

MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

In compliance with
the DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1988
the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989,

Annual Policy Notification distributed to all students and employees *Revised December 2024*

PURPOSE

The purpose of this notification is twofold:

1. To communicate the concern Marywood University has for the health and safety of its students and employees; and
2. To comply with the DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and all other pertinent federal, state, and local regulations regarding substance abuse on campus.

COMPLIANCE

In order to comply with the law, the Drug Prevention Program must, at a minimum, include the following:

- (a) The annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of
 1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
 2. A clear statement that the Institution of Higher Education will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program;
 3. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession of distribution of controlled substances and alcohol;
 4. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 5. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.
- (b) A biennial review of the program to -
 1. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed; and
 2. Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section are consistently enforced.

SCOPE

The policy shall apply to all students and employees of Marywood University. Please direct any questions to Kim Padden, Director of Human Resources or Kevin Farrell, Associate Vice President for the Student Experience.

DEFINITIONS

- Employee means any faculty, staff, or student receiving a salary, wages, other compensation and/or stipend support from Marywood University.
- Student means anyone taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (by page number)

2	POLICY
2	DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS
3	HEALTH RISKS
6	RESOURCES
7	STATE & FEDERAL PENALTIES
10	READING LIST

POLICY

In the Student Handbook under:

https://www.marywood.edu/policy/doc/Alcohol-and-Controlled-Substances-Policy.pdf?language_id=1

Alcohol and Controlled Substances Policy

Possession and/or consumption of alcohol is not permitted on campus, with the exception of University approved and sponsored events at which alcohol is provided and served by Gourmet Dining staff. Students who are 21 years of age or older may consume alcohol at such events. Student organizations sponsoring off-campus events must contact the Office of Student Engagement for a list of event guidelines. Violations of the relevant laws of the Commonwealth and/or related regulations of the University on campus will be subject to the University conduct process. Civil charges may be filed also. Furthermore, reference to alcoholic beverages is not permitted in advertising, announcements, fliers or any promotional materials for events on or off campus.

The use, possession or distribution of any type of illicit drugs, including synthetic drugs, is not condoned. The conduct and attitudes accompanying the use of illicit drugs are dangerous to the well-being of individual student users, to the student body and to the goals and philosophy of the educational community. Students alleged to possess or use such substances will be subject to the conduct process independent of any external legal action.

Students involved in or concerned with drug and alcohol abuse are urged to seek assistance through the Counseling/Student Development Center (570) 348-6245; the Office of the Student Experience (570) 348-6246; SAMHSA's National Helpline, (800) 662-4357; Marworth Center, (570) 563-1112; or Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), (570) 654-0488. (also see Drug Free Workplace).

In the Student Handbook under:

<https://www.marywood.edu/policy/handbooks/students/>

Conduct Policies and Procedures

- **Alcohol:** Regardless of the person's age, the possession, use or distribution of alcoholic beverages, being in the presence of such violation (constructive possession), possession of empty alcohol containers or being intoxicated on campus. (See also Alcohol & Controlled Substances Policy and Medical Amnesty Policy)
- **Drugs:** Possession, use, manufacture, solicitation or distribution of illegal or controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law; being in the presence of such violation; possessing paraphernalia to assist in the possession, use, manufacture, solicitation or distribution of such substances; or use, solicitation, or distribution of non-controlled substances for intoxicating purposes or effects. (See also Alcohol & Controlled Substances Policy)

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

Marywood University strives to promote the health and safety of its diverse population, protection of University property, prevention of abusive behavior related to drug and alcohol consumption, and the preservation of an environment conducive to scholarship and positive social interaction.

Therefore -

- Any student who violates this policy will be subject to conduct action according to the process described in the Student Handbook up to and including dismissal from the University. Most times, a first or second policy violation will include an educational sanction.
- Any employee who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action according to the process described in the respective handbook up to and including discharge from the University.
- Within thirty (30) days of a conviction on drug charges, appropriate action will be taken up to and including termination of employment or discharge from the University. The University may require satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

IN SUPPORT OF THE POLICY ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION, MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY -

- A. Has awareness programs to inform its students about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and has available counseling, rehabilitation, and assistance programs.
- B. Will provide each student and employee with a copy of this policy and from time to time will publish this policy in appropriate publications.
- C. Will notify each student employee and each University employee that as a condition of employment each must abide by the terms of this policy.
- D. Will make every good-faith effort to continue to maintain a healthy campus through implementation of this policy.

HEALTH RISKS**POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>POSSIBLE EFFECTS</u>
Alcohol	Toxic Psychosis, Neurologic and Liver Damage, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Marijuana	Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis, Possible Birth Defects
Synthetic Cannabis	Nausea, vomiting, anxiety, agitation, seizures, heart attack
Amphetamines	Loss of Appetite, Delusions, Hallucinations, Toxic Psychosis
Non-Prescription Stimulants	Hypertension, Stroke, Heart Problems
Cocaine	Loss of Appetite, Depression, Convulsions, Nasal Passage Injury, Heart Attack, Stroke, Seizure
Cocaine Free Base	Weight Loss, Depression, Hypertension, Hallucinations, Psychosis, Chronic Cough
Barbiturates	Severe Withdrawal Symptoms, Possible Convulsions, Toxic Psychosis
Methaqualone	Coma, Convulsions
Heroin	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Analogues of Synthetic Narcotics	Addiction, MPTP Induced, Parkinsonism
Morphine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Codeine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Oxycodone	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Meperidine	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Methadone	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Inhalants	Impaired Perception, Coordination, Judgment Toxicity from Solvent, Impurities
Nitrous Oxide	Kidney or Liver Damage, Peripheral Neuropathy, Spontaneous Abortion
LSD	May Intensify Existing Psychosis, Panic Reactions
Mescaline	Milder than LSD
MDA, MDE, MDMA, MMDA	Neurotoxic
Psilocybin	Milder than LSD
PCP	Psychotic Behavior, Violent Acts, Psychosis
Tobacco	Loss of Appetite, Addictive, Lung Cancer, Effects on Fetus
Bath Salts	Rapid heart rate, panic attacks, paranoia, violent behavior

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF DRUG ABUSE

Substance *	Physical Signs of Use/Associated Paraphernalia **	Behavioral Signs of Use **
Anabolic Steroids	Enlargement of muscle masses, weight gain, fluid retention, high blood pressure, atherosclerosis, increased plasma lipids, shrunken testes, liver disease, stroke, heart attack, death. Needles, syringes.	Stimulation, aggressive behavior, increased energy.
Cannabis:		
Marijuana, hashish, hash oil (pot, dope, reefer, sinsemilla)	Bloodshot eyes, persistent cough or respiratory infection, increased appetite. Strong odor of burning rope or plant material, rolling papers, pipes, "roach clips", water pipes. Eye drops for clearing up bloodshot eyes.	Impaired concentration and short-term memory, inappropriate or uncontrollable laughter, apathy, sleepiness despite adequate rest.
Stimulants:		
Amphetamines (speed, white cross, black beauties)	Dilated pupils, rapid breathing, decrease in appetite, weight loss, excessive talking, insomnia, hyperactivity.	Inexplicable mood swings (elation to depression), nervousness, auditory hallucinations and paranoid thinking after heavy use.
Cocaine (coke, toot, blow, nose, crack)	Nasal irritation, running or bleeding nose, dilated pupils, rapid respiration, hyper-activity. Razor blades, small mirrors, straws, screens for pulverizing cocaine crystals.	Rapid mood swings (elation to depression and back to elation within one hour), lack of money due to high cost of drug.
Depressants:		
Alcohol, Sedative-Hypnotics/tranquilizers	Slurred speech, lack of coordination, shallow and slow breathing, alcohol-like intoxication.	"Drunken" behavior, possibly including aggressiveness and belligerence, frequent auto accidents or other physical mishaps.
Narcotics:		
Opiates and other prescription pain-killers, heroin, dilaudid, percodan.	Pinpoint pupils, shallow and slow breathing, sleepiness, needles, syringes and eye droppers if drug is administered by injection.	Euphoria, dreamy behavior.
Hallucinogens:		
LSD and related substances (acid, blotter, window pane, microdot)	Dilated pupils, small squares of plastic or paper with imprinted designs, tattoos, small colored tablets.	Hallucinations, confusion, disorientation, panic reactions, inappropriate laughing or crying.
Phencyclidine (PCP) (angel dust)	Increased blood pressure, lack of coordination, loss of sensitivity to pain, imprecise eye movements.	Withdrawal, confusion, disorientation, bizarre behavior, aggressiveness, hyperactivity alternating with stupor.
Inhalants:		
Airplane model glue, toluene, gasoline and other petroleum products, deodorants and other aerosols, typewriter fluid.	Nasal irritation, rapid or erratic pulse, lack of coordination, headache, rags saturated with substance in question. Plastic bags, possession of containers of solvents for no apparent reason.	Confusion, "drunken" behavior, hallucinations, aggressiveness, hyperactivity.

*Many substances listed are available only in adulterated form through illegal channels. Up to 70% of drugs used by substance abusers are misrepresented in some way. Example: drugs sold as "speed" are represented as amphetamines, but often contain caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA) or ephedrine.

****Although these symptoms may be indicative of drug use, many of the physical and behavioral signs can be associated with physical or mental illness, adolescence or the aging process. Be careful and thorough in investigating drug abuse. Get professional help.**

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESSION OF ALCOHOLISM

It is estimated that for every ten people who drink alcohol, one will become alcoholic. Studies also show that for every person suffering from alcoholism, there are at least four other people, including spouses, children, and parents, who are seriously affected by that alcoholism. If you consider that it typically takes an individual suffering from alcoholism seven to ten years to recognize the problem (if it is recognized at all) and to seek help, you can begin to understand the profound influence alcohol abuse has on our society, the family, and the health of our nation. Why does it take so long? Why is alcoholism so difficult to recognize?

Denial is one of the primary symptoms of alcoholism, making the individual and oftentimes the family incapable of recognizing the problem and seeking appropriate treatment. Ignorance is another important factor. Alcoholism is one of the most misunderstood and misdiagnosed diseases. How do we recognize alcoholism, particularly in its early stages? One of the most useful definitions of alcoholism is: If drinking is creating problems, it is one.

Alcoholism is a chronic, progressive disease with predictable, identifiable symptoms which, if not treated, can be fatal. Here is a list of some primary symptoms of alcoholism, placed in the order in which they generally occur. One need not be experiencing all of these symptoms or in the order listed to be suffering from alcoholism.

Increase in Tolerance	Being able to out-drink your peers is not something to be proud of, but to be concerned about.
Preoccupation	Looking forward to drinking after work or on the weekend. Planning your social activities around alcohol.
Blackouts	Occasional memory lapses while drinking or an alcohol-induced state of amnesia.
Sneaking Drinks, Gulping Drinks	
Loss of Control	Unplanned drinking episodes or inability to realistically predict what will happen once you take the first drink.
Alibis	Having to explain why you drink or make excuses for your drinking.
Change in Drinking Patterns and Attempts to Control Promises and Resolutions Repeatedly Fail	
Family Problems	
Financial Problems	
Going on the Wagon	Some people quit drinking for a period of time in an attempt to control their drinking or prove to themselves that they are not physically addicted to alcohol, failing to realize that one need not drink every day in order to have a drinking problem.
Increasing Blackouts	
Geographic Escape	Changing jobs, moving to a different city or state to get a "new start."
Impaired Thinking	
Loss of Job	
Decrease in Tolerance	
Drinking in the Morning	
Physical Deterioration	Liver, heart, stomach, brain damage.
Indefinable Fears	
Abandonment	"I don't care."

RESOURCES

A Better Today 1339 N. Main Ave. Scranton, PA 18508 570-344-1444 A Better Today	Alcoholics Anonymous 422 N. Main Street Pittston, PA 18640 570-654-1226 800-640-7545 AA Intergroup
Al-Anon (Family Members)/Alateen (Children) 1-888-425-2666 Al-Anon Family Groups: Find a Meeting	Clear Brook Inc. 1100 E. Northampton St. Laurel Run, PA 18706 570-405-9934 1-877-792-0902 Clear Brook Manor
Community Intervention Center 445 N. 6 th Ave. Scranton, PA 18503 570-342-4298 Community Intervention Center	Drug & Alcohol Treatment Service 441 Wyoming Avenue Scranton, PA 18503 570-961-1997 DATS Recovery
HelpLine (Information & Referral Service, First Response Point for Crisis Calls) 211 or 1-888-829-1341 PA211	Lackawanna County Dept of Human Services Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs 123 Wyoming Ave. Floor 4 Scranton, PA 18503 570-963-6820 Lackawanna County Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs
Marworth Alcoholism Treatment Center 100 Lily Lake Rd. Waverly, PA 18471 800-442-7722 570-563-2929 outpatient information Marworth Treatment Center	Marywood University Counseling/Student Development Services (students) McGowan Center Room 1017 Mon - Fri 8:30 - 4:30 570-348-6245 Marywood University Counseling/Student Development
Marywood University Human Resources (employees) LAC 86 Mon - Fri 8:30 - 4:30 570-348-6220 Marywood University Human Resources	Narcotics Anonymous Greater Scranton Steamtown Area Narcotics Anonymous

Marywood University offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP). For more information contact Human Resources, LAC 86, phone 570-348-6220.

The Marywood University Counseling Center provides discrete on-site counseling services only for students. The Counseling Center also has an extensive community referral resource network. Contact the Counseling/Student Development Center at 570-348-6245 for details.

STATE & FEDERAL PENALTIES

Applicable Pennsylvania Law, Scranton Ordinances, and Dunmore Ordinances

The following represents a summary of relevant articles from the Pennsylvania Crimes Code and City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmore ordinances. Statutes for alcohol violation come from the Pennsylvania Crimes Code Title 18 and City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmore ordinances.

- A person is guilty of a summary offense for a first violation and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent violations if he/she is under the age of 21 and knowingly and falsely represents him/herself to be 21 years of age or older, for the purpose of obtaining any liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Maximum fine is \$500 plus court costs and loss of driver's license (Pa C.S.A. 6307).
- A person, under the age of 21, commits a summary offense if he/she attempts to purchase, purchases, consumes, possesses or knowingly and intentionally transports any liquor or malt or brewed beverages. Maximum fine \$500 plus court costs and mandatory loss of your driver's license for 90 days for a first offense, one year for a second offense and two years subsequent offenses. The police department making an arrest for 6308 is obligated to notify the parents or guardians of the minor charged (Pa C.S.A. 6308).
- A person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree if he/she knowingly, willfully, and falsely represents to any licensed dealer, or other person, that a minor is of legal age for the purpose of inducing a person to sell or furnish any liquor, malt or brewed beverages. The minimum penalty is a fine of not less than \$300 (Pa C.S.A. 6309).
- A person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree if he/she intentionally and knowingly sells or intentionally and knowingly furnishes, or purchases with the intent to sell or furnish, any liquor or malt or brewed beverages to a person who is less than 21 years or age. Minimum penalty for violating this subsection is a fine not less than \$1000 for the first violation and a fine of \$2500 for each subsequent violation plus court costs (Pa C.S.A. 6310.1A).
- A person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if he/she intentionally, knowingly or recklessly manufactures, makes, alters, sells or attempts to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birth date or age of another. Minimum penalty is a fine of not less than \$1000 for the first violation and a fine of not less than \$2500 for each subsequent violation (Pa C.S.A. 6310.2).
- A person commits a summary offense for a first violation and a misdemeanor of the third degree for any subsequent violation if he/she is under 21 years of age and possesses an identification card that falsely identifies the person as being 21. It is also a violation to use the identification card of another individual. Minimum penalty is a fine not more than \$500 plus court costs (Pa C.S.A. 6310.3).
- A person is guilty of a summary offense if he/she appears in any public place under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance. Penalty is a maximum fine of \$500 plus court costs for a first violation and \$1000 for the second and each subsequent violation (Pa C.S.A. 5505).
- A minor (under 21 years of age) shall not drive, operate or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while having alcohol in his/her system. This is a summary offense with a fine of \$100 (Pa C.S.A. 3718).
- A person shall not drive, operate or be in physical control of the movement of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to a degree that renders the person incapable of safe driving. For an individual who is 21 years of age or older, the Blood Alcohol Content is .08, for a minor under 21, the Blood Alcohol Content is .02. It is a misdemeanor of the second degree for a first offense.
- No person shall have, possess, carry or transport liquor, wine, beer or other alcoholic beverage in an open bottle or other open container upon any of the aforesaid public areas or in any vehicle upon such area within the City of Scranton except as hereinafter provided. Penalty is a maximum fine of \$300, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment (City of Scranton Ordinance, Sec. 158-3).
- No person shall drink or consume liquor, wine, beer, or other alcoholic beverages in or upon any public sidewalk, street, lane, parking lot, park or recreation area, or other public property within the Borough of Dunmore or in any vehicle upon such area within

the Borough of Dunmore. Penalty is a maximum fine of \$300, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment (Borough of Dunmore Ordinance, Sec. 93-2).

- No person shall have, possess, carry or transport liquor, wine, beer, or other alcoholic beverages in an open bottle or other open container upon any public sidewalk, street, lane, parking lot, park or recreation area, or other public property within the Borough of Dunmore or in any vehicle upon such area within the Borough of Dunmore. Penalty is a maximum fine of \$300, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment (Borough of Dunmore Ordinance, Sec. 93-3).
- No person shall discard alcoholic or other beverage containers upon any public sidewalk, street, lane, parking lot, park or recreation area, or other public property within the Borough of Dunmore except in approved receptacles or containers for the said purpose. Penalty is a maximum fine of \$300, imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment (Borough of Dunmore Ordinance, Sec. 93-4).

FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

21 USC 844(a)

First conviction: Up to (1) year imprisonment and fined at least \$1000 or both.

After one (1) prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two (2) years and fined at least \$2,500 or both.

After two (2) or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three (3) years and fined at least \$5,000.

Special sentencing provision for the possession of [flunitrazepam](#) (Rohypnol): imprisonment for not more than 3 years, fined as otherwise provided in this section, or both. The imposition or execution of a minimum sentence required to be imposed under this subsection shall not be suspended or deferred. Further, upon conviction, a person who violates this subsection shall be fined the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the offense, including the costs of prosecution of an offense

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of real property used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, possession or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one (1) year imprisonment (See special sentencing provision re: [flunitrazepam](#)).

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Forfeiture of conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 862

Any individual who is convicted of any Federal or State offense involving the possession of a controlled substance may be denied federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contract, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one (1) year for the first offense, up to (5) years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922 (g)

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities or individual federal agencies.

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES (APPLY IN ADDITION TO ANY FEDERAL LAWS)

Legal Consequences For Alcohol- and Marijuana-Related Crimes

Crime	Fine (first offense)	License Suspension	Jail
<i>Underage drinking, possession or transport</i>	Up to \$500	90 days first offense One year second offense	Up to 90 days
<i>Carrying a fake ID</i>	Up to \$300	90 days first offense One year second offense	Up to 90 days
<i>Public drunkenness</i>	Up to \$500	None	Up to 90 days
<i>Open container in Scranton/Dunmore</i>	Up to \$300	None	Up to 30 days
<i>Manufacturing or selling fake ID</i>	\$1,000–\$5,000 first offense \$2,500–\$599 second offense	None	0–2 years
<i>Furnishing alcohol to minors (you can be cited even if you're a minor)</i>	\$1,000–\$2,500 first offense \$2,500 second offense		0–1 year

Federal Trafficking Penalties: Marijuana

Drug	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Marijuana	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual
Marijuana	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 years • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life • Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 30 years • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years • Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish	10 kg or less		

Federal Trafficking Penalties: Marijuana

Drug	Quantity	First Offense	Second Offense
Hashish Oil	1 kg or less		

READING LIST

SAMPLE RESOURCES FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

- Abbott, Ann Augustine. 2000. *Alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs: challenging myths, assessing theories, individualizing interventions*. Washington, D.C.: NASW Press/National Association of Social Workers.
- Bell, Peter. 1990. *Chemical dependency and the African-American: counseling strategies and community issues*. Center City, MN: Hazelden.
- Fahey, David Michael, and Jon S. Miller. 2013. *Alcohol and drugs in North America: a historical encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO.
- Holder, Harold D. 1998. *Alcohol and the community: a systems approach to prevention*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Howard, George S., and Peter E. Nathan. 1994. *Alcohol use and misuse by young adults*. Notre Dame, Ind: University of Notre Dame Press.
- Johnston, Ann Dowsett. 2013. *Drink: the intimate relationship between women and alcohol*. New York: HarperWave.
- Korsmeyer, Pamela, and Henry R. Kranzler. 2009. *Encyclopedia of drugs, alcohol & addictive behavior*. New York: Macmillan Reference USA.
- Lawson, Gary, and Ann W. Lawson. 1989. *Alcoholism & substance abuse in special populations*. Rockville, Md: Aspen Publishers.
- Murphy, Jennifer. 2015. *Illness or deviance?: drug courts, drug treatment, and the ambiguity of addiction*. Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press.
- Newton, David E. 2016. *Prescription drug abuse: a reference handbook*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO.
- Roleff, Tamara L. 2005. *Drug abuse: opposing viewpoints*. Farmington Hills, MI: Greenhaven Press.
- Roth, Paula. 1991. *Alcohol and drugs are women's issues*. Metuchen, N.J.: Women's Action Alliance.

--To browse for additional titles available to the Marywood University community, patrons may search the catalog by call number (362.29 represents drug abuse) or subject (such as alcoholics, alcoholism, drug abuse, and substance abuse). For resources outside of the Marywood library collection, interlibrary loan may be utilized.