

**POLICIES ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE
AND
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

To All Students and Staff:

The United States Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug-Free Conservatories and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. These regulations require that the Conservatory distribute the following information annually to you in writing concerning the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at the Conservatory. The New York Conservatory for Dramatic Arts views the abuse of alcohol and legal drugs, and the use of illicit drugs as being antithetical to the pursuit of educational excellence and the realization of one's full potential, as an individual or as a member of the Conservatory community. Accordingly, the Conservatory takes very seriously its obligation to address the issue of substance abuse.

The New York Conservatory for Dramaatic Arts' policies on substance abuse and on alcoholic beverages are set forth below, along with related information on Conservatory sanctions for violation of these policies, on criminal sanctions for illegal possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol, and on places to get help concerning the use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs. These Conservatory policies apply to all Conservatory students and staff, and to all events or activities, whether they occur at the Conservatory or not, which are sponsored by the Conservatory. Please read this material very carefully. There is much information here, some of it technical, but all very important.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	STANDARDS OF CONDUCT	2
	A. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE	2
	B. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON ALCOHOLIC BERVERAGES	3
II.	CONSERVATORY SANCTIONS	4
III.	CRIMINAL SANCTIONS	4
IV.	HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG USE	6
V.	COUNSELING AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS	12
VI.	APPENDIX - FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES	13-14

I. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

The following are the New York Conservatory's Statement of Policy on Substance Abuse and Alcoholic Beverages.

A. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The New York Conservatory is committed to the education of its students, faculty, administrators, and staff about the dangers of drug abuse. We believe that the best way to achieve and maintain this objective is through preventive education about the dangers of drug abuse and compassionate attention to the needs of those who may require help with the drug related problems. To that end, the Conservatory provides information about related services that are available in the local community. A number of programs are available for members of the Conservatory community who may have developed a drug-related problem, suspect they are at risk for such problems, or seek information about illegal or controlled drugs. The following programs and services are voluntary and confidential.

New York City Programs: LifeNet (800-543-3638), Alcoholics Anonymous (212 647-1680), Children of Alcoholics Foundation (646 505-2060), Al-Anon (212 941-0094), Narcotics Anonymous (212 929-6262), and Marijuana Anonymous (212 459-4423). Please refer to section V for additional resources.

In addition to policies and practices that emphasize concern for the welfare of individuals, the Conservatory also recognizes the importance of maintaining the safety and well-being of the community as a whole. The Conservatory therefore adheres to the following guidelines concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs:

- I. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs will not be tolerated on the Conservatory premises.
- II. Upon finding evidence of unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs on its premises by any student, the Conservatory will take appropriate disciplinary action, including, but not limited to, probation, suspension, or expulsion.
- III. Using regularly established procedures, the Conservatory will take disciplinary action, up to and including discharge, against any member of the faculty or staff found to be unlawfully using, possessing, or distributing drugs.

Faculty, staff, and students should also be aware that, in addition to Conservatory sanctions, they might be subject to criminal prosecution under federal and state laws that specify fines or imprisonment for conviction of drug-related offenses. Where appropriate or necessary, the Conservatory will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies.

B. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The sale, service, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages at The New York Conservatory of Dramatic Arts are governed by the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and other laws of the State of New York. Based on such laws, it is the policy of The New York Conservatory that:

I. Persons under the age of 21 years are prohibited from possessing any alcoholic beverage at The New York Conservatory of Dramatic Arts or at any event sponsored by the Conservatory or by a Conservatory organization, whether the event is at the Conservatory or not.

II. The following rules are applicable to all events at which alcoholic beverages are served or sold at The New York Conservatory for Dramatic Arts and to all events or activities, whether or not at the Conservatory, which are sponsored by the Conservatory.

- a. No person shall be sold or served any alcoholic beverage:
 - i. If that person is, or appears to be, under the legal drinking age of 21;
 - ii. If that person is, or appears to be, intoxicated, or is known to the server or seller to be a problem drinker.
- b.
 - i. No person under the age of 21 years shall present any written evidence of his or her age that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own in order to purchase or be served any alcoholic beverage or in order to gain access, or to try to gain access, to any event or activity at which any alcoholic beverage is being sold.
 - ii. No person shall in any way misrepresent the age of any other person or help any other person to misrepresent the age of any other person or help any other person to misrepresent his or her age so that such a person can purchase or be served, or try to purchase or be served, any alcoholic beverage or gain access, or try to gain access, to any event or activity at which any alcoholic beverage is being served or sold.
- c. No alcoholic beverage shall be sold to any person unless:
 - i. A license or permit sanctioning the sale of such alcoholic beverages has been obtained by the seller.
 - ii. The license or permit sanctioning such sale and any posters, signs, notices, or other material or information required by applicable law or by State Liquor Authority are prominently displayed at the site of sale.

III. The individual or group(s) sponsoring an event or activity at which any alcoholic beverage is to be sold or served (the "sponsor") shall be responsible to make sure that all New York laws and regulations and all New York Conservatory rules and regulations regarding the sales, use, service,

possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages are being observed at such event or activity. This responsibility shall include, without being limited to, the following:

- a. Complying with items I and II above, including examining attendees' evidence of age.
- b. Instructing the person or persons actually selling or serving alcoholic beverages at the event not to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person who is or appears to be intoxicated, or whom such server or seller knows to be a problem drinker, or who is or appears to be under the legal drinking age.

Violation of the Conservatory's policy on Alcoholic Beverages will be addressed pursuant to applicable Conservatory disciplinary codes and policies. Sanctions that may be imposed against violators include, for students, suspension and expulsion, for employees, discharge. Faculty, staff and students should also be aware that, in addition to Conservatory sanctions, they may be subject to criminal penalties under certain circumstances for the possession, service, or sale of alcoholic beverages, particularly for serving or selling an alcoholic beverage to a person under the age 21 years. Where appropriate or necessary, the Conservatory will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies.

II. CONSERVATORY SANCTIONS

Any member of the faculty, administration, staff or any student may file a complaint against you under the Conservatory's student disciplinary procedures if he or she knows or believes that you have violated the Conservatory's statement of Policy on Substance Abuse or its Statement of Policy on Alcoholic Beverages.

If you are alleged to have violated either or both of these policies, the consequences may be severe. Sanctions can include dismissal (expulsion) from the Conservatory, suspension from classes and other activities or privileges, or other penalties by Conservatory codes.

Students may also be required to undergo evaluation and/or participate in and satisfactorily complete an appropriate counseling or rehabilitation program. Sanctions may become part of a student's permanent academic record, including being noted on the student's transcripts.

III. CRIMINAL SANCTIONS

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is punishable by criminal sanctions authorized by the Federal government and by the State of New York. These sanctions can include imprisonment, fines, and assigned community service.

Regarding illicit drugs, the seriousness of the offense and penalty imposed upon conviction usually depend upon the individual drug and the amount of the drug held or sold. For example, in New York

State the criminal possession of four or more ounces of cocaine is a class A-I felony, punishable by a minimum of 15-25 years, and a maximum of life, in prison. Sale of two or more ounces of cocaine will be similarly treated. The criminal possession of more than eight ounces of marijuana is a class E felony, punishable by up to four years in prison, as is the sale of more than 25 grams of marijuana. It is important to be aware that, in New York, a gift of drugs, including marijuana, is treated as a sale.

Appended is a chart showing Federal penalties for trafficking in a variety of illicit drugs. Under Federal law, possession of illicit drugs can be punishable by jail terms of up to five years and a minimum fine of \$1,000.00. There are mandatory prison terms and minimum fines if you have already been convicted of a crime involving drugs and more severe penalties for the possession of crack cocaine. Federal possession and trafficking convictions can also lead to the forfeiture of property (including your car), the denial of Federal benefits such as student loans and grants, and the loss or denial of certain licenses such as a pilot license. Moreover, having been convicted of a felony will prevent you from entering many careers.

A person need not be in actual physical possession of a controlled substance to be guilty of a crime. The unlawful presence of a controlled substance in an automobile is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substances by each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, the presence of certain substances, including marijuana, in open view in a room under circumstances demonstrating intent to prepare the substance for sale is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by anyone in close proximity.

Criminal penalties also may result from the misuse of alcoholic beverages. In New York if you give or sell an alcoholic beverage to a person less than 21 years old, you are committing a class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a \$1000.00 fine. Any sale of any kind of alcoholic beverage without a license or permit is also a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, a jail term, or both.

If you are under the age of 21, you are prohibited from possessing an alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it. Each violation is punishable by a fine up to \$50 and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or appropriate community service. The beverages also may be seized and destroyed by appropriate Conservatory or external authorities. You can also be fined up to \$100.00 and/or be required to perform community service and/or be required to complete an alcohol awareness program if you are under-21 and present falsified proof when purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages. Your driver's license may be suspended for 90 days if you are under 21 and use a license to try to purchase alcohol illegally.

These are only examples of the penalties that can be assessed against you for the illegal possession, use, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and/or drugs. You should always know that this is the Conservatory's policy to discourage violations of Federal, State, and City laws by its students. Where

appropriate, the Conservatory will refer students who violate such laws for prosecution by the relevant governmental authorities and will cooperate fully with such authorities.

IV. HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG ABUSE

The following are summaries of the health risks of, and common symptoms associated with illicit drug use and alcohol abuse. This is an overview, not a complete listing of health risks and symptoms. Each individual will experience a drug in a different way depending on his or her tolerance, body size, gender, and other physical and psychological factors.

Alcohol Health risks:

Alcohol in moderate amounts causes dizziness, dulling of the senses, and impairment of coordination, reflexes, memory and judgment. Increased amounts of alcohol produce staggered gait, slurred speech, double vision, mood changes, and a loss of consciousness. Larger amounts may result in death. Alcohol causes damage to the liver, heart, and pancreas. It also may lead to malnutrition, stomach irritation, lowered resistance to disease, and irreversible brain or nervous system damage. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. It is important to remember there is a range of drinking behavior and one need not meet the criteria for dependence in order to experience problems with alcohol. See section V. for resource information.

Alcohol use is associated with an increased incidence of a number of aggressive acts, including child abuse. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Consuming even small amounts of alcohol increases the likelihood that the drinker who drives will become involved in an automobile accident or otherwise will engage in an illegal or risky activity (e.g., unsafe sex). Women who drink during pregnancy risk giving birth to children with fetal alcohol syndrome, which may result in irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. Children of alcoholics are at greater risk than the general public of becoming alcoholics. Binge drinking, which involves consuming large quantities of alcohol over a short period of time, is especially dangerous. In men, binge drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks in one session; for women, 4 or more drinks in one session. The average person can safely metabolize one standard drink per hour. Binge drinking causes so much alcohol to enter the bloodstream that vital body systems may shut down. If you experience any of the systems described below, the safest thing to do is get help.

Alcohol Symptoms

Immediate:

The signs of a potential overdose include: unconsciousness, cold, clammy, pale or bruised skin and abnormally slow breathing and vomiting while sleeping or passed out. Other signs of heavy alcohol use include glazed eyes, obvious odor of alcohol, slurred speech, poor judgment and coordination, sedation, or “blackout”.

Long term:

Impaired memory and intellectual function, slowed motor coordination, poor nutritional status characterized by muscle wasting, liver disease characterized by enlarged abdomen and jaundiced (yellow) skin.

Amphetamines - including methamphetamines and diet pills

Health risks:

Amphetamine use causes increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, hyperactivity, and delusions. Larger doses may cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, and physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in a stroke, high fever, heart failure, and death.

Symptoms:

An individual using amphetamines might experience weight loss, unexplained sweats, appears restless, anxious and/or moody, and be unable to focus. Extended use may produce psychosis, including hallucinations and paranoia.

Anabolic Steroids

Health risks:

Anabolic steroids, a synthetic derivative of the male hormone testosterone, have long term effects that may be debilitating both psychologically and physically. Risks include for women, clitoral enlargement, menstrual irregularities, and possible birth defects. Use by men may result in testicular degeneration and sterility. Both men and women may suffer liver tumors, rapid heart rate, joint stiffness, tendon damage, and an increased risk of having a heart attack and a stroke.

Symptoms:

Women who use steroids may experience deepening of the voice, the development of facial hair, and decreased breast size. Men may develop female breast tissue under their pectorals. Symptoms for both men and women include acne, nose bleeds, increased perspiration, puffy cheeks, and hair loss. Psychological effects include increased hostile or aggressive behavior, disturbed sleep patterns, paranoia, delusions, hallucinations, and psychosis.

Barbiturates - including Phenobarbital and benzodiazepines - including Valium

Health risks:

In small doses, barbiturates and benzodiazepines 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) cause

respiratory depression, coma, and death. Any of the above substances, including a drug called rohypnol, or roofies, can be added to a drink to disable a potential victim of sexual assault.

Symptoms:

A person who uses barbiturates or benzodiazepines may have poor muscle control, appear drowsy or drunk, become confused, irritable or inattentive, or have slowed reactions.

Cocaine and Crack

Health risks:

Cocaine and its derivative crack produce elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. They also may cause insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, and paranoia. The risk of heart attacks, heart rhythm disturbances, stroke, seizure, and death are significant, even in young adults.

Symptoms:

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 depression, exhaustion, and lethargy (“crashing”).

Designer/Club Drugs - incl. Ecstasy, China White and GHB

Designer drugs are synthetic substances that are chemically related to illegal mind-altering drugs. These substances were originally created to side step the drug laws of the late 1970's. Subsequently, the laws have been changed and designer drugs are no longer classified under schedule 1 of the controlled substance act. The greatest danger of designer drugs is that they can be significantly more powerful than the drugs they imitate. In addition, they often have impurities that can result in serious side effects. Some research has suggested that Ecstasy can impair brain function. China White is one of the names of street versions of fentanyl, a powerful anesthetic that is sometimes substituted for heroin. Due to its strength, fentanyl has contributed to many overdose deaths.

Certain drugs are more likely to be used in a social setting such as clubs. These include designer drugs, heroin, special K (Ketamine) and GHB. GHB, or gamma hydroxybutyrate, is classified as a dietary supplement. It is often promoted as a natural human growth hormone and recreational drug, and is purported to have value as a psychedelic, sleep aid, and pleasure enhancer. Reported adverse effects of GHB range from nausea, vomiting, headache, and diarrhea, to more serious symptoms including vertigo, slowed heart rate, amnesia, seizures and even respiratory failure. GHB, like rohypnol mentioned above, has been used to spike beverages.

Symptoms:

These drugs are dangerous because their effects are unpredictable. Symptoms can be similar to those listed above for other drugs. Users of designer drugs may experience any of the following: mental confusion, drowsiness, visual disturbances or various stimulant or depressant effects. Accidental overdose or death may result even for sophisticated users.

Hallucinogens - incl. PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin, Ketamine

Health risks:

PCP, or angel dust, is a dissociative anesthetic with both stimulant and depressant properties. Side effects can include hallucinations, feelings of dissociation from the environment, agitation and paranoia. PCP blocks pain receptors and violent episodes, including self-inflicted injuries and unprovoked attacks are common among users. Chronic users report memory loss and speech difficulty. Very large doses produce convulsions, coma, heart and lung failure, or ruptured blood vessel in the brain. LSD, mescaline, and peyote elevate body temperature, increase heart rate and blood pressure, and cause tremors. Ketamine or special K, is a psychedelic anesthetic drug primarily used in veterinary medicine. When used as a street drug, it can produce hallucinations, delirium, violent and irrational behavior, increased blood pressure and possible psychological dependency. Some chronic users also have reported short-term memory loss.

Symptoms:

Someone under the influence of PCP might appear moody, aggressive or violent. They may become paranoid, experience hallucinations, have a distorted sense of time, and have slow body movements. People using LSD may experience loss of appetite, sleeplessness, confusion, anxiety, and panic, and many report seeing sounds and hearing colors. Flashbacks may occur.

Marijuana

Health risks:

Marijuana use leads to a substantial increase in heart rate that can be dangerous for those with known or hidden heart conditions. It impairs or reduces short-term memory and comprehension. Motivation and cognition are altered. Anxiety or panic attacks are common. With extended use it can produce paranoia and psychosis. Smoking marijuana can damage the lungs, and marijuana contains more cancer causing agents than tobacco does. It also can lower male sex hormone levels, suppress ovulation, and cause changes in the menstrual cycle. While brain damage has not yet been convincingly shown in humans, there are disturbing findings in monkeys and rats which suggest the possibility of serious, permanent consequences from long-term high-dose use. Addiction to marijuana can develop subtly and be difficult to combat without outside help.

Symptoms:

Marijuana users tend toward inappropriate laughter and silliness. Dry mouth and throat, a tell-tale odor of the drug, a poor sense of timing, poor concentration, an inability to deal effectively with multiple stimuli, and increased appetite are also common. A loss of motivation can also develop with use over time.

Narcotics

(incl. Heroin, Codeine, Morphine, Fentanyl, Opium, Percodan)

Health risks:

Because narcotics are generally injected, the use of contaminated needles may result in many different diseases, including AIDS and hepatitis. Symptoms of overdose include shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, and coma. Overdose may result in death. Highly pure heroin is now available in forms that can be smoked or snorted. Addiction can develop quickly and intravenous use can follow.

Symptoms:

Narcotics use induces euphoria, drowsiness, stupor, and nausea. Other signs or symptoms include itchy skin, needle or “track” marks on the arms and legs, lack of sex drive and appetite. Sweating, severe body pain, cramps, and nausea occurs when withdrawing from the drug.

Legal Drugs

All drugs, whether prescription or over the counter, have the potential to be misused or abused. Misuse occurs when a drug is used improperly, by taking too much or too little of the prescribed amount, or when someone else’s prescribed drug is taken. Misuse can cause serious side effects. Drug abuse occurs when a prescribed or over the counter drug is used for the purpose of getting “high” and/or continues to be used despite the resulting negative consequences. Some drugs that people abuse are diet pills (both prescribed and over the counter), tranquilizers, and antidepressants. Products sold in health food stores can contain drugs. The Food and Drug Administration may not regulate these products for safety. Caution should be exercised in their use. Dietary supplements like DHEA, chromium picolinate, melatonin and ephedra (Herbal Ecstasy or Mahuang) have all been touted as having remarkable powers. These advertising claims are not supported by substantive research. Ephedra has been linked to more than 15 deaths nationwide. To avoid dangerous and potentially fatal side effects, always follow prescription instructions and never lend drugs or take drugs from others. Always call your doctor or pharmacist if a drug is making you queasy or sick or is not working, and do not adjust the dosage yourself.

Smart Drugs/Drinks

Various substances and concoctions have been glorified as being able to improve brainpower and function. The above-mentioned DHEA, which is a steroid hormone, is an example of a substance that might be called a smart drug. A smart drink might be a combination of amino acids, vitamins, minerals, and oxygen mixed with fruit juice. It is very often the case that claims made about these substances cannot be backed up by sound research, and their inappropriate or excessive use can cause health problems. A healthy dose of skepticism may be the best approach when navigating the world of so called “miracle drugs”.

V. COUNSELING AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS

A full range detoxification, outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation, and re-entry programs are available in New York City. The programs listed below will refer clients based on individual needs.

LifeNet 800-543-3638

Alcoholics Anonymous 212 647-1680

Al-Anon 212-941-0094

Alcohol-Drug Treatment Referral 800 454-8966

Children of Alcoholics Foundation 646 505-2060

Narcotics Anonymous 212 929-6262

N.Y.S. Drug information line 800 522-5353

Cocaine Anonymous 212 262-2463

Marijuana Anonymous 212 459-4423

Beth Israel Medical Center 212 420-2786

Alcoholism Center of St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital 212 523-6800

Gay, Lesbian, and bisexual focused services can be requested from any of the above resources.

If you have any questions about these programs, or about any other aspect of these policies, please see the Office of Student Affairs. The Conservatory will review its drug and alcohol programs at least biannually for effectiveness and consistency of application and, when necessary, will make appropriate changes.

VI. FEDERAL DRUG TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

The Controlled Substance Act (CSA) (1970) places all substances regulated under federal law into one of five schedules based on the substance's medical use; potential for abuse; and safety or dependence liability.

Federal Trafficking Penalties

<http://www.dea.gov/agency/penalties.htm>

Controlled Substances Act

<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/csa.html>

VI. FEDERAL DRUG TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

CSA	Penalty		Quantity	Drug	Quantity	Penalty	
	2 nd Offense	1 st Offense				1 st Offense	2 nd Offense
I and	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years	10-99gm or 100-999gm mixture	METHAMPHETAMINE	100gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life. Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual
			100-999gm mixture	HEROIN	1kg or more mixture		
	500-4,999gm mixture	COCAINE	5kg or more mixture				
	5-49gm mixture	COCAINE BASE	50gm or more mixture				
	10-99gm or 100-999gm mixture	PCP	100gm or more or 1kg or more mixture				
	1-9gm mixture	LSD	10gm or more mixture				
	40-399gm mixture	FENTANYL	400gm or more mixture				
	10-99gm mixture	FENTANYL ANALOGUE	100gm or more mixture				
Drug	Quantity	First Offense		Second Offense			
II	Others	Any	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million not individual	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.			
III	All	Any	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.			
IV	All	Any	Not more than 3 years. Fine of not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual	Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual.			
V	All	Any	Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 individual, \$250,000 not individual.	Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 individual, \$500,000 not individual.			

Federal Trafficking Penalties - Marijuana

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Second Offense
1000Kg or more or 1000 or more plants	Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity.	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 individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
100Kg to 1000Kg or 100-999 plants	Marijuana Mixture containing detectable quantity	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
50 to 100 Kg 10 to 100 Kg 1 to 100kgKg 50-99 plants	Marijuana Hashish Hashish Oil Marijuana	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Less than 50Kg Less than 10Kg Less than 1Kg	Marijuana Hashish Hashish Oil	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual.