



LANDMARK COLLEGE

Drug-Free Schools & Campuses Act Notification

Academic Year 2021-2022

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Introduction

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act passed by Congress, Landmark College is required to provide enrolled students, faculty, and staff with various pieces of information regarding the unlawful use of drugs or alcohol on College property. The following information describes legal sanctions, health risks, available assistance, and treatment avenues, as well as College-imposed disciplinary standards.

Alcohol and Other Drugs: Standards for Students

Landmark College recognizes the problems associated with substance use and abuse and has a policy that addresses the following two areas:

- Students should be educated, informed, and at times, counseled in the areas of substance use and abuse, and supported when they choose to seek assistance regarding these issues.
- In order to help maintain a safe environment that is conducive to living and learning for all students, the College must hold students accountable for violations of the policy on the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Landmark provides a professionally trained counseling staff for students. Students with alcohol/drug-related problems are encouraged to seek the help of counselors on a voluntary basis to deal **confidentially** with those issues. (Counselors at Landmark College follow the rules and regulations of confidentiality as defined and required by law). Health Services and Counseling staff are experienced in working with issues of substance abuse and can assist the student directly as well as provide information about off-campus assessment and/or treatment and a wide variety of support groups available in the local area.

While the College will hold students accountable for violations of the alcohol and other drug policies noted below, it is also committed to supporting any student who makes the responsible decision to address his or her substance use. Students should feel confident in knowing that Resident Deans, Advisors, Deans, Faculty and Staff will support any student who is struggling to address his or her substance use. This support may include referrals to counseling, educational programming or intervention plans on or off campus to assist a student in meeting his or her goals.

The College will generally address behavior relating to drugs and alcohol outlined below.

Alcohol Policy

The College prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol on campus. The College recognizes that alcohol is a legal substance for some students but believes that a living and learning community such as ours operates best when all students are held to the same standard regarding alcohol. Therefore, the College prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by any member of the community in the normal course of daily activity.

Requests for exceptions to this policy for the service of alcohol or its use in any setting must be approved by the President of the College in consultation with the Vice President for Student

Affairs. Exceptions will generally be reserved for formal functions sponsored by the College. It is expected that exceptions granted will be infrequent.

The following behaviors regarding alcohol will be met with disciplinary action by the College.

- Possession, use, or distribution of alcohol on campus (regardless of age)
- Providing alcohol to students of minority age (under 21 years old)
- Being under the influence of alcohol on campus, to any extent, as a minor (under 21 years old)
- Being under the influence of alcohol and the cause of disruption to the campus community or otherwise drawing attention to oneself (regardless of age).

Students found to be in violation of the alcohol policy may be met with sanctions including a disciplinary status ranging from Disciplinary Warning to Expulsion from the College. Other sanctions may include, but not be limited to fines, referral for prosecution, required completion of appropriate rehabilitation programs, community service, educational programs or residential relocation.

The legal drinking age in Vermont is 21. In accordance with the laws of the State of Vermont, anyone under the age of 21 who purchases, possesses or procures alcohol or misrepresents his or her age or alters a form of identification with the intent to purchase alcohol may upon conviction be fined, sentenced to jail, or both. Violators of these laws are subject to criminal prosecution, and to disciplinary action by Landmark College.

For those of legal drinking age who choose to consume alcohol off campus, the College encourages moderate, responsible use for the safety of self and others.

Alcohol Containers

Empty alcohol bottles, cans, bottle tops, and other containers are not allowed on campus, even for decorative purposes. The Resident Dean will confiscate containers, and students found in possession of the containers may be subject to disciplinary action.

Amnesty for Medical Intervention

In situations of extreme intoxication or other medical emergencies as a result of excessive drinking or the ingestion of other drugs, the primary concern of the College is the health and safety of the individual(s) involved. Seeking medical assistance for oneself or a fellow student demonstrates responsible student behavior. In these situations students are expected to call for assistance (e.g. Resident Assistant, Resident Dean, Campus Safety, 911, etc.) when concerned for their own health or welfare, or that of another student.

If an individual seeks such medical attention, the Vice President for Student Affairs Office will not pursue disciplinary sanctions against the student needing medical intervention (or those students who assist in obtaining medical attention) for violations of the Alcohol or Drug policy.

In lieu of typical disciplinary sanctions, students falling under consideration of this policy will be required to meet with a member of the Vice President for Student Affairs staff who may issue

educational requirements including (but not limited to) alcohol & drug education, counseling and/or a substance abuse assessment and parental notification.

Serious or repeated incidents will prompt a higher degree of response. If a student received Medical Amnesty for a prior incident the availability of amnesty for a subsequent incident is at the discretion of the Vice President for Student Affairs or their designee.

This policy does not excuse or protect those who flagrantly violate the Student Code of Conduct and does not grant amnesty to possession with the intent to distribute drugs or other infractions that occur at the time of intoxication - including but not limited to physical or sexual assault, damage to property or other violent acts.

Landmark College expects students to abide by laws and College policies regarding alcohol possession and consumption and reminds students that the possession and use of alcohol and other illicit drugs on campus or the abuse of prescription medication is prohibited. For students who consume alcohol, it is imperative that they understand that moderation minimizes the risk of alcohol poisoning and alcohol-related injuries.

Drug Policy

The College prohibits the possession, use, distribution, transportation or being under the influence of illicit drugs on campus. If a student is found on campus with illegal drugs, that student is liable for sanctions, ranging from probation to expulsion from the College. Other sanctions that may accompany disciplinary status include attending educational seminars, alcohol assessments, engaging in a substance free contract or community service.

The following are considered to be evidence of drug policy violations and sufficient grounds for full disciplinary action:

- The actual presence, use, distribution or transportation of illicit drugs on campus.
- The presence of smoke or odors, as in the case of marijuana.
- Being under the influence of illicit drugs.

The actual presence, use, distribution or transportation of drug analogs, or legal substances with psycho-active properties on campus.

Landmark fully supports the federal and state statutes prohibiting the possession, use, and distribution of illicit drugs on or off campus. Violators of these laws are subject to criminal prosecution, and to disciplinary action by Landmark.

Prescription Drugs

Students who are found to be sharing, selling, or trading prescription medications on campus, or abusing or misusing their own prescription medications on campus will be subject to sanctions ranging from Disciplinary Probation to suspension or expulsion from the College.

Drug Paraphernalia

Drug paraphernalia, regardless of intended use, is not allowed on campus. 'Hookahs' are considered to be drug paraphernalia. Even though a Hookah may be used for non drug related smoking of flavored tobacco, due to their frequent use in the smoking of other substances, the use of Hookahs anywhere on campus is prohibited.

When found, the Resident Deans and other college officials will confiscate the items, and students found to be in possession of drug paraphernalia will be subject to sanctions ranging from Disciplinary Probation to suspension or expulsion from the College.

Distribution of Drugs

Distribution of illicit substances, substances with psycho-active properties and prescription medication is not limited to a cash exchange. Any student, who provides, shares, jointly purchases, or otherwise makes available any illegal drug to others on or off campus, in any amount, is in violation of this policy.

Additionally, and in lieu of direct evidence of distribution, the College reserves the right to consider the possession of large quantities of drugs, the possession of scales, or drugs packaged in multiple quantities, as apparent distribution and a violation of this policy.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Illicit Drugs

The operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other illicit substance poses a danger not only to the operator, but to passengers and other members of the community. It is for this reason that students who are found by the College to be driving while impaired by alcohol or other drugs will be subject to disciplinary action ranging from Deferred Suspension to Expulsion from the College.

Alcohol & Drugs: Standards for Faculty & Staff

Landmark College operates a highly structured academic and residential program that is designed in part to help students internalize such structures. Consequently, it is vital that all College employees act in a manner that provides a model for personal organization and responsible behavior. This standard extends beyond the campus to any educational or social activity in which College employees interact with students.

Faculty and Staff should exercise good judgment and discretion when involved in any educational or social activity with of-age students, when alcohol is present. In addition, Landmark College is a Drug Free Work Place as follows:

Alcohol Policy

The College prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol on campus. The College recognizes that alcohol is a legal substance for some students but believes that a living and learning community such as ours operates best when all students are held to the same standard regarding alcohol. Therefore, the College prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by any member of the community in the normal course of daily activity.

Requests for exceptions to this policy for the service of alcohol or its use in any setting must be approved by the President of the College in consultation with the Vice President for Student

Affairs. Exceptions will generally be reserved for formal functions sponsored by the College. It is expected that exceptions granted will be infrequent.

Drug-Free Workplace

1. The College prohibits the use of alcohol and controlled drugs (without a lawful prescription) on its campus. The College recognizes that individual faculty or staff members may have difficulties with drug abuse, which are not immediately obvious in their job performance, but which they wish to find help in controlling. Faculty or staffing this situation may approach one of the College Counselors or the Director of Human Resources in confidence for help in obtaining a referral to an independent, professional drug and alcohol counselor.
2. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited at the College. Violation of this policy is subject to disciplinary action or termination of employment.
3. The College prohibits off-premises abuse of alcohol and controlled substances, as well as the possession, use, or sale of illegal drugs, when these activities adversely affect job performance, job safety, or the College's reputation in the community.
4. The legal use of prescription and over-the-counter drugs is permitted during work hours on College premises only if it does not impair an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of his/her job effectively and in a safe manner.
5. Federal law requires that faculty or staff members working on certain projects who are convicted of any federal drug statute violation on campus must inform the College no later than five days after the conviction, and that the College must take appropriate action as a result of the information, up to and including termination of employment. Any faculty or staff member who may be subject to this reporting requirement should provide any potentially pertinent information to the Director of Human Resources so that coverage and appropriate actions may be determined.

Legal Sanctions for the Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

Federal Penalties for Simple Possession (21 U.S. Code § 844(a))

Federal law prohibits the illegal possession of controlled substances. Depending on the number of previous offenses, a person federally convicted of illegal possession of a controlled substance is subject to imprisonment, fine, forfeiture of property or all the above. In addition to these sanctions, punishments may include forfeiture of any conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance, denial of federal benefits for at least one year, ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm, and a civil penalty up to \$10,000.00. Specific penalties include:

- First Offense: Up to 1 year imprisonment and/or a fine of at least \$1,000 plus investigation and court costs.

- Second Offense: Between 15 days and 2 years in prison and fined at least \$2,500 plus investigation and court costs.
- Additional Offenses: Between 90 days and 3 years in prison and fined at least \$5,000 plus investigation and court costs.
- Possession of flunitrazepam: Imprisonment up to 3 years and/or fines up to \$5,000.
- First & Second Offense penalties will also be assessed for the unlawful purchase of more than 9 grams in a 30 day period of ephedrine base, pseudoephedrine base, or phenylpropanolamine base

Federal Trafficking Penalties

Federal law also forbids the illegal trafficking or manufacturing of a controlled substance. Penalties differ based on circumstance and number of previous offenses but may be enhanced by as much as three times if such offenses are committed at or near a public or private school or a college or university, or if the drugs were sold to persons under the age of 21. A trafficking offense committed after two previous drug trafficking offenses results in mandatory life imprisonment. In addition, the violator’s federal benefits (including school loans) may be terminated for a period of up to 5 years for a first offense, up to 10 years for a second offense, and for life for a third or subsequent offense.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except marijuana)

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES		
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 - 4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 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 injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 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 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.		
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	5-49 grams mixture		50 grams or more mixture			
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40 - 399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture			
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10 - 99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture			
Heroin (Schedule I)	100 - 999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture			
LSD (Schedule I)	1 - 9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture			
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5 - 49 grams pure or 50 - 499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture			
PCP (Schedule II)	10 - 99 grams pure or 100 - 999 grams mixture		100 grams or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture			
PENALTIES						
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount		First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious 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.			
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm or more	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious 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.				
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount					

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	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.		

Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. (2020). [Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\) \(getsmartaboutdrugs.gov\)](#)

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana

DRUG	QUANTITY	1 st OFFENSE	2 nd OFFENSE
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	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 life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	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 (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	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 life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	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 life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less 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.	Not less 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.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. (2020). [Drugs of Abuse, A DEA Resource Guide \(2020 Edition\) \(getsmartaboutdrugs.gov\)](#)

Federal Penalties for International Students

Additional penalties and sanctions may apply for international students who are in the U.S. on a visa. Pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Manual of the U.S. Department of State (9 FAM 403.11-3(A)), a visa can be revoked when the international student "...is subject to a Watchlist Promote Hit for an arrest or conviction of driving under the influence, driving while intoxicated or similar arrests/convictions (DUI) that occurred within the previous five years, pursuant to 9 FAM 403.11-5(B)(c)." Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and undocumented students may experience dire consequences, such as revocation of DACA status or removal, for a violation of the law.

Financial Aid Penalties for Drug Law Violations (20 U.S. Code § 1091)

An enrolled student receiving any federal grant, loan or work assistance shall not be eligible to receive any additional grant, loan or work assistance if they are convicted of any offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance. The period of ineligibility can be found below.

Period Of Ineligibility for Title IV Federal Aid

	Sale of Illegal Drugs	Possession of Illegal Drugs
First Offense	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
Second Offense	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
Third or later Offense	Indefinite period	

For individuals convicted of both possession and sale of illegal drugs, the overlapping periods of ineligibility run concurrently, resulting in the longer period of ineligibility prevailing. Only convictions for an offense that occurs during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal aid affect eligibility. Convictions that are reversed, set aside or removed from the student’s record do not impact eligibility, nor do convictions that occur when the student was a juvenile, unless tried as an adult.

If a student is convicted of a drug offense after receiving federal aid, they must immediately notify the Office of Financial Aid. The student will be immediately ineligible for further aid and will be required to pay back all aid that is received after the loss of eligibility, and will be required to self-certify their eligibility for federal aid with regard to drug convictions on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

If a student is convicted of a drug offense while applying to receive Title IV federal financial aid, they are required to report the conviction on item No. 23 of the FAFSA. For additional information on this requirement, call a federal representative at 1-800-433-3243.

Regaining Eligibility

A student whose eligibility has been suspended for drug-related offenses may resume eligibility before the end of their ineligibility period if:

- the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with established criteria, and includes two unannounced drug tests that are successfully passed; or
- the conviction is reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered nugatory.

Forfeitures

- 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 1 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)

Miscellaneous

- Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm. Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies. Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Summary of Relevant Provisions of Vermont Law

Vermont law controls the possession and sale of alcohol beverages and illicit drugs within the State of Vermont. Violations of many of the specific legal rules result in criminal sanctions. Involvement with the criminal justice system is a serious matter even if maximum fines or prison sentences do not result. A criminal record can adversely affect job opportunities, admission to graduate or professional schools, and eligibility for training and financial aid opportunities.

Some of the specific legal rules and criminal sanctions are described below:

Minors Misrepresenting age, Procuring, Possessing, or Consuming Alcohol (7 V.S.A. § 656).

It is a crime for a person under twenty-one years old (minor) to procure, possess, or transport alcohol. Penalties for procuring, possessing, or transporting alcohol include a fine up to \$500 and/or imprisonment up to six months.

First Offense	Second Offense	Third & Subsequent Offenses
Civil penalty of \$300 and a 30 day suspension of the person’s driver’s license (unless the person successfully completes a Court Diversion Program)	Civil penalty of \$300 and a 30 day suspension of the person’s driver’s license (unless the person successfully completes a Court Diversion Program)	Civil penalty of not more than \$600 and a 90 day suspension of the person’s driver’s license ((unless the person successfully completes a Court Diversion Program)

Sale or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors or Enabling the Consumption of Alcohol by Minors: (7 V.S.A. § 658)

It is illegal to sell or furnish alcohol to, or knowingly enable the consumption of alcohol by, a person under the age of 21. Fines range from \$500-\$2,000 or a prison term of up to 2 years, or both. Additional penalties will be imposed if the minor gets in an automobile accident that causes death or serious bodily injury to him/herself or others (prison term of up to 5 years or a fine of up to \$10,000, or both). “Enable the consumption of” alcohol means creating a direct and immediate opportunity for a person to consume alcohol.

Limited Immunity from Liability for Reporting a Drug or Alcohol Overdose: (18 V.S.A. § 4254)

Vermont law provides limited immunity from citation or arrest of prosecution for a person who, in good faith and in a timely manner, seeks medical assistance for someone who is experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose or for themselves if they are experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol: (23 V.S.A. § 1201)

A person shall not operate, attempt to operate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle on a highway:

1. when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.08 or more, or 0.02 or more if the person is operating a school bus; or
2. when the person is under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or
3. when the person is under the influence of any other drug or under the combined influence of alcohol and any other drug; or
4. when the person's alcohol concentration is 0.04 or more if the person is operating a commercial motor vehicle.

"Under the influence of a drug" means that a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely is diminished or impaired in the slightest degree.

See the full text of the statute for additional laws relating to a law enforcement officer's reasonable request under the circumstances for an evidentiary test, additional penalties and restrictions for subsequent offenses, affirmative defenses and other related topics.

Penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol could include suspension of a driver's license from 90 days to a lifetime suspension.

Alcohol Incapacitation or "Detox"

Being taken to "detox," as it is often referred, results from consuming dangerous levels of alcohol. When a law enforcement officer encounters a person who s/he deems to be "incapacitated," the officer is required by law to take the person into "protective custody." "Incapacitation" means that the person appears to be in need of medical care or supervision to assure his/her safety due to his/her level of intoxication. This is a civil action to protect the incapacitated person and others, and while it is extremely unpleasant and involves handcuffs, it is not necessarily an arrest.

After the person is taken into protective custody, the officer is required to get the person the appropriate treatment. If the person acts out, refuses to cooperate, or refuses treatment, then s/he will be taken to jail. Depending upon one's actions during the incident, individuals may be cited for civil and/or criminal violations. Being dangerously intoxicated is a violation of College policy and will be referred to the College judicial system.

Marijuana (18 V.S.A. § 4230a, b, e, f, g, h)

A person 21 years of age or older who possesses one ounce or less of cannabis or five grams or less of hashish and two mature cannabis plants or fewer or four immature cannabis plants or fewer or who possesses paraphernalia for cannabis use shall not be penalized or sanctioned in any manner by the State or any of its political subdivisions or denied any right or privilege under State law.

A person shall not consume cannabis in a public place. A person who violates this regulation shall be assessed a civil penalty as follows:

1. not more than \$100.00 for a first offense;
2. not more than \$200.00 for a second offense; and
3. not more than \$500.00 for a third or subsequent offense.

A person 16 years of age or older and under 21 years of age who knowingly and unlawfully possesses one ounce or less of cannabis or five grams or less of hashish or two mature cannabis plants or fewer or four immature cannabis plants or fewer commits a civil violation and shall be referred to the Court Diversion Program for the purpose of enrollment in the Youth Substance Abuse Safety Program. A person who fails to complete the program successfully shall be subject to:

1. a civil penalty of \$300.00 and suspension of the person's operator's license and privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 30 days, for a first offense; and
2. a civil penalty of not more than \$600.00 and suspension of the person's operator's license and privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a period of 90 days, for a second or subsequent offense.

Cocaine

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell cocaine. Penalties for possession include a fine up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. Penalties for delivery include a fine up to \$75,000 and/or imprisonment up to three years. Penalties for selling cocaine include fines up to \$100,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Penalties for possession, delivery, or sales of 2.5 grams or more include much heavier fines and much longer imprisonment.

LSD

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell LSD. Penalties for possession include a fine up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. Penalties for delivery include a fine up to \$25,000 and/or imprisonment up to three years. Penalties for selling LSD include fines up to \$25,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Penalties for possession, delivery, or sales of 400 micrograms or more include much heavier fines and much longer imprisonment. It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell hallucinogenic drugs other than LSD. Penalties are very similar to those for LSD.

Heroin (18 V.S.A. § 4233)

It is a crime to knowingly possess, deliver, or sell heroin. Penalties for possession include a fines between \$2,000 to 1,000,000 and/or imprisonment between 1-20 years.

Penalties for dispensing/selling heroin include fines between \$75,000 and \$1,000,000 and/or imprisonment between 5-20 years.

A person knowingly and unlawfully possessing heroin in an amount consisting of 3.5 grams or more with the intent to sell or dispense the heroin shall be imprisoned not more than 30 years or fined not more than \$1,000,000.00, or both. There shall be a permissive inference that a person who possesses heroin in an amount of 3.5 grams or more intends to sell or dispense the heroin.

In addition to any other penalties provided by law, a person knowingly and unlawfully transporting one gram or more of heroin into Vermont with the intent to sell or dispense the heroin shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$100,000.00, or both.

Health Risks

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol is correlated to an increase in the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Other Drugs

There are definite health risks associated with the use of illegal substances. Illicit drugs used in excess over time can produce illness, disability, and death. The health consequences of substance abuse may be immediate and unpredictable, such as cardiac arrest with cocaine use, or subtler and long term. In addition to health related problems, other concerns relating to substance abuse include the following:

Regular users of alcohol and other drugs often have erratic life styles which interfere with sleep, nutrition, and exercise.

Alcohol and substance use and abuse may lead to financial difficulties, domestic violence, deterioration of the family structure, motor vehicle accident injuries, and reduced job performance.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

Narcotics

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Heroin	High	High	Euphoria	Slow and shallow breathing Clammy skin Convulsions Coma Possible death	Yawning
Morphine	High	High	Drowsiness		Loss of appetite
Codeine	Moderate	Moderate	Respiratory depression		Irritability
Hydrocodone	High	High	Constricted pupils		Tremors
Hydromorphone	High	High	Nausea		Panic
Oxycodone	High	High			Cramps
Methadone and LAAM	High	High			Nausea
Fentanyl and Analogs	High	High			Runny nose
Other Narcotics	High-Low	High-Low			Chills and sweating
					Watery eyes

Depressants

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Chloral Hydrate	Moderate	Moderate	Slurred speech	Shallow respiration	Anxiety
Barbiturates	High-Moderate	High-Moderate	Disorientation	Clammy skin	Insomnia
Benzodiazepines	Low	Low	Drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Dilated pupils	Tremors
Glutethimide	High	Moderate		Weak and rapid pulse	Delirium
Other Depressants	Moderate	Moderate			Convulsions
					Possible death

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
				Coma Possible death	

Stimulants

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Cocaine	Possible	High	Increased alertness	Agitation	Apathy
Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	Possible	High	Euphoria	Increased body temperature	Long periods of sleep
Methylphenidate	Possible	High	Increased pulse rate and blood pressure	Hallucinations	Irritability Depression
Other Stimulants	Possible	High	Excitation Insomnia Loss of appetite	Convulsions Possible death	Disorientation

Cannabis

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Marijuana	Unknown	Moderate	Euphoria	Fatigue	Occasional reports of insomnia
Tetrahydrocannabinol	Unknown	Moderate	Relaxed inhibitions	Paranoia	
Hashish & Hashish Oil	Unknown	Moderate	Increased appetite Disorientation	Possible Psychosis	Hyperactivity Decreased appetite

Hallucinogens

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
LSD	None	Unknown	Illusions and hallucinations Altered perception of time and distance	Longer	Unknown
Mescaline and Peyote	None	Unknown		More intense "trip" episodes	
Amphetamine Variants	Unknown	Unknown		Psychosis	
Phencyclidine and Analogs	Unknown	High		Possible death	
Other Hallucinogens	None	Unknown			

Anabolic Steroids

Drug	Physical Dependence	Psychological Dependence	Possible Effects	Effects of Overdose	Withdrawal Syndrome
Testosterone (Cypionate, Enanthate)	Unknown	Unknown	Virilization Acne	Unknown	Possible depression
Nandrolone (Decanoate, Phenpropionate)	Unknown	Unknown	Testicular atrophy Gynecomastia		
Oxymetholone	Unknown	Unknown	Aggressive behavior Edema		

Support Systems and Resources

For Students

Students with alcohol or drug-related problems are encouraged to seek the help of counselors on a voluntary basis to deal confidentially with those issues. (Counselors at Landmark College follow the rules and regulations of confidentiality as defined and required by law). Health Services and Counseling staff are experienced in working with issues of substance abuse and can assist you directly as well as provide information about off-campus assessment and/or treatment and a wide variety of support groups available in the local area.

While the College will hold students accountable for violations of the drug and alcohol policy noted below, it is also committed to supporting any student who makes the responsible decision to address his or her substance use. Students should feel confident in knowing that Resident Deans, Advisors, Deans, Faculty and Staff will support any student who is struggling to address his or her substance use. This support may include referrals to counseling, educational

programming or intervention plans on or off campus to assist a student in meeting his or her goals.

The College offers the following specific programs and services for students through Counseling Services:

- Alcohol & Drug Use Screenings
- Alcohol & Other Drug Assessment
- Individual Counseling
- Group Counseling
- Alcohol & Other Drug Education
- Referral to external resources (individual counselors & therapists, 12-step programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous and Adult Children of Alcoholics)
- When student interest is shown, support on campus for student run 12-step programs i.e. AA, NA, ACOA

In addition, the College sponsors campus-wide programs specific to education on the topic of alcohol and other drugs.

For Employees

The College recognizes that employees may have difficulties with drug abuse which are not immediately obvious in their job performance, but which they wish to find help in controlling. Employees in this situation may choose to approach one of the College Counselors or the Director of Human Resources in confidence for help in obtaining a referral to an independent, professional drug and alcohol counselor.