

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus or as any part of the College's activities unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College enforces Federal and State drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or Federal and State laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.03.2026)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university **(21 U.S.C. § 860)** 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 one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

*For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration](#).

Drug and Alcohol State Laws (Georgia)

Category	Summary (Georgia Code Annotated)
Possession of Marijuana	It is illegal for any person to possess, control, manufacture, deliver, distribute, dispense, administer, purchase, sell, or possess with intent to distribute marijuana. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-30(j). A violation of this provision generally results in a felony conviction and imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years. <i>Id.</i> However, any person who is charged with possession of one ounce or less of marijuana is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to imprisonment for up to 12 months, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both, or “public works” not to exceed 12 months. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-2(b). Any person who sells, manufactures, grows, delivers, brings into this state, or has possession of a quantity of marijuana exceeding ten pounds commits the offense of trafficking in marijuana. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-31(c). Penalties vary based on the amount of marijuana involved but include mandatory minimum sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years and fines from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. <i>Id.</i> It is generally unlawful for any person to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to distribute marijuana in, on, or within 1,000 feet of: any real property owned by or leased to any public or private elementary school, secondary school, or school board used for elementary or secondary education; the property of a public park, playground, recreation center, any other public property intended to be used for recreational purposes; or the property of a public housing project. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-13-32.4, 16-13-32.5. A first offense is punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years, a fine of up to \$20,000, or both. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-13-32.4(b), 16-13-32.5(c). Any student of a nonpublic education institution, convicted in Georgia, the U.S. or any other state of a felony offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of marijuana, will be denied state funds for any loans, grants, or scholarships under the “Georgia Student Finance Authority Act,” or similar loans, grants, or scholarship including, but not limited to, student incentive grants or tuition equalization grants. Ga. Code Ann. § 20-1-24. It is lawful in Georgia for any person to possess, purchase, or have under their control a product or products containing a cumulative total of 12,000 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol if such product or products are in a pharmaceutical container labeled by the manufacturer indicating the amount of milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol therein, such person is appropriately registered patient, and such person has in his or her possession a physical or electronic registration card issued by the Department of Public Health. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-12-191. Registration cards from other states allowing for the same possession of medical cannabis can be recognized after presence in Georgia for at least 45 days. <i>Id.</i>
Controlled Substances	“Controlled substance” means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-21(4); <i>see also</i> Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-24. “Dangerous drug” refers to any drug, other than a controlled substance, which cannot be dispensed except upon the issuance of a prescription drug order by a practitioner. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-21(6.1). It is illegal to sell a controlled substance or dangerous drug without specific approvals, and doing so shall result in a felony conviction and a sentence of one to five years in prison. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-4. It is also generally illegal to purchase, possess, manufacture, deliver, distribute, dispense, administer, sell, possess with intent to distribute, or otherwise have under one’s control any controlled substance. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-30. Penalties differ based on the schedule and weight of substance involved and escalate with subsequent convictions. <i>Id.</i> For example, possession of between 1 and 4 grams of a solid Schedule I controlled substance or narcotic, such as Psilocybin (“magic mushrooms”), is punishable by one to eight years in prison. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-13-25, 16-13-30(c)(2). As a further example, a person who manufactures, delivers, distributes, dispenses, administers, sells, or possesses with intent to distribute a controlled substance in Schedule I or II, such as heroin or cocaine, is subject to imprisonment for 5 to 30 years for a first offense. §§ 16-13-25, 16-13-26, 16-13-30(d). Trafficking certain controlled substances (such as cocaine, morphine, opium, or methamphetamine) will result in more severe penalties. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-13-31, 16-13-31.1. It is also unlawful for any person to use, or possess with the intent to use, any object or materials of any kind for the purpose of planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body marijuana or a controlled substance. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-32.2. A violation constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-13-32.2, 17-10-3.

Category	Summary (Georgia Code Annotated)
	Any student of a nonpublic education institution, convicted in Georgia, the U.S. or any other state of a felony offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of a controlled substance or dangerous drug, will be denied state funds for any loans, grants, or scholarships under the “Georgia Student Finance Authority Act,” or similar loans, grants, or scholarship including, but not limited to, student incentive grants or tuition equalization grants. Ga. Code Ann. § 20-1-24.
Alcohol and Minors	It is unlawful for persons under 21 years of age to purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23. A first offense is a misdemeanor and may be punished by up to 6 months imprisonment, a fine of up to \$300, or both. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23.1. Any subsequent offense is punishable by up to 12 months imprisonment, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both. <i>Id.</i> It is also unlawful for a person under 21 years of age to misrepresent their age or identity or use any false identification for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any alcoholic beverage. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23. Violating this provision constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23.1. Any subsequent offense is a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 3-3-23.1, 17-10-4. No person knowingly, directly or through another person, shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23. A violation constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23.1. Any subsequent offense is a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 3-3-23.1, 17-10-4. However, a person under 21 years of age may possess alcoholic beverages for consumption when the parent or guardian of the person under 21 years of age gives the alcoholic beverage to the person and when possession is in the home of the parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is present. Ga. Code Ann. § 3-3-23(c). A person may not be and appear in an intoxicated condition in any public place or within the curtilage of any private residence not their own other than by invitation of the owner or lawful occupant, which condition is made manifest by boisterousness, by indecent condition or act, or by vulgar, profane, loud, or unbecoming language. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-11-41. This offense, public drunkenness, constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Ga. Code Ann. §§ 16-11-41; 17-10-3.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is unlawful for an individual to drive or control any moving vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, any drug, a substance, or a combination of such substances, to the extent that it is less safe for that person to drive. Ga. Code Ann. § 40-6-391. Additionally, it is unlawful to have a blood alcohol content of 0.08 percent (or 0.02 percent if under the age of 21) while driving or within 3 hours of driving a vehicle. <i>Id.</i> It is also illegal for a person to drive if there is any amount of marijuana or a controlled substance present in the person’s blood and/or urine. <i>Id.</i> A first conviction is punishable by a fine of \$300 to \$1,000, imprisonment for 10 days to 12 months, a minimum of 40 hours of community service (20 hours if under age 21 and less than 0.08 percent blood alcohol content), completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use risk reduction program, and completion of a clinical evaluation and potentially a substance abuse treatment program. <i>Id.</i> Penalties increase with subsequent offenses. <i>Id.</i> In general, and as further specified in statute, it is illegal for a person to consume any alcoholic beverage or possess any open alcoholic beverage container in the passenger area of any motor vehicle which is on the roadway or shoulder of any public highway. Ga. Code Ann. § 40-6-253. Violations are punishable by a fine of up to \$200. <i>Id.</i>