Drug & Alcohol Prevention Handbook

STUDIO INCAMMINATI
SCHOOL FOR CONTEMPORARY REALIST ART

DRUG FREE CAMPUS GUIDELINES

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), Studio Incamminati has outlined in this guide the penalties under Federal law for the illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as the range of sanctions that will be imposed for violation of the policies regarding substance abuse. These policies apply to students, faculty, and staff.

Policy Overview

The United States Department of Education has issued regulations for the implementation of the provisions of the "Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989" (Public Law 101-226). Studio Incamminati will distribute annually to students, faculty, and staff information regarding the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property.

Standards of Conduct

Studio Incamminati is committed to a campus free of illegal drug use, misuse, and abuse of prescription drugs, underage drinking, and alcohol abuse. Unlawful possession as well as the distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol is prohibited on school property or as part of its activities. Studio Incamminati will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will apply appropriate internal disciplinary processes should a student, faculty, or staff member violate criminal statutes regarding illegal drugs or possession or sale of alcohol.

The following shows the Federal penalties:

Federal Trafficking Penalties

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine {Schedule II}	500–4999 gms. mixture	**First offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 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 $4 million for an individual, $10 million for others than an individual.	5 kgs. or a mixture	**First offense:** Not less than 10 years and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 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 $8 million for an individual, $20 million for others. **2 or more prior offenses:** Life imprisonment.
Cocaine Base {Schedule II}	5–49 gms. mixture		50 gms. or a mixture	
Fentanyl {Schedule II}	40–399 gms. mixture		400 gms. or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analog {Schedule I}	10–99 gms. mixture		100 gms. or a mixture	
Heroin {Schedule I}	100–999 gms. mixture		1 kg. or a mixture	
LSD {Schedule I}	1–9 gms. mixture		10 gms. or more mixture	
Methamphetamine {Schedule II}	5–49 gms. pure or 50–499 gms. mixture		50 gms. or purer or 500 gms. or more mixture	
PCP {Schedule II}	10–99 gms. pure or 100–999 gms. mixture		100 gms. or purer or 1 kg. or a 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 injury, not less than life. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million for others than an individual.		
Flunitrazepam {Schedule IV}	1 gm. or more			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	**First offense:** Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000. If it is 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 not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam {Schedule IV}	30 to 999 mgs.			

Drug/Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	**First offense:** Not more than 3 yrs. Fine not more than $250,000. If it is an individual, $1 million; if not, an individual. **Second offense:** Not more than 6 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000. if an individual, $2 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam {Schedule IV}	Less than 30 mgs.			
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 2 yrs. Fine not more than $200,000. if an individual, $500,000 if not an individual.		

Federal Trafficking Penalties

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana	1000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	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 $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	100 kg. –999 kg. mixture; or 100–999 plants	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana	more than 10 kg of hashish; 50–99 kg. A mixture of more than 1kg. of hashish oil; 50–99 plants	Not more than 20 yrs. 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.	Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, mandatory life. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana	1–49 plants; less than 50 kg. mixture	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine, not more than $250,000, $1 million, other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine, not more than $500,000, $2 million, other than an individual.
Hashish	110 kg or less		
Hashish Oil	1 kg. or less		

Overview of Health Risks

The following briefly summarizes health risks and symptoms associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. It is important to note that individuals experience alcohol and drugs in different ways based on physical tolerance, body size, and gender, and on a variety of other physical and psychological factors.

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes several 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 also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts. 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. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and intellectual disability. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than others of developing alcohol related problems.

Cigarettes and Other Nicotine Products

In 1989, the U.S. Surgeon General issued a report that concluded that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco, such as cigars, pipe tobacco, and chewing tobacco, are addictive and that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction. In addition, the report determined that smoking was a major cause of stroke and the third leading cause of death in the United States. Nicotine is both a stimulant and a sedative to the central nervous system. Nicotine is absorbed readily from tobacco smoke in the lungs, and it does not.

Whether the tobacco smoke is from cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, nicotine is also absorbed readily when tobacco is chewed.

In addition to nicotine, cigarette smoke is primarily composed of a dozen gases (mainly carbon monoxide) and tar. The tar in a cigarette, which varies from about 15 mg for a regular cigarette to 7 mg in a low-tar cigarette, exposes the user to a high risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial disorders. The carbon monoxide in the smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children and sudden infant death.

Prescription Medications

Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed in the treatment of pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central nervous system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures, and irregular heartbeat.

Marijuana

Marijuana use can lead to several long-term and short-term physical and psychological effects. Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in the heart rate, impairs short-term memory and comprehension, and alters motivation. It can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana damages the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco. It also lowers male sex hormones, suppresses ovulation, and causes changes in the menstrual cycle. Short-term effects include memory and learning problems, distorted perception, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

Cocaine and Crack

Health risks may include changes in body temperature and blood pressure, as well as heart and breathing rates. Even small amounts may cause the body to exceed its own limits, sometimes resulting in death. Snorting cocaine may severely damage nasal tissue and the septum. Smoking cocaine may damage the lungs. Someone using cocaine may experience muscle twitching, panic reactions, anxiety, numbness in hands and feet, loss of weight, a period of hyperactivity followed by a crash, a runny or bleeding nose, and depression. Other symptoms of cocaine use may include nausea, vomiting, insomnia, tremors, and convulsions. Chronic users may become paranoid and/or experience hallucinations.

Barbiturates

In small doses, barbiturates produce calmness, relaxed muscles, and lowered anxiety. Larger doses cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Very large doses or doses taken in combination with other central nervous system depressants (e.g., alcohol) may cause respiratory depression, coma, and even death. A person who uses barbiturates may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable, or inattentive, or have slowed reactions.

Amphetamines

PCP, or angel dust, interrupts the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. PCPs block pain receptors. Violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries, are not uncommon. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessels in the brain. LSD, mescaline, peyote, etc., cause dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and tremors. Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive, or violent. Sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic, and may report perceptual distortions. Flashbacks may occur.

Steroids (anabolic)

Anabolic steroids are human-made substances related to male sex hormones. Some athletes abuse anabolic steroids to enhance performance. Abuse of anabolic steroids can lead to serious health problems, some of which are irreversible. Short-term side effects include depression, hallucinations, paranoia, severe mood swings, and aggressive behavior. Major side effects also can include liver tumors and cancer, jaundice, high blood pressure, kidney tumors, severe acne, and trembling. In males, side effects may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, side effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and a deepened voice. In teenagers, growth may be halted prematurely and permanently.

Narcotics

Because narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in the contraction of many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, and coma, and may result in death. Some signs of narcotic use are euphoria, drowsiness, constricted pupils, and nausea. Other symptoms include itchy skin, needle or "track" marks on the arms and legs, nodding, lack of sex drive and appetite, sweating, cramps, and nausea when withdrawing from the drug.

Treatment

Studio Incamminati will give the same consideration to people with chemical dependency or alcohol-related problems as it does to students and staff having other health problems. Seeking assistance with such a problem will not jeopardize a student's enrollment or a staff member's position, whereas continued problems with performance, attendance, or behavior will.

Medication and behavioral therapy, alone or in combination, are aspects of an overall therapeutic process that often begins with detoxification, followed by treatment and relapse prevention. Easing withdrawal symptoms can be important in the initiation of treatment; preventing relapse is necessary for maintaining its effects. And sometimes, as with other chronic conditions, episodes of relapse may require a return to prior treatment components. A continuum of care that includes a customized treatment regimen, addressing all aspects of an individual's life, including medical and mental health services, and follow-up options (e.g., community or family-based recovery support systems) can be crucial to a person's success in achieving and maintaining a drug-free lifestyle.

Hotline Numbers

National Drug and Alcohol Treatment referral Services: 800-662-4357

Southeastern Pennsylvania Intergroup Association of Alcoholics Anonymous: 215-923-7900

School Disciplinary Sanctions

It is the school policy to discourage all violations of Federal, State, or local laws by any member of the school community. In addition to possible prosecution and punishment by civil authorities, students, faculty, or staff violating any law may be subject to sanctions imposed by the school.

Students

Sanctions against students include, but are not limited to, disciplinary expulsion, suspension, and/or probation. When appropriate, school sanctions may be entered into permanent records. These disciplinary actions may affect the student's Title IV Federal Student Aid eligibility for future semesters. Parents of dependent students will be notified of pending charges or subsequent decisions.

Staff

The school may impose sanctions against any employee who violates Federal, State, or local laws, or the standards of school conduct. Depending on the nature and severity of the violation, these sanctions can range from warnings and/or mandatory referral for drug or alcohol rehabilitation to outright termination of employment.

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