

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 also 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 08.05.2024)

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 (Nevada)

Category	Summary (Nevada Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Possession, delivery, or production of up to two and one-half ounces of usable cannabis or one-fourth of an ounce of concentrated cannabis is legal for persons over 21 under certain circumstances. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 678D.200. Adults may not possess, use, or produce over two and one-half ounces of usable cannabis or one-fourth an ounce of concentrated cannabis. NV LEGIS 423 (2023). A person convicted of possession of more than two and one-half ounces of usable cannabis or one-fourth of an ounce of concentrated cannabis is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by up to 24 hours of community service, attendance at a meeting of victims, undergoing a required evaluation, or a combination thereof. <i>See</i> N.R.S. 453.336(4). Medical use is permitted under certain circumstances. N.R.S. 678C.005 to 678C.860).
Controlled Substances	<p>N.R.S. §§ 453.324 – 453.348 include a wide range of offenses related to controlled substances and imitation controlled substances in the state of Nevada. Penalties for the possession and delivery of illegal drugs include prison sentences and monetary fines and vary widely by the type of drug, amount confiscated, the number of previous offenses by the individual, and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug.</p> <p>Circumstances that enhance applicable penalties include allowing a child to be present during commission of certain violations, failing to render or seek medical assistance to persons injured by the use of controlled substances under certain circumstances, or violations near schools or other facilities for minors. <i>See</i> N.R.S. §§ 453.3325, 453.3335, and 453.3345.</p> <p>As an example, a person convicted of a second violation of selling a controlled substance to a minor is subject to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 5 years or a definite sentence of 15 years as well as a fine of up to \$20,000. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 453.334.</p>
Alcohol and Minors	<p>A person under 21 who purchases or consumes any alcoholic beverage is guilty of a misdemeanor. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 202.020. A person under age 21 who falsely represents himself or herself to be 21 years of age or older in order to obtain any intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 202.040. Attempting to use or proffer any counterfeited, forged, altered, (etc.) identification to establish falsely or misrepresent his or her actual age for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic liquor or being served alcoholic liquor is a misdemeanor. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 205.460.</p> <p>Selling, giving, or otherwise furnishing an alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 is also a misdemeanor, unless furnished by the minor's parent or guardian. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 202.055. Selling, giving, or otherwise furnishing an alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 is also a misdemeanor, unless furnished by the minor's parent or guardian. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 202.055.</p>
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	The offense of Driving Under the Influence occurs when an individual has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more while driving or within 2 hours of having driven. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 484C.110. A single offense within 7 years constitutes a misdemeanor. The offender must pay for tuition for educational course, be imprisoned for 2 days but not more than 6 months, perform not less than 48 hours but not more than 96 hours of community service, and/or be fined \$400 to \$1000. <i>See</i> N.R.S. § 484C.400.