance, anger management problems, masculinization of women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage, psychological dependence

SECTION THREE: COUNSELING AND EDUCATION

Prevention and Education

The College provides students and staff with resources and programs that focus on the danger of drug and alcohol abuse, as well as the possible sanctions that may follow when an alcohol or drug policy or law violation occurs. The College also provides information informing employees of the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace, and provides information on available services including counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs.

Students are expected to be familiar with the rules and regulations as outlined in NPRC-9140 and

NPRC 3235 for students and NPRC 2035 for employees relating to alcohol and other drugs. The applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, and/or local laws include, but are not limited to a monetary fine, suspension of driver's license, community service, counseling/treatment, completion of a mandatory education program and/or imprisonment.

Alcohol and other drug programs are delivered through the avenues listed below:

- Primary prevention is directed towards the entire campus population regardless of their decision to use or not use alcohol or other illicit drugs. The Alcohol 101+ program presented through the D2L Learning Management System is designed to teach responsible alcohol use and is disseminated to students and staff for educational purposes.
- Secondary prevention is designed assist students and staff who exhibit possible problematic substance use through referral to the EAP (both staff and student access). This resource includes educational modules as well as access to counseling.

Program Administration

For information regarding the Drug-Free Workplace/Drug-Free Schools Policy contact: Northern Pennsylvania Regional College Human Resources at 814-230-9010.

Information and Assistance for Alcohol or Drug Abuse – NPRC

An important step in overcoming any problem is to know where to turn for assistance. Information, counseling, and treatment for alcohol or drug problems are available through the resources below and costs may be covered by health care benefits.

Employee Assistance Program for both Students and Staff

<https://www.higheredeap.com/>

Family Service & Children's Aid Society of Venango County

119 East Mechanic Street, Suite A
Titusville, PA 16354
814-827-3472

Crawford County Drug & Alcohol Executive Commission, Inc.

Downtown Mall
920 Water Street, Suite 12
Meadville, PA 16335
814-724-4100

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services, Inc.

Marilyn Horne Hall, Suite 600
2 Main Street

Bradford, PA 16701
814-362-6517

Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

240 West 11th Street
Suite B-050
Erie, PA 16501
814-451-6877

Forest Warren Human Services

Drug and Alcohol Services
285 Hospital Drive
Warren, PA 16365
814-726-2100

Potter County Human Services

Drug and Alcohol Program
62 North Street
Roulette, PA 16726
814-544-7315
800-800-2560

Venango County Substance Abuse

1 Dale Avenue
Franklin, PA 16323
814-432-9200

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services, Inc

Cameron, Elk, McKean SCA
139 Minard Run Road
Bradford, PA 16701
844-621-4080

Tioga County- Drug & alcohol Services

1873 Shumway Hill Road
Wellsboro, PA 16901
570-724-5766

Alcohol and Drug Services

11305 Bucktail Rd
St. Mary's, PA 15757
814-781-1700

225 South Street, Suite 1
Ridgway, PA 15853
814-788-2080

Conclusion

Northern Pennsylvania Regional College is dedicated to fostering a drug-free educational environment.

Through education, support, and enforcement, NPRC strives to protect the health and safety of its community and uphold federal compliance standards.

For questions or concerns, please contact:

Student Services Office

Northern Pennsylvania Regional College

studentservices@rrcnpa.org

814-230-9010 – Ask for Director of Student Services