

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS PREVENTION

2026–2027 Annual Notification

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act · 34 CFR Part 86



MANDL SCHOOL

The College of Allied Health

254 West 54th Street, New York, NY 10019

ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

2026–2027

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This notice explains Mandl's drug and alcohol conduct standards and disciplinary sanctions, applicable legal penalties, substance-related health risks, and available assistance for students and employees. It is issued under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and 34 CFR Part 86. Seeking help early can protect your health and safety.

For an overdose or other immediate medical emergency, call 911 first. For a mental health or substance use crisis, call or text 988. Treatment referrals are available through SAMHSA at 1-800-662-HELP (4357).

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

This policy applies to all students taking one or more classes for academic credit, regardless of the length of enrollment, and all full-time and part-time employees. It includes online students and employees. Applicants must comply during the enrollment process, and contractors must comply with the applicable standards while on Mandl property or conducting Mandl activities.

Mandl prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. These standards apply to Mandl-sponsored events, externships, and other activities conducted on Mandl's behalf, including activities away from campus. Students and employees must comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and must not participate in instruction, clinical activities, or work while impaired.

Alcohol

Possessing, consuming, buying, selling, or distributing alcohol on campus or while conducting Mandl business is prohibited, except for responsible employee consumption at a Mandl-sponsored function at which the College has authorized alcohol service. That exception does not authorize underage drinking, intoxication, or impaired work or clinical activity. Employees must not report to work under the influence or become impaired at a sponsored event. Students must not arrive on campus or participate in Mandl activities while intoxicated.

Cannabis and Other Controlled Substances

Mandl prohibits cannabis possession, use, and distribution on campus and as part of Mandl-sponsored activities or externships, including cannabis obtained under New York's adult-use or medical cannabis programs. New York authorization does not itself establish authorization under federal law. The lawful use of a federally authorized prescription medication as prescribed is not prohibited by the rule against unlawful drug use. Sharing prescriptions or using another person's medication is prohibited.

This campus policy does not create a blanket prohibition on employees' lawful off-duty cannabis use. Employee action and testing must comply with New York Labor Law §201-d and any applicable exception. Impairment during work and cannabis use during work hours remain prohibited.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS AND TESTING

Mandl will impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of these standards, consistent with applicable law, the College's disciplinary procedures, and the amnesty protections below. Sanctions may include expulsion, termination of employment, and referral for prosecution. The appropriate sanction depends on the violation, its seriousness, safety risks, and relevant disciplinary history. College action is separate from any criminal or civil proceedings.

Students

Students arriving intoxicated will not be permitted to remain on campus. Available sanctions include written warnings, educational sanctions, probation, referral for assessment or treatment, loss of privileges, suspension, dismissal or expulsion, and referral to law enforcement. Unlawful possession or use of narcotics or other illegal drugs can result in suspension or expulsion; cannabis violations can result in probation, suspension, or expulsion. Unlawful sale or distribution can result in expulsion for a first violation. Applicable amnesty protections and College procedures govern each determination.

Mandl may notify parents or guardians of qualifying alcohol or controlled-substance violations by a student under age 21 when permitted by FERPA; notification is not automatic. Students may request information about the applicable disciplinary procedures from the Dean's Office.

Employees

Violations are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment and referral for prosecution. Employees must follow the applicable employment procedures and lawful requirements of their position.

Testing and Medication

Mandl may require alcohol testing when legally permissible. Under Mandl's employee policy, a blood alcohol concentration of 0.06 or greater is considered impairment; impairment may also be established by behavior or other evidence. This is an institutional threshold, not a federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act standard, and a lower result does not establish fitness for duty.

Students may be required to undergo drug testing at their own expense when justified under an applicable lawful College or externship requirement. Results and any resulting disciplinary action must account for lawful prescribed medication, applicable accommodations, and the procedures governing the test. A positive result does not necessarily establish current impairment. The federal campus-prevention requirements do not themselves require universal drug testing. Employee cannabis testing must comply with New York Labor Law §201-d; merely receiving Title IV funds is not a drug-testing mandate.

AMNESTY AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Call 911 immediately for a suspected overdose or other life-threatening emergency. After calling, notify the Dean's Office, the Vice President of Academics, a senior administrator on duty, or Academic Advising staff so Mandl can assist responders.

A student who in good faith seeks or receives medical assistance for themselves, or seeks assistance for another person, will not face College discipline for personal alcohol or drug consumption or possession related to that emergency. Mandl may arrange education, assessment, or treatment referrals. Supportive follow-up will not be used to impose discipline indirectly for conduct protected by amnesty.

A bystander acting in good faith or a victim/survivor reporting sexual violence, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, to Mandl officials or law enforcement will not face campus conduct action for alcohol or drug use occurring at or near the time of the incident, as provided by New York Education Law §6442. Mandl also extends consumption amnesty to good-faith student reports of other violence, sexual harassment, or gender-based harassment.

Amnesty for consumption or possession does not excuse sexual misconduct, drug sales, violence, threats, or property damage. New York Penal Law §220.78 separately provides specified protections against charges or prosecution when evidence is obtained through good-faith emergency assistance. Its protections have statutory conditions and exclusions; neither this law nor Mandl's policy guarantees immunity from arrest or from every offense.

FEDERAL LEGAL SANCTIONS

The summaries below describe major applicable penalties, not every offense or exception. The actual sentence depends on the substance, quantity, conduct, qualifying prior convictions, injury or death, and applicable sentencing provisions. Courts may impose imprisonment, fines, supervised release, forfeiture, or other penalties. Institutional sanctions may apply even when criminal charges are not filed.

Unlawful Possession

Under 21 U.S.C. §844, knowingly or intentionally possessing a controlled substance is unlawful unless authorized, including possession pursuant to a valid prescription. A first simple-possession offense generally carries up to one year of imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$1,000. After one qualifying prior drug conviction, the range is 15 days to two years and a minimum \$2,500 fine. After two or more qualifying priors, it is 90 days to three years and a minimum \$5,000 fine. The statute provides an inability-to-pay exception to minimum fines; other fine provisions and special circumstances may apply.

Manufacture Distribution and Possession with Intent

21 U.S.C. §841 prohibits unauthorized manufacture, distribution, dispensing, and possession with intent to manufacture or distribute controlled substances. Depending on the offense, penalties can extend to life imprisonment and substantial fines. Examples of the principal quantity-based provisions follow; these are not a complete trafficking chart.

Provision and examples	Ordinary penalty without a qualifying prior conviction
§841(b)(1)(B): e.g., 500 grams to less than 5 kilograms of cocaine mixture, or 40 to less than 400 grams of fentanyl mixture	5–40 years; if death or serious bodily injury results, 20 years to life. Fines can reach \$5 million for an individual or \$25 million for an entity, subject to the statute's alternative fine provisions.
§841(b)(1)(A): e.g., at least 5 kilograms of cocaine mixture or 400 grams of fentanyl mixture	10 years to life; if death or serious bodily injury results, 20 years to life. Fines can reach \$10 million for an individual or \$50 million for an entity, subject to the statute's alternative fine provisions.
§841(b)(1)(C): many Schedule I or II offenses outside the specified higher-quantity provisions	Generally up to 20 years; where death or serious bodily injury results, 20 years to life. Fines can reach \$1 million for an individual or \$5 million for an entity, subject to the statute's alternative fine provisions.

For §841(b)(1)(A), one qualifying prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony generally raises the minimum to 15 years; two or more qualifying priors raise it to 25 years. Different enhancement rules apply under other subsections. Death or serious bodily injury can trigger additional penalties. These enhancements do not apply merely because a person has any prior drug offense.

Cannabis has specific federal quantity-based penalties under §841(b)(1)(A), (B), and (D). For example, less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, subject to the statute's plant and other exceptions, generally carries up to five years and specified fines under §841(b)(1)(D). Distribution of a small amount without remuneration is treated under the simple-possession provisions by §841(b)(4).

Other Federal Consequences

Distribution near qualifying educational facilities can trigger enhanced penalties under 21 U.S.C. §860. Drug offenses can also lead to forfeiture under §§853 and 881 and loss of specified federal benefits under §862, subject to its definitions and exceptions. A drug conviction does not by itself suspend federal Title IV student-aid eligibility under the former drug-conviction eligibility rule. Students should consult Financial Aid about their individual eligibility rather than assume aid is lost.

NEW YORK DRUG AND CANNABIS SANCTIONS

New York Penal Law Article 220 governs controlled-substance offenses, and Article 222 governs cannabis offenses. Penalties vary by drug, amount, conduct, and prior record. The following examples do not include every offense, alternative sentence, enhancement, or exception.

Controlled Substances

Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the seventh degree under Penal Law §220.03 is a Class A misdemeanor, generally punishable by up to 364 days of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$1,000, subject to applicable fine provisions. More serious possession and sale offenses are felonies. Sentences for ordinary felony drug offenders are governed principally by §§70.70 and 70.71 and can include post-release supervision.

Felony class	Ordinary first felony drug offender prison range
Class E	1–1½ years
Class D	1–2½ years
Class C	1–5½ years
Class B	Generally 1–9 years; specified school-ground offenses have a 2-year minimum
Class A-II	3–10 years
Class A-I	8–20 years

These ranges describe the ordinary first-offender determinate prison framework, not a mandatory outcome in every case. Authorized probation, alternative definite sentences, diversion, and other dispositions may be available. Prior convictions, particularly violent felonies, can increase the ranges. Special offenses, including operating as a major trafficker, have additional sentencing provisions. Under Penal Law §80.00, individual felony fines ordinarily can reach \$5,000 or double the gain from the crime, whichever is higher. For Article 220 offenses, authorized class-based amounts are \$15,000 for Class C, \$30,000 for Class B, \$50,000 for Class A-II, and \$100,000 for Class A-I, subject to the statute's gain-based alternative and other provisions.

Cannabis Under New York Law

Adults age 21 or older may engage in specified cannabis activity authorized by New York law. Penal Law §222.05 generally authorizes possession of up to three ounces of cannabis or 24 grams of concentrated cannabis and specified transfers without compensation to another adult. Separate rules govern home cultivation and storage; the three-ounce limit is not a universal limit for every authorized setting. State authorization does not override Mandl's campus rules or federal law.

Unauthorized cannabis possession and sale remain subject to penalties under Article 222. Depending on amount and conduct, offenses range from violations carrying fines to misdemeanors and felonies carrying imprisonment and fines. For example, unlawful possession under §222.25 is punishable by a fine of up to \$125. Unauthorized sales, particularly larger quantities or sales to minors, can carry substantially greater penalties. Applicable misdemeanor and felony sentencing provisions govern the sentence.

Employee Cannabis Protections

New York Labor Law §201-d generally protects employees' lawful cannabis use outside work hours, away from the workplace, and without use of employer property. Exceptions include specified legal mandates, federal-law or funding conflicts, and articulable impairment affecting duties or workplace safety. A positive cannabis test alone does not establish impairment. Mandl may prohibit use during work hours and possession on its property. Any exception supporting employment action or testing must be applicable to the circumstances, rather than assumed from federal funding alone.

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING LAWS

Underage Possession and Purchase

New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Law §65 prohibits specified sales or delivery of alcohol to persons under age 21. Under Penal Law §260.20, unlawfully giving or selling alcohol to a person under 21 can be a Class A misdemeanor, subject to statutory exceptions, with up to 364 days of imprisonment and applicable fines.

Under Alcoholic Beverage Control Law §65-c, possession of alcohol with intent to consume by a person under 21, outside statutory exceptions, can lead to a fine of up to \$50, an alcohol-awareness program, and/or up to 30 hours of community service. Under §65-b, using false identification to obtain alcohol can bring fines, community service, alcohol education or assessment, and driver-license consequences. The first-violation fine can be up to \$100, with higher fines and additional consequences for later violations.

New York City Public Drinking

New York City Administrative Code §10-125 generally prohibits consuming alcohol or possessing an open container with intent to consume in public places, subject to authorized-event and other exceptions. Violations can result in a civil penalty of up to \$25 or applicable criminal penalties. A public sidewalk is not an exception to the public-drinking rule.

Impaired Driving

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law §§1192 and 1193 prohibit driving while intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or drugs. A blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more supports the per se DWI offense; 0.18 or more supports aggravated DWI. Other evidence can establish intoxication or impairment, including impairment below the per se threshold. Lower thresholds and additional rules apply to commercial drivers and drivers under 21.

Illustrative first offense	Fine and possible imprisonment	License consequence
DWI or driving while impaired by a drug	\$500–\$1,000; up to 364 days for a misdemeanor	Revocation for at least 6 months
Aggravated DWI	\$1,000–\$2,500; up to 364 days for a misdemeanor	Revocation for at least 1 year
Driving while ability impaired by alcohol	\$300–\$500; up to 15 days	Suspension for 90 days

These examples assume the ordinary first-offense circumstances. Repeat offenses, injuries or death, a child passenger, and other aggravating circumstances can result in felony charges, longer imprisonment, higher fines, and longer or permanent loss of driving privileges. Surcharges and fees can also apply. Chemical-test refusal carries separate license and monetary consequences.

A driver under age 21 with a BAC of 0.02–0.07 is subject to New York’s zero-tolerance law and civil penalties and license action. Legal BAC thresholds are not guarantees that driving is safe. Do not drive, operate equipment, or perform clinical tasks after consuming a substance that impairs your ability. Arrange safe transportation.

HEALTH RISKS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Substance use can impair judgment, concentration, memory, coordination, and reaction time. It can interfere with academic performance, work, relationships, and patient safety. Risks depend on the substance, dose, route, frequency, health conditions, and other substances used. A substance use disorder is treatable; seeking help early can reduce harm. Prescribed medications should be taken only as directed by a qualified clinician.

Alcohol

Alcohol can cause impaired judgment, falls, vehicle crashes, violence-related injury, and alcohol poisoning. Heavy or sustained use can contribute to liver disease, heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, digestive problems, weakened immunity, depression, anxiety, memory problems, and alcohol use disorder. Alcohol use increases the risk of several cancers. Alcohol during pregnancy can cause fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Drinking less or choosing not to drink reduces risk.

Alcohol overdose can suppress breathing and cause coma or death. Warning signs include inability to wake, confusion, seizures, vomiting, slow or irregular breathing, and pale, blue, or clammy skin. Alcohol levels can continue rising after a person stops drinking. Coffee, a cold shower, or walking does not reverse an overdose. Do not rely on a BAC calculator or a fixed number of hours to decide that someone is safe to drive.

Opioids Including Heroin and Fentanyl

Opioids can cause sedation, nausea, constipation, dependence, and dangerously slowed breathing. An overdose can cause unconsciousness and death. Fentanyl is highly potent and may be present in counterfeit pills or other drugs without the person's knowledge. Combining opioids with alcohol, benzodiazepines, or other sedating substances sharply increases overdose risk. Tolerance can fall after a period without use, making a previously used dose dangerous.

Stimulants Including Cocaine and Methamphetamine

Stimulants can raise heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature and cause anxiety, agitation, insomnia, paranoia, irregular heartbeat, seizures, stroke, or heart attack. Repeated use can lead to dependence and significant mental health problems. Counterfeit stimulant pills or other illegally obtained drugs may contain fentanyl or other unexpected substances.

Sedatives and Other Central Nervous System Depressants

Benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and other sedatives can cause drowsiness, confusion, poor coordination, memory problems, dependence, and slowed breathing. Combining them with alcohol or opioids can be fatal. Abrupt withdrawal from alcohol or certain sedatives after dependence can cause seizures or other life-threatening symptoms; seek medical guidance rather than stopping suddenly without advice.

Cannabis

Cannabis can impair attention, learning, memory, judgment, reaction time, and coordination. It may cause anxiety, panic, or paranoia and can be associated with psychosis, particularly in susceptible people. Frequent use can lead to cannabis use disorder. Edibles can have delayed and prolonged effects, increasing the risk of taking too much. Driving and clinical tasks are unsafe while impaired. Smoking can irritate the lungs; cannabis use during pregnancy can affect fetal development.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH RISKS AND OVERDOSE RESPONSE

Hallucinogens Dissociative and Synthetic Drugs

LSD, psilocybin, PCP, and other hallucinogens or dissociatives can distort perception and judgment and cause panic, dangerous behavior, or serious psychological distress. Some substances can cause high blood pressure, seizures, loss of consciousness, or persistent symptoms. Synthetic cannabinoids and other unregulated synthetic drugs can have unpredictable strength and ingredients and may cause severe agitation, psychosis, seizures, heart problems, or death.

Inhalants Nicotine and Routes of Use

Inhalants can damage the brain and other organs and cause sudden death from heart rhythm disturbances or suffocation, even after a single episode. Nicotine is addictive. Tobacco smoking increases the risk of cancer, heart disease, stroke, and lung disease. Vaping can expose users to harmful chemicals and cause dependence; it is not harmless.

Sharing injection equipment increases the risk of HIV, hepatitis, and other infections. Smoking or injecting drugs can deliver a dose rapidly and increase overdose and dependence risks. Drugs obtained outside regulated medical channels can contain contaminants or unexpected substances. Mixing substances can produce effects that are stronger or less predictable than those of either substance alone.

Xylazine and Naloxone

Xylazine is a veterinary sedative that has been detected in the illicit drug supply, often with fentanyl. It can cause sedation, slowed breathing, and serious skin wounds. Xylazine is not an opioid, so naloxone does not reverse its effects. Administer naloxone for a suspected overdose because opioids may also be present, and obtain emergency medical assistance immediately.

Responding to a Suspected Overdose

- Call 911 immediately. Tell the dispatcher the person's location and describe the symptoms and any known substances. Follow the dispatcher's instructions.
- If opioid overdose is suspected and naloxone is available, administer it according to the product instructions. Additional doses may be needed. Do not delay calling 911.
- If the person is not breathing normally, follow dispatcher guidance for rescue breathing or CPR. If breathing but unresponsive, place them on their side when safe and monitor breathing.
- Stay with the person until help arrives. Do not leave them to sleep it off, give them food or drink while unconscious, or assume that improvement after naloxone eliminates the need for care.

New Yorkers can obtain naloxone and training through registered opioid overdose prevention programs. NYC Health provides information about recognizing overdose, naloxone access, and xylazine at nyc.gov/health. Calling for help can save a life; Mandl's amnesty policy appears in the disciplinary section of this notice.

Education Resources

Students and employees are encouraged to use the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Drugs, Brains, and Behavior materials, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's college-drinking and alcohol-overdose resources, and CDC alcohol and tobacco resources. Links appear in the source directory. Educational information does not replace individual medical assessment.

COUNSELING TREATMENT AND RECOVERY RESOURCES

The following external counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and recovery resources are available to students and employees. Crisis and referral lines are generally free; providers may charge for treatment and have eligibility or insurance requirements. Ask the provider about cost, accessibility, language services, and confidentiality. For an immediate medical emergency, call 911.

NYC 988 and the National 988 Lifeline

Call or text 988 for 24-hour mental health and substance use crisis support and connections to care. NYC residents can also use the NYC 988 website. For immediate danger or a medical emergency, use 911. Websites: nyc988.cityofnewyork.us and 988lifeline.org.

SAMHSA National Helpline and treatment locator

Call 1-800-662-HELP (4357), or TTY 1-800-487-4889, for free, confidential, 24-hour treatment referral and information in English and Spanish. The helpline provides referrals and information rather than individual counseling. FindTreatment.gov provides a searchable treatment directory. Website: samhsa.gov/find-help/helplines/national-helpline.

New York State addiction services

Call the New York State HOPEline at 1-877-8-HOPENY (1-877-846-7369) for addiction-related help and referrals. The state treatment directory is available at findaddictiontreatment.ny.gov. OASAS-certified providers offer services that may include assessment, outpatient or inpatient treatment, medications for substance use disorders, and recovery support.

Veterans Crisis Line

Dial 988 and press 1, text 838255, or visit veteranscrisisline.net. Veterans do not need to be enrolled in VA benefits or health care to contact this service.

Peer and Family Support

Alcoholics Anonymous: aa.org. Narcotics Anonymous: na.org. Al-Anon Family Groups: al-anon.org; local information at nycalanon.org. Nar-Anon Family Groups: nar-anon.org. Adult Children of Alcoholics and Dysfunctional Families: adultchildren.org. These organizations offer peer or family support; they are not substitutes for emergency care or professional treatment.

Tobacco Cessation

Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669) or visit Smokefree.gov for help quitting tobacco and nicotine.

Assistance Through Mandl

Students may contact Academic Advising staff, the Dean's Office, or the Title IX Coordinator for help locating outside resources. Employees may contact the Vice President of Institutional Effectiveness or the Title IX Coordinator for referral information or contact the external resources directly facilitating a referral is not thereby a confidential health care provider. Individuals may ask about privacy and reporting obligations before sharing personal details.

Students seeking to resume coursework after treatment may contact the Dean's Office to discuss applicable academic and return requirements; employees may contact the Vice President of Institutional Effectiveness about applicable employment and return requirements. This notice does not promise admission to an external program or create a separate College-operated treatment or re-entry program.

PREVENTION DISTRIBUTION AND PROGRAM REVIEW

Prevention Education

Mandl's prevention approach includes education, awareness materials, outside referrals, and enforcement of its conduct standards. The existing program includes periodic workshops and speakers and informational materials available through the library and the Academic Office. Students and employees are encouraged to participate. Materials are available through the library on the second floor and the Academic Administration on the fifth floor; online students may request electronic materials through Academic Advising or the Dean's Office.

Annual Written Distribution

Mandl shall distribute the complete annual notice in writing to each employee and each student taking one or more classes for academic credit, except continuing-education units, regardless of enrollment length. The annual communitywide email distribution must include full-time, part-time, and online students and employees. New students enrolling and new employees hired after the annual distribution must receive the current notice through enrollment or onboarding. A website posting or availability upon request does not replace individual annual distribution.

The offices responsible for enrollment and employee onboarding maintain a process for subsequent distribution. Mandl retains the notice version, distribution dates, recipient records, and documentation of follow-up for failed delivery. Mandl understands that the AOD notice and the Annual Security Report have distinct federal requirements; distributing one does not automatically satisfy the other.

Biennial review

Mandl reviews its drug and alcohol abuse prevention program every two years. The review must assess effectiveness and implement needed changes; determine the number of reported drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on campus, as defined by the applicable statute, or as part of college activities; determine the number and type of related institutional sanctions; and assess consistent enforcement. Zero reported incidents are documented and do not substitute for evaluating the program's effectiveness.

The written review shall identify the review period, responsible participants, activities and services actually provided, evidence evaluated, strengths and weaknesses, enforcement findings, and changes or action steps. Mandl shall retain the data and methods supporting its conclusions. This annual notice describes the review requirement.

Records and Availability

Mandl shall make annual prevention materials and biennial-review results available to the Department of Education and the public upon request, as required by 34 CFR §86.103. Related records must be retained for at least three years after the fiscal year in which they were created.

Separate Drug Free Workplace Requirements

The Drug-Free Workplace Act imposes additional employee-related obligations when applicable to federal grants or contracts. The Department identifies schools receiving campus-based Title IV allocations as federal grant recipients for these purposes. Where these requirements apply, Mandl must maintain the required employee notice and awareness program, obtain required workplace drug-conviction reporting, notify the federal agency, and take the prescribed personnel or rehabilitation action. Under 34 CFR Part 84, covered employees must report qualifying workplace convictions within five calendar days; the institution must notify the agency within ten calendar days after learning of the conviction and take the required action within thirty calendar days. These separate obligations do not establish universal drug testing.

AUTHORITIES AND SOURCE DIRECTORY

Legal summaries reviewed September 29, 2026. The controlling statutes and regulations govern where an illustrative summary omits an exception or a law changes. The 2006 federal administrator guide informs program organization; its historical penalty charts must not be used as current law.

Federal campus and workplace requirements

[Drug and alcohol abuse prevention 20 USC 1011i](#)

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title20-section1011i>

[Drug Free Schools and Communities 34 CFR Part 86](#)

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-34/subtitle-A/part-86>

[Drug Free Workplace 34 CFR Part 84](#)

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-34/subtitle-A/part-84>

[Federal Student Aid Handbook 2026–2027 Volume 2 Chapter 6](#)

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/fsa-handbook/2026-2027/vol2/ch6-consumer-information-and-school-reporting>

[Federal administrator guide revised July 2006](#)

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/sites/default/files/2021-11/dfscr.pdf>

Legal sanctions and New York protections

Federal: 21 U.S.C. §§841, 844, 853, 860, 862, and 881; 18 U.S.C. §3571. New York: Penal Law Articles 220 and 222 and §§70.15, 70.70, 70.71, 80.00, 220.78, and 260.20; Alcoholic Beverage Control Law §§65, 65-b, and 65-c; Vehicle and Traffic Law §§1192, 1193, and 1192-a; Labor Law §201-d; Education Law §6442. Local: NYC Administrative Code §10-125. FERPA parental disclosure exception: 20 U.S.C. §1232g(i) and 34 CFR §99.31(a)(15).

[United States Code](#)

<https://uscode.house.gov/>

[New York consolidated laws](#)

<https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws>

[New York DMV alcohol and drug penalties](#)

<https://dmv.ny.gov/points-and-penalties/penalties-for-alcohol-or-drug-related-violations>

[New York Department of Labor cannabis guidance](#)

<https://dol.ny.gov/adult-use-cannabis-and-workplace-p420>

Health and assistance publications

[CDC Alcohol Use and Your Health](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/>

[NIDA Drugs Brains and Behavior](https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/drugs-brain-behavior-science-of-addiction)

<https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/drugs-brain-behavior-science-of-addiction>

[NIAAA alcohol overdose information](https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/understanding-dangers-of-alcohol-overdose)

<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/understanding-dangers-of-alcohol-overdose>

[SAMHSA treatment referral](https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline)

<https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/national-helpline>

[NYC 988](https://nyc988.cityofnewyork.us/en/)

<https://nyc988.cityofnewyork.us/en/>

[NYC Health overdose prevention](https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/alcohol-and-drug-use.page)

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/alcohol-and-drug-use.page>

[SAMHSA treatment locator](https://findtreatment.gov/)

<https://findtreatment.gov/>

[NYS addiction services](https://oasas.ny.gov/)

<https://oasas.ny.gov/>

[NYS addiction treatment locator](https://findaddictiontreatment.ny.gov/)

<https://findaddictiontreatment.ny.gov/>

[National 988 Lifeline](https://988lifeline.org/)

<https://988lifeline.org/>

[Alcoholics Anonymous](https://www.aa.org/)

<https://www.aa.org/>

[Narcotics Anonymous](https://na.org/)

<https://na.org/>

[Al-Anon](https://al-anon.org/)

<https://al-anon.org/>

[NYC Al-Anon](https://www.nycalanon.org/)

<https://www.nycalanon.org/>

[Nar-Anon](https://www.nar-anon.org/)

<https://www.nar-anon.org/>

[Adult Children of Alcoholics](https://adultchildren.org/)

<https://adultchildren.org/>

[Veterans Crisis Line](https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/)

<https://www.veteranscrisisline.net/>

[Tobacco cessation](https://smokefree.gov/)

<https://smokefree.gov/>