



University of the Rockies
Drug Free Schools and Communities Act
Program Report

December 2017

Introduction

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, University of the Rockies (“University”) has implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The Program requires the University to distribute information annually to students and employees concerning the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at the University. This information includes the University’s standards of conduct relating to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse, resources for obtaining assistance with drug and alcohol abuse, and a summary of legal sanctions for violations of law under Colorado Springs, Denver, the State of Colorado and federal law, as well as University disciplinary actions relating to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. University of the Rockies Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Program Report is sent annually in December to staff, faculty and students, and is distributed upon new hire or enrollment throughout the year.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program is intended to supplement and not limit the provisions of the University's Drug-Free Workplace policy applicable to University employees.

The Office of Student Access and Wellness provides an overall coordination of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program; however, some services are the responsibility of other University departments and staff, including:

Alcohol and Drug Education: Office of Student Access and Wellness and Employee Assistance Program
Counseling Referrals: Office of Student Access and Wellness, Employee Relations/Human Resources
University Student Disciplinary Actions: Office of Student Affairs and Registrar
Employee Disciplinary Actions: Employee Relations/Human Resources

Standards of Conduct

The following information outlines the University standards of conduct relating to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on University property or as a part of University-sponsored activities:

University Student Alcohol Use Policy:

The University neither condones nor sanctions the use of alcohol. All individuals are expected to observe the alcoholic beverage laws of the State of Colorado. The University strictly prohibits the unauthorized use, consumption, possession, and distribution of alcohol by any student on campus grounds or at University-sponsored activities, regardless of whether the student is of legal drinking age.

For certain University events or functions, alcohol may be served only to those persons of legal drinking age who, if so requested by the event sponsor, are able to verify their age with a state issued identification, passport or similar document. Written permission from the University President to serve alcohol and any legally required alcohol permits must be obtained prior to the function.

University Student Drug Use Policy:

The unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of illegal drugs or controlled substances is prohibited on campus grounds or at University-sponsored events. Drug paraphernalia is not permitted on campus grounds or at University-sponsored activities. For more information, please refer to the *Student Community Standards* section of the [Academic Catalog](#).

Employee Drug and Alcohol Policy:

The University prohibits the manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, purchase, or transfer of any controlled substance by its employees on University premises or while conducting University business. The University prohibits the possession or use of any controlled substance by its employees on University premises or while conducting University business. Employees may not report to work under the influence of a controlled substance. Controlled substances include those drugs listed in the federal Controlled Substances Act.

The University also prohibits the use, possession, distribution, transfer or sale of any drug paraphernalia on University premises or while conducting University business. In addition, the University prohibits employees from reporting to work under the influence of, dispensing, possessing or using alcohol on University premises or while conducting University business except as permitted at specific University events.

Health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and use of illicit drugs

The following provides information on the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and use of illicit drugs. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Department of Justice provides information on the effects of alcohol and commonly used drugs. This information is provided below and can also be found on the U.S. Department of Justice websites at <http://www.justice.gov> and <http://www.justice.gov/dea/druginfo/factsheets.shtml> (last visited December, 2017).

Alcohol: Ethyl alcohol, or ethanol, is an intoxicating ingredient found in beer, wine, and liquor. Alcohol affects every organ in the body. It is a central nervous system depressant that is rapidly absorbed from the stomach and small intestine into the bloodstream. Alcohol is metabolized in the liver by enzymes. However, the liver can only metabolize a small amount of alcohol at a time, leaving the excess alcohol to circulate throughout the body. The intensity of the effect of alcohol on the body is directly related to the amount consumed. Alcohol use slows reaction time and impairs judgment and coordination, which are all skills needed to drive a car safely. The more alcohol consumed, the greater the impairment. Excessive drinking both in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking, is associated with numerous health problems, including: Chronic diseases such as liver cirrhosis (damage to liver cells), pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), various cancers, high blood pressure, and psychological disorders; Unintentional injuries, such as motor-vehicle traffic crashes, falls, drowning, burns, and firearm injuries; Violence, such as child maltreatment, homicide, and suicide; Harm to a developing fetus if a woman drinks while pregnant, such as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders; Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); and alcohol use disorders.

Drugs:

Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine (meth) is a stimulant. Meth is a highly addictive drug with potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant properties. The effects are believed to result from the release of very high levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine into areas of the brain that regulate feelings of pleasure. Long-term meth use results in many damaging effects, including addiction. Chronic meth users can exhibit violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, insomnia, and psychotic features including paranoia, aggression, visual and auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, and delusions. Such paranoia can result in homicidal or suicidal thoughts. Researchers have reported that as much as 50 percent of the dopamine-producing cells in the brain can be damaged after prolonged exposure to relatively low levels of meth. Researchers also have found that serotonin-containing nerve cells may be damaged even more extensively. High doses can elevate body temperature to dangerous, sometimes lethal, levels, and cause convulsions and even cardiovascular collapse and death. Meth use may also cause extreme anorexia, memory loss, and severe dental problems. High doses may result in death from stroke, heart attack, or multiple organ problems caused by overheating.

Cocaine: Cocaine is an intense, euphoria-producing stimulant drug with strong addictive potential. Tolerance to cocaine's effects develops rapidly, causing users to take higher and higher doses. Taking high doses of cocaine or prolonged use, such as bingeing, usually causes paranoia. The crash that follows euphoria is characterized by mental and physical exhaustion, sleep, and depression lasting several days. Following the crash, users experience a craving to use cocaine again. Physiological effects of cocaine include increased blood pressure and heart rate, dilated pupils, insomnia, and loss of appetite. The widespread abuse of highly pure street cocaine has led to many severe adverse health consequences such as: Cardiac arrhythmias, ischemic heart conditions, sudden cardiac arrest, convulsions, strokes, and death. In some users, the long-term use of inhaled cocaine has led to a unique respiratory syndrome, and chronic snorting of cocaine has led to the erosion of the upper nasal cavity.

Heroin: Heroin is a rapidly acting opioid and is a highly addictive drug. Effects of heroin use include: Drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, a warm flushing of the skin, dry mouth, and heavy extremities. The effects of a heroin overdose include: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death.

Marijuana: The effect of marijuana on perception and coordination are responsible for serious impairments in learning, associative processes, and psychomotor behavior (driving abilities). Long term, regular use can lead to physical dependence and withdrawal following discontinuation, as well as psychic addiction or dependence. Marijuana smokers experience serious health problems such as bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial asthma. Extended use may cause suppression of the immune system. Withdrawal from chronic use of high doses of marijuana causes physical signs including headache, shakiness, sweating, and stomach pains and nausea. No deaths from overdose of marijuana have been reported.

MDMA (Ecstasy): MDMA is a synthetic chemical made in labs. MDMA mainly affects brain cells that use the chemical serotonin to communicate with each other. Serotonin helps to regulate mood, aggression, sexual activity, sleep, and sensitivity to pain. Clinical studies suggest that MDMA may increase the risk of long-term, perhaps permanent, problems with memory and learning. MDMA causes changes in perception, including euphoria and increased sensitivity to touch, energy, sensual and sexual arousal, need to be touched, and need for stimulation. Some unwanted psychological effects include: Confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, sleep problems, and drug craving. High doses of MDMA can interfere with the ability to regulate body temperature, resulting in a sharp increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), leading to liver, kidney, and cardiovascular failure. Studies suggest chronic use of MDMA can produce damage to the serotonin system.

Rohypnol, GHB, and Ketamine: A central nervous system (CNS) depressant that belongs to a class of drugs known as benzodiazepines. Rohypnol produces sedative-hypnotic, anti-anxiety, and muscle relaxant effects. Rohypnol is also misused to physically and psychologically incapacitate victims targeted for sexual assault. The drug is usually placed in the alcoholic drink of an unsuspecting victim to incapacitate them and prevent resistance to sexual assault. The drug leaves the victim unaware of what has happened to them. Rohypnol slows down the functioning of the CNS producing: Drowsiness (sedation), sleep (pharmacological hypnosis), decreased anxiety, and amnesia (no memory of events while under the influence of the substance). Rohypnol can also cause: Increased or decreased reaction time, impaired mental functioning and judgment, confusion, aggression, and excitability. High doses of Rohypnol, particularly when combined with CNS depressant drugs such as alcohol and heroin, can cause severe sedation, unconsciousness, slow heart rate, and suppression of respiration that may be sufficient to result in death.

Gamma-Hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) is another name for the generic drug sodium oxybate. Use of GHB produces Central Nervous System (CNS) depressant effects including: Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, confusion, and memory impairment. GHB can also produce both visual hallucinations and — paradoxically — excited and aggressive behavior. GHB greatly increases the CNS depressant effects of alcohol and other depressants. At high doses, GHB overdose can result in: Unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lower body temperature, vomiting, nausea, coma, and death. Regular use of GHB can lead to addiction and withdrawal that includes: Insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, and occasional psychotic thoughts.

Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic that has some hallucinogenic effects. It distorts perceptions of sight and sound and makes the user feel disconnected and not in control. Ketamine can induce a state of sedation (feeling calm and relaxed), immobility, relief from pain, and amnesia (no memory of events while under the influence of the drug). It is abused for its ability to produce dissociative sensations and hallucinations. Ketamine has also been used to facilitate sexual assault. An overdose can cause unconsciousness and dangerously slowed breathing.

LSD: LSD is a potent hallucinogen that has a high potential for abuse. The ability to make sound judgments and see common dangers is impaired, making the user susceptible to personal injury. It is possible for users to suffer acute anxiety and depression after an LSD “trip” and flashbacks have been reported days, and even months, after taking the last dose. The physical effects include: Dilated pupils, higher body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth, and tremors. Overdose effects include: Longer, more intense “trip” episodes, psychosis, and possible death.

Opioids: Opioids are prescribed by doctors to treat pain, suppress cough, cure diarrhea, and put people to sleep. Effects depend heavily on the dose, how it’s taken, and previous exposure to the drug. Opioid use comes with a variety of unwanted effects, including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, and apathy. Use can create psychological and physical dependence. Physical dependence is a consequence of chronic opioid use, and withdrawal takes place when drug use is discontinued. The intensity and character of the physical symptoms experienced during withdrawal are directly related to the particular drug used, the total daily dose, the interval between doses, the duration of use, and the health and personality of the user. Overdoses of narcotics are not uncommon and can be fatal. Physical signs of narcotics/opioid overdose include: Constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness, and slowed breathing. Opioids are controlled substances that vary from Schedule I to Schedule V, depending on their medical usefulness, abuse potential, safety, and drug dependence profile. Schedule I narcotics, like heroin, have no medical use in the U.S. and are illegal to distribute, purchase, or use outside of medical research.

Drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation programs

The University provides services related to drug and alcohol use and abuse for students through the Office of Student Access and Wellness. In addition, employees are provided services through our Employee Assistance Program. The University disseminates informational materials, education programs, and referrals regarding the use of alcohol and/or a controlled substance. The Office of Student Access and Wellness provides an overall coordination of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Program; however, some services are the responsibility of other University departments and staff. These include:

Alcohol and Drug Education: Office of Student Access and Wellness and Employee Assistance Program

Counseling Referrals Office of Student Access and Wellness, Employee Assistance Program, and the Behavioral Intervention Team

University Student Disciplinary Actions: University Provost, Director of Student Affairs & Strategy, and the Office of Dispute Resolutions.

Students who violate University policies related to the use of drugs or alcohol will be subjected to the disciplinary procedures as set forth in the Student Community Standards and also noted in the University Sanctions sections below.

Employee Disciplinary Actions: Human Resources

Employees who violate the Drug Free Workplace policy will be disciplined, up to and including termination.

The following national toll-free telephone number is provided to assist any member of the University who may require assistance in dealing with a drug or alcohol problem:

24 Hour National Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information Center 1-800-784-6776

The following resources are also available for students and employees:

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: 800-622-2255 (Hope Line – 24 hr affiliate referral)

[The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline](http://www.nadad.org) (800)-662-4357: Provides information, support, treatment options, and referrals to local rehab centers for any drug or alcohol problem.

The following counseling services have been identified in Colorado Springs:

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Treatment Referral Services:

Cedar Springs Behavioral Health 2135
Southgate Rd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80906 (Main):
(719) 633-4114

Drug Abuse Information & Treatment:

Riegel Center Behavioral Health
St. Francis Health Center
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
(719)776-6850

Colorado Treatment Services 2010 E
Bijou St.
Colorado Springs, CO 80909 (719)
465-1270

Aspen Pointe
875 West Moreno Ave Colorado
Springs, CO 80905 (Crisis): (719)
635-7000
(Call Center): (719) 572-6100

About An Alternative 3100 N
Academy Blvd
Colorado Springs, CO 80917 (719)
572-1844

For students/employees in Denver, the following resources have been identified:

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Treatment Referral Services:

Mental Health America: 719-633-4604
<http://www.mentalhealthanswers.org>

Denver
The Colorado Center
303-547-3700

Catholic Charities
303-742-0828

Centus Counseling Services
303-830-2130
www.charg.org

Drug Abuse Information & Treatment:

Broader Horizons Counseling Services 1520 Marion St
Denver, CO 80218
(720) 234-4555

Community Alcohol/Drug Rehab 3315 Gilpin Street
Denver, CO 80205
(303) 295-2521

Behavior Services Institute 1600 Downing Street
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 831-4500

Broader Horizons Counseling Services
5524 E Colfax Ave Denver,
CO 80220
(303) 975-6696

Community Alcohol/Drug Rehab 3315
Gilpin Street
Denver, CO 80205
(303) 295-2521

Behavior Services Institute 1725
High Street, Suite 3
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 831-4500

Legal Sanctions

Federal, state and local laws prohibit the possession or use of, distribution of, manufacture of, or possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance or a counterfeit controlled substance. Penalties for a conviction under these laws vary widely depending on the type of substance possessed or used, the quantity of such substance possessed, whether the defendant was engaged in the sale or manufacture of such substance, whether the defendant is a repeat offender, and other factors. A list of specific illegal drugs, possession amounts, and penalties for use, possession and sale are described in Colorado Revised Statutes Title 18, Article 18, Part 4. A list of federal drug law violations and related penalties can be found at 21 U.S.C. Chapter 13, Subchapter I, Part D.

Colorado state law permits the limited possession and use of marijuana and the use of medical marijuana (*i.e.*, use by persons possessing a lawfully issued medical marijuana card). State law also permits individuals 21 years of age and older to purchase marijuana from licensed retail stores and possess up to one ounce at a time, for use other than medical usage. Public use of marijuana (eating, smoking, vaping, etc.) is illegal in many outdoor and some indoor areas. It is illegal to possess or use marijuana on Federal land.

Notwithstanding the unique Colorado state law regarding possession and use of marijuana and use of medical marijuana, federal law still prohibits the use, possession, distribution, or cultivation of marijuana. While the U.S. Department of Justice has announced it will not challenge Colorado law, as an educational institution that receives federal funds, the University must comply with federal law. The use, possession, sale, distribution or cultivation of marijuana on any University property or at any University-sponsored event or activity held off the University's property is prohibited.

Colorado law forbidding the consumption of alcohol or marijuana by persons under the age of 21 is specified in CRS 18-13-122. The prohibition on serving alcohol to persons under 21 is located at CRS 12-47-901 and the prohibition on selling marijuana to persons under 21 is located at CRS 18-18-406. All members of the University community who are under 21 years of age are expected to abide by these laws at all times.

Pursuant to CRS 18-13-122, it is illegal for a person under 21 to possess or consume alcohol, marijuana or marijuana paraphernalia anywhere in the state of Colorado, with certain very limited exceptions. Upon a first conviction under this statute, a court will impose a maximum fine of \$100 or require the defendant to complete a substance abuse education program, or both. Penalties for subsequent offenses include fines ranging from \$100 to \$250, participation in substance abuse education or treatment programs, and completion of up to 36 hours of community service.

Pursuant to CRS 42-4-1301, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle in Colorado while impaired by alcohol and/or one or more drugs or while under the influence of alcohol and/or one or more drugs. This is true for persons both under and over the legal drinking age of 21. The following is a partial summary of Colorado's statutes concerning operating a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol:

Driving While Ability Impaired (DWAI)

In Colorado, a person is presumed to be guilty of DWAI if blood alcohol content (BAC) breath test shows an alcohol level in excess of .05 but less than .08 percent. Pursuant to CRS 42-4-1307, a first conviction for DWAI results in imprisonment for a minimum of two days up to 180 days, or, at the Court's discretion, participation in an alcohol use evaluation, education or treatment program at the defendant's expense; 24 to 48 hours of community service; and mandatory fees ranging from \$273 to \$673. Additionally, at the court's discretion, a first offense may include fines ranging from \$200 to \$500 and probation for up to two years. Penalties for subsequent offenses include imprisonment for a minimum of 10 to 60 days up to one year; fines ranging from \$600 to \$1500; mandatory driver's license revocation for one to two years; mandatory community service ranging from 48 to 120 hours; mandatory probation for at least two years; mandatory fees ranging from \$273 to \$673; and mandatory participation in alcohol use evaluation, education or treatment programs at the defendant's expense.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

In Colorado, a person is presumed to be guilty of DUI if a BAC breath test shows an alcohol level of .08 percent or higher. Pursuant to CRS 42-4-1307, a first conviction for DUI results in imprisonment for a minimum of five days up to one year, or, at the Court's discretion, participation in an alcohol use evaluation, education or treatment program at the defendant's expense; mandatory driver's license revocation of nine months; a minimum of 48 to 96 hours of community service; and mandatory fees ranging from \$273 to \$673. Additionally, at the court's discretion it can impose fines ranging from \$600 to \$1000 and probation for up to two years. Penalties for subsequent offenses include imprisonment for a minimum of 10 to 60 days up to one year; fines ranging from \$600 to \$1500; mandatory driver's license revocation for one to two years; mandatory community service ranging from 48 to 120 hours; mandatory probation for at least two years; mandatory fees ranging from \$273 to \$673; and mandatory participation in alcohol use evaluation, education or treatment programs at the defendant's expense.

Driving after under-age consumption of alcohol

In addition to the DUI and DWAI laws summarized above, it is also illegal in Colorado for a person under the age of 21 to operate a motor vehicle if the person's BAC is at least .02 but not more than .05. Pursuant to CRS 18-13-122, the penalty includes a minimum fine of \$100 and a mandatory driver's license suspension for 3 to 12 months, but can also include up to 24 hours of community services and participation, at the expense of the violator, in an alcohol use evaluation, education or treatment program.

Possession or Sale:	Offense	Prison/Jail Term	Fine	U of R Penalty
Schedule I and II: Cocaine, opium, heroin, morphine, methadone, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, GH	1st offense: Class 3 Felony 2nd offense: Class 2 Felony	4-12 years 8-24 years	\$3,000 – 750,000 \$5,000 – 1,000,000	Suspension
Schedule III: PCP, codeine, dilaudid	1st offense: Class 4 Felony 2nd offense: Class 3 Felony	4-12 years 8-24 years	\$2,000 – 500,000 \$3,000 – 750,000	Suspension
Schedule IV: Chloral hydrate, tranquilizers, some barbiturates, and stimulant		0-12 months C.R.S. § 18-1.3-501(d)	\$50 to \$750 in addition to or in lieu of sentence C.R.S. § 18-1.3- 501(d)	Suspension
Schedule IV: Chloral hydrate, tranquilizers, some barbiturates, and stimulant	1st offense: Class 5 Felony 2nd offense: Class 4 Felony	1-3 years 2-5 years	\$1,000 – 100,000 \$2,000 – 500,000	Suspension
Schedule V: Codeine and other narcotics	1st offense: Class 1 Misdemeanor Repeat: Class 5 Felony	6-18 Months 1-3 years	\$500 – 5,000 \$1,000 – 100,000	1 year minimum suspension for felony
Use:	Offense	Prison/Jail Term	Fine	U of R Penalty
Schedule I, II	Class 6 Felony	1 Year - 18 months	\$1,000 to 100,000	Suspension

Schedule III, IV, V	Class 1 Misdemeanor	6 – 18 Months	\$500 - \$5,000	Suspension
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This chart gives examples of the penalties, which may be imposed on individuals convicted of drug possession, manufacturing, or delivery. The circumstances of the case and other factors affect whether or not these are the actual penalties imposed.

Federal Law:

Federal law prohibits possession of a controlled substance and distinguishes between “simple possession” and possession with intent to distribute. Under federal law, simple possession of any controlled substance, including marijuana, is a misdemeanor and first time offenders are subject to a minimum \$1,000 fine and up to a year incarceration. 21 U.S.C. § 844.

If the defendant has prior convictions for drug offenses under either federal or state law, the offense brings enhanced penalties. If the defendant is tried under the federal statute, certain “mandatory minimums” may apply.

Additionally, a person in possession of a small amount of a controlled substance for personal use may be assessed a civil fine up to \$10,000 in addition to any criminal fine. 21 U.S.C. § 844(a). Persons in possession of a controlled substance (first offense) may also be denied federal benefits including student loans, contracts, grants, and professional licenses for up to a year. 21 U.S.C. § 862.

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 University (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.

The following is a summary of federal trafficking penalties:

Schedule	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.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 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.
II	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs.	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 280 grams 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. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 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. 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.
IV	Fentanyl 400 grams 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. 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. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 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. 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.

Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
I	Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
I	Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
I	LSD 10 grams or more mixture	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.</p>

Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 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. 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.
II	Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams 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. 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. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 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. 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.
II	PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram 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. 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. 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.
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid		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 Gram		
Any Amount of Other Schedule III Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15yrs. 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.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
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, \$1million 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.

For information on Federal Trafficking Penalties as well as other DEA Drug Policies, visit: <https://www.dea.gov/pr/legis.shtml>

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: 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 \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: 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 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: 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 \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	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 other than 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 other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants Hashish	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil	
1 kilogram or less	

Enforcement

The University seeks to uphold University drug and alcohol-related policies and laws and will impose disciplinary sanctions against those students and/or employees who violate said policies and laws.

Enforcement of the University's Drug and Alcohol policies is facilitated by Office of Student Affairs and Human Resources. As part of the disciplinary process, the University may also request that the student or employee complete a rehabilitation program.

Students

As member of the University of the Rockies community, students are expected to uphold and abide by certain standards of conduct as defined in the Student Rights in Responsibilities in the Academic Catalog. Failure to uphold these standards can result in a disciplinary sanction, including expulsion from the University, being imposed on the student. The University maintains a progressive sanctioning protocol, and the University will impose sanctions for violations of the University's drug and alcohol-related policies. A referral for prosecution will be made in appropriate cases.

Employees

University Human Resources manages staff corrective action. Employee sanctions for violations to this policy may include the following: coaching, mandatory referral to the Employee Assistance Program, and/or corrective action up to and including termination and (in appropriate cases) referral for prosecution. The University will impose sanctions for violations of its drug and alcohol-related policies. Employees requiring assistance in dealing with the use of alcohol or a controlled substance can receive such assistance in two ways: self-referral and institutional referral.

Employees are encouraged voluntarily to seek confidential information and referral assistance from the Employee Assistance Program. Human Resources can refer employees to information regarding the Employee Assistance Program.

The University intends to provide a drug-free, healthy, safe, and secure academic environment. This information is very important, and we encourage you to read it carefully. The information presented in this Report is available at [University of the Rockies Drug Free Schools and Community Act Program Report](#). You may also request a paper copy of this Report by responding to studentaffairs@rockies.edu and a copy will be mailed to you.