

**Drug and Alcohol Abuse
Prevention Program
DAAPP 2026**

Pennco Tech Bristol Campus Location:

**3815 Otter Street
Bristol, PA 19007
215-785-0111**

Revised: September 2026

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program-(DAAPP 2026)

Drug and Alcohol Free School Program

The *Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989* and the *Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988* require that as a condition of receiving funds under any federal program, we must implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees.

DAAPP Awareness and Education Program

All members of the campus community whether new students or staff, as well as prospective students and prospective employees will have access to the information regarding the DAAPP through the Pennco Tech web site, WWW.Penncotech.edu.

All prospective students and employees will be given an information sheet along with their applications, which contains a web URL to information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP, to provide awareness of the program.

All new students and employees will sign a letter of acknowledgment form on their first day of school or employment, which contains a web URL to information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP, to affirm their awareness of the program.

New staff and students will also watch an educational video highlighting the effects of Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

In September and before October 1, an e-mail notification that provides a web URL to the information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP will be sent to all enrolled students and all employees. In addition, a designated table will display the DAAPP education literature alongside the crime and fire statistics, crime prevention awareness materials, and campus security procedures. This material will be presented and made available by one of the Campus Security Authorities during a scheduled career fair.

Publications of the information regarding the DAAPP may also be obtained upon request by all students enrolled or prospective, and all current or prospective employees from any of Pennco Tech's officials, or from the office of Career Services.

Biennial Review of the DAAPP

A biennial review of Pennco Tech's DAAPP is conducted as part of the Institutional Assessment and Improvement Plan to determine the program's effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed. Pennco Tech officials will determine the strength of the effectiveness of the DAAPP by evaluating the results of staff and student surveys. The number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occurred on the institution's campus will also be considered in measuring the effectiveness of Pennco Tech's DAAPP.

As part of the Biennial Review Report, the data collected by Campus Security Authorities and the Local Police department for violations of the unlawful possession, use, or sale of alcohol, or illegal drugs will be reviewed to ensure consistency of sanctions enforced for such violations. The "Biennial Review Report" will be maintained by the Campus Security Authorities.

Standards of Conduct

Through this communication, Pennco Tech notifies its students and employees that the unlawful possession, use or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs is prohibited by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its sponsored activities. As a condition of attendance or employment every student or employee must:

1. Abide by these standards
2. Notify a Campus Security Authority of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace, no later than five (5) days after such conviction. Within ten (10) days after such notice, Pennco Tech is required to notify the U.S. Department of Education.

Disciplinary Sanctions

For any violation of the aforementioned *Standards of Conduct*, Pennco Tech will take one or more of the following actions (consistent with Local, State, and Federal Law):

1. Immediately schedule an informal hearing.
2. Notify local police, as appropriate.
3. Request that the student/employee leave the school premises. (To seek immediate medical attention, if necessary)
4. Invoke appropriate personnel action, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment.
5. Require the student/employee to complete an appropriate rehabilitation program.

Health Risks and Pennsylvania Laws associated with the use of Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

Uses of Alcohol – Effects

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including anxiety, tremors, hallucination, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with *fetal alcohol syndrome*. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risks than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Alcohol & the Law

(Source-<http://www.lcb.state.pa.us/PLCB/Education/AlcoholandtheLaw/index.htm>)

Drivers who are under the influence of alcohol pose a serious threat not only to themselves, but to all Pennsylvanians. The PLCB Bureau of Alcohol Education tries to stop drunk driving before it happens. The root causes of drunk driving - dangerous drinking and underage drinking, are themselves major social issues that can be prevented through education and collaboration among multiple stakeholders. Underage drinking and driving is an area of special concern.

The PLCB BAE has a zero-tolerance stance on underage drinking. Because teenagers are inexperienced at driving as well as drinking, teenagers who drive after drinking illegally are extremely dangerous to themselves, their passengers, and other drivers on the road. People over 21 years old who choose to drink alcohol should be in control of both their alcohol consumption and their choice of transportation. Those who serve alcohol can be trained by our Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) to recognize patrons who have had too much to drink, and to stop serving them alcohol. We also have educational materials which provide information on Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and how the body breaks down alcohol, so that people can make informed decisions about their alcohol intake.

Uses of Various Drugs-Effects

Marijuana: The intoxicating effects of marijuana include relaxation, sleepiness, and mild euphoria. Marijuana can cause undesirable side effects, which increase with higher doses. These side effects include:

- Decreased short-term memory
- Dry mouth
- Impaired perception and motor skills
- Red eyes
- Sudden high blood pressure with headache
- Chest pain and heart rhythm disturbances
- Extreme hyperactivity and physical violence
- Heart attack
- Seizures and strokes
- Sudden collapse (cardiac arrest)

Heroin: Heroin abuse is associated with a number of serious health conditions:

Spontaneous abortion, infectious diseases like hepatitis and HIV (see box, “Injection Drug Use and HIV and HCV Infection”).

- Collapsed veins
- Infection of the heart lining and valves
- Abscesses, constipation and gastrointestinal cramping
- Liver or kidney disease.
- Pulmonary complications, including various types of pneumonia, may result from the poor health of the user as well as from heroin’s effects on breathing (hypoxia)
- Permanent damage to vital organs

Cocaine: Cocaine affects the body in a variety of ways.

- Constricts blood vessels
- Dilates pupils
- Increases body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure.
- Headaches and gastrointestinal complications such as abdominal pain and nausea.
- Decrease appetite resulting in chronic users suffering from malnourishment
- Heart attacks or strokes

Methamphetamine: Side effects include,

- Wakefulness,
- Increased physical activity,
- Decreased appetite,

- Increased respiration,
- Rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, and increased body temperature.
- Anxiety
- Confusion
- Insomnia
- Mood disturbances and displays of violent behavior
- Psychosis such as paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations and delusion

Ecstasy: Side effects include,

- Hyperthermia,
- Hypertension (high blood pressure),
- Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heart beat),
- Muscle breakdown
- Renal failure due to salt and fluid depletion
- Anxiety and paranoia
- Depression
- Irritability
- Fatigue
- Trouble focusing and concentrating
- Dizziness, lightheadedness, or vertigo
- Loss of appetite
- Gastrointestinal problems such as diarrhea or constipation
- Trouble sleeping
- Muscle and joint aches and pains
- Exhaustion
- Jaw soreness from teeth grinding

LSD: (Lysergic acid diethylamide) Side effects include,

- Extreme changes in mood
- Delusions and visual hallucinations
- Dilated pupils, hyperthermia and sweating
- Nausea and loss of appetite
- Increased blood sugar,
- High blood pressure
- Sleeplessness
- Dry mouth and tremors.
- Impaired depth and time perception, w distorted perception of the size and shape of objects, movements, color, sound, and touch and own body image.
- Severe terrifying thoughts and feelings, fear of losing control and fear of insanity and death.

Local, State, and Federal Legal Sanctions

Alcohol & the Law

(Source-<http://www.lcb.state.pa.us/PLCB/Education/AlcoholandtheLaw/index.htm>)

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but to all Pennsylvanians. The PLCB Bureau of Alcohol Education tries to stop drunk driving before it happens. The root causes of drunk driving - dangerous drinking and underage drinking, are themselves major social issues that can be prevented through education and collaboration among multiple stakeholders. Underage drinking and driving is an area of special concern.

The PLCB BAE has a zero-tolerance stance on underage drinking. Because teenagers are inexperienced at driving as well as drinking, teenagers who drive after drinking illegally are extremely dangerous to themselves, their passengers, and other drivers on the road. People over 21 years old who choose to drink alcohol should be in control of both their alcohol consumption and their choice of transportation. Those who serve alcohol can be trained by our Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) to recognize patrons who have had too much to drink, and to stop serving them alcohol. We also have educational materials which provide information on Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and how the body breaks down alcohol, so that people can make informed decisions about their alcohol intake.

Illegal Drugs and the Law

(Source <http://www.drugpossessionlaws.com/pennsylvania/>)

Pennsylvania Drug Possession Laws & Penalties (current statutes)

Pennsylvania law prohibits the unauthorized possession, manufacture, delivery, and distribution of controlled substances. Penalties depend on the substance, amount, conduct involved, prior record, and other circumstances. Pennsylvania drug offenses are primarily governed by the Pennsylvania Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, 35 P.S. § 780-101 et seq.

Recreational marijuana possession remains unlawful under Pennsylvania state law, although authorized medical marijuana is permitted under the Pennsylvania Medical Marijuana Act.

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(31), possession of a small amount of marijuana for personal use is a misdemeanor. Possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana, or 8 grams or less of hashish, for personal use may be punished by up to 30 days of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$500.

Possession above the statutory small-amount threshold may be prosecuted under Pennsylvania's general controlled-substance possession provisions. Actual charges and penalties depend on the facts and applicable law.

Possession of Other Controlled Substances

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(16), it is unlawful to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled or counterfeit substance unless it was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner or is otherwise authorized by law.

For a first simple-possession offense, the statutory maximum is generally up to 1 year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. For certain subsequent offenses, the maximum may increase to up to 3 years of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$25,000.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(32), unlawful use or possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia may result in up to 1 year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$2,500.

Manufacture, Delivery, or Possession With Intent to Deliver

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(30), it is unlawful, except as authorized by law, to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance. These offenses carry substantially more serious penalties than simple possession. Penalties vary by substance, quantity, prior convictions, and other circumstances.

Federal Drug Possession Laws & Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties -Marijuana, Hashish, and Hashish Oil current statute, 21 U.S.C. § 841

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
1,000 kg or more; or 1,000 or more plants	Marijuana mixture containing a detectable quantity	Imprisonment: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$10 million for an individual; \$50 million if other than an individual.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: Imprisonment: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$20 million for an individual; \$75 million if other than an individual.
100 kg to 999 kg; or 100–999 plants	Marijuana mixture containing a detectable quantity	Imprisonment: 5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$5 million for an individual; \$25 million if other than an individual.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: Imprisonment: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$8 million for an individual; \$50 million if other than an individual.
50–99 kg	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
More than 10 kg	Hashish	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
		\$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
More than 1 kg	Hashish Oil	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
50–99 plants	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
Less than 50 kg; or 1–49 plants	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine: Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.
10 kg or less	Hashish	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine: Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.
1 kg or less	Hashish Oil	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine: Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.

Federal statutory reference: 21 U.S.C. § 841(b).

Note: Federal penalties may vary depending on the substance and quantity involved, whether death or serious bodily injury resulted, and whether the individual has qualifying prior convictions. State penalties may also apply.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal Law	Current Federal Penalty or Sanction
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — First Conviction	Simple possession: Up to 1 year imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$1,000 , or both.
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — After One Prior Qualifying Drug Conviction	At least 15 days imprisonment , but not more than 2 years , and a minimum fine of \$2,500 , or both.
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — After Two or More Prior Qualifying Drug	At least 90 days imprisonment , but not more than 3 years , and a minimum fine of \$5,000 , or both.

Convictions	
21 U.S.C. § 844a — Civil Penalty	Federal law authorizes a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for possession of a personal-use amount of certain controlled substances. This civil penalty is subject to the requirements and limitations established by federal law.
21 U.S.C. § 853a — Denial of Federal Benefits	A person convicted of a federal or state offense involving the possession of a controlled substance may, at the discretion of the court, be made ineligible for certain federal benefits for up to 1 year after a first conviction and up to 5 years after a second or subsequent conviction . The statute contains exceptions, conditions, and provisions concerning rehabilitation.
21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4) — Forfeiture of Conveyances	Vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances used or intended for use to transport, sell, receive, possess, or conceal controlled substances may be subject to federal forfeiture , subject to statutory exceptions and applicable forfeiture procedures.
21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(7) — Forfeiture of Real Property	Real property used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate certain federal controlled-substance offenses punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment may be subject to forfeiture, subject to statutory exceptions and applicable forfeiture procedures.
21 U.S.C. § 853 — Criminal Forfeiture	Persons convicted of specified federal drug felonies may be required to forfeit property constituting or derived from proceeds of the offense and property used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate the offense, as provided by federal law.
18 U.S.C. § 922(g) — Firearms Restrictions	Federal law prohibits certain persons, including persons who are unlawful users of or addicted to a controlled substance , from possessing firearms or ammunition. Separate firearm restrictions also apply to persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, subject to statutory exceptions.
Other Federal Consequences	A controlled-substance conviction may affect eligibility for certain federal licenses, contracts, public benefits, housing, or other programs when authorized by the laws and regulations governing those programs. Consequences vary depending upon the conviction and applicable federal program.

Note: These are federal penalties and sanctions. Additional Pennsylvania state penalties and sanctions may apply. Actual penalties depend upon the circumstances of the offense, prior qualifying convictions, applicable federal statutes, sentencing provisions, and judicial determinations.

Federal Trafficking Penalties — Controlled Substances Schedule I and II Controlled Substances — Quantity-Based Penalties Federal Statutory Reference: **21 U.S.C. § 841**

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
Methamphetamine	5–49 g	5–40 years. If	After a prior serious	50 g or	10 years to life.	After a prior serious

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
(Schedule II)	pure OR 50–499 g mixture	death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million individual / \$25 million other than individual.	drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million individual / \$50 million other than individual.	more pure OR 500 g or more mixture	If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million individual / \$50 million other than individual.	drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million individual / \$75 million other than individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	1 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4,999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	5 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	280 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 g pure OR 100–999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million /	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury	100 g or more pure OR 1 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
		\$25 million.	results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.		million / \$50 million.	results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	10 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	400 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Fentanyl Analogue or Fentanyl-Related Substance (Schedule I)	10–99 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	100 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.

Fine amounts shown above are for an individual / other than an individual, respectively.

Other Federal Controlled Substance Trafficking Penalties

Controlled Substance / Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
Other Schedule I & II drugs; certain GHB offenses; and 1 gram of flunitrazepam	Any amount not otherwise subject to the quantity-specific penalties above	Up to 20 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life . Fine up to \$1 million individual / \$5 million other than individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 30 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: life . Fine up to \$2 million individual / \$10 million other than individual.
Schedule III	Any amount	Up to 10 years . If death or	After a prior felony drug offense: up to

Controlled Substance / Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
		serious bodily injury results: up to 15 years . Fine up to \$500,000 individual / \$2.5 million other than individual .	20 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: up to 30 years . Fine up to \$1 million individual / \$5 million other than individual .
Schedule IV	Any amount	Up to 5 years . Fine up to \$250,000 individual / \$1 million other than individual .	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 10 years . Fine up to \$500,000 individual / \$2 million other than individual .
Schedule V	Any amount	Up to 1 year . Fine up to \$100,000 individual / \$250,000 other than individual .	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 4 years . Fine up to \$200,000 individual / \$500,000 other than individual .

Federal Statutory Reference: 21 U.S.C. § 841.

Note: These are federal trafficking penalties. Penalties may be enhanced under federal law based on the circumstances of the offense, qualifying prior convictions, distribution to minors, offenses occurring in or near schools or colleges, and other statutory factors. State criminal penalties may also apply.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

- **21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — Simple Possession**

First Conviction:

Up to **1 year imprisonment** and a minimum fine of **\$1,000**, or both.

After One Prior Qualifying Drug Conviction:

At least **15 days imprisonment**, but not more than **2 years**, and a minimum fine of **\$2,500**.

After Two or More Prior Qualifying Drug Convictions:

At least **90 days imprisonment**, but not more than **3 years**, and a minimum fine of **\$5,000**.

The court may also impose the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution as provided by federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4) — Forfeiture of Conveyances**

Vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances used or intended for use to transport, sell, receive, possess, or conceal controlled substances may be subject to **federal forfeiture**, subject to the exceptions and requirements established by federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(7) — Forfeiture of Real Property**

Real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any improvements or appurtenances, that is used or intended to be used to commit or facilitate certain federal controlled-substance offenses punishable by **more than one year of imprisonment** may be subject to federal forfeiture, subject to statutory exceptions.

- **21 U.S.C. § 844a — Civil Penalty**

An individual who knowingly possesses a personal-use amount of certain controlled substances in violation of federal law may be subject to a **civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation**, subject to the requirements and limitations of federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 862 — Denial of Certain Federal Benefits**

For a conviction involving the **possession of a controlled substance**, a court may make an individual ineligible for certain federal benefits:

First Conviction:

Ineligibility for certain federal benefits for **up to 1 year**.

Second or Subsequent Conviction:

Ineligibility for certain federal benefits for **up to 5 years**.

Federal law contains exceptions and rehabilitation provisions that may affect the application of these sanctions.

- **18 U.S.C. § 922(g) — Firearms Restrictions**

Federal law prohibits a person who is an **unlawful user of or addicted to a controlled substance** from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving firearms or ammunition in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

Separate federal firearm restrictions may also apply to individuals convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

- **Miscellaneous Federal Consequences**

Controlled-substance offenses may result in additional federal consequences depending upon the offense and applicable federal program. These may include effects on certain federal licenses, contracts, benefits, housing programs, or other federally administered programs.

Note: These are federal penalties and sanctions. Additional state penalties and sanctions may apply. Actual penalties and collateral consequences depend upon the circumstances of the offense, applicable statutes, prior convictions, and judicial determinations.

Counseling and Student Support Services

Pennco Tech does not have Counseling Services on campus. Student Services and support materials/literature are available in both the Education office and Career Services Center to properly advise and direct students in cases of drug or alcohol abuse. The school has available the phone numbers of counseling centers. Anyone needing this information should contact any Campus Security Authority.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Program Phone Numbers:

Pennsylvania

Police	215-785-4040
Poison Control	215-386-2100
Rescue Squad	215-547-5225
Substance Abuse	215-750-3301
Alcoholics Anonymous	215-788-9920
Al-Anon (Family Group)	215-222-5244
Council on Alcoholism	800-221-6333
Livengrin Foundation	215-638-5200
Cocaine Hotline	800-262-2463

New Jersey

Gloucester Township Police	856-228-4500
Drug Enforcement Agency – Woodbury	856-626-1119
Drug Hotline	800-225-0196
Department of narcotics & Drug Abuse	856-757-2860
Ala-Call-Alcoholism Help	800-322-5525
Alcoholics Anonymous	856-486-4444