



**SAINT LOUIS
UNIVERSITY™**
— EST. 1818 —

**SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
Drug-Free Schools & Colleges (Edgar Part 86) Act Annual Review
2024-2025 Academic Year**

Submitted by:
Tori Harwood, M.S., CHES
Assistant Director
Department of Campus Recreation and Wellness

Primary Oversight:
Office of the Assistant Vice President for Student Development

December 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction and Overview	4
Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification	5
AOD Comprehensive Program Goals and Objectives for Period Being Reviewed	6
Biennial Review Process	7
Annual Policy Notification Process	8
<i>Student notification</i>	8
<i>Employee Notification</i>	22
AOD Policies	22
AOD Enforcement	24
AOD Prevalence Rate, Incidence Rate, Needs Assessment, and Trend Data <i>[MACHB SPRING 2025]</i>	24
Compliance Related Outcomes	25
AOD Comprehensive Program and/or Intervention Inventory	26
<i>Group Based Programs and/or Interventions</i>	26
AOD SWOT/C Analysis	29
<i>Strengths</i>	29
<i>Weaknesses</i>	29
<i>Opportunities</i>	29
<i>Threats/Challenges</i>	29
Recommendations for Next Biennium	30
Goals and Objectives for Next Biennium <i>[created for 2024-2025]</i>	31
Saint Louis University	31
Conclusion	35
Appendix A: Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Policy	36
Drug and Alcohol Policies	36
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy	36
Standards of Conduct	36
Overseas Programs/Sanctions	36
Alcohol Policy and Guidelines	36
Drugs Policy and Guidelines	37
Cannabis and Marijuana on Campus	37
Appendix B: Tobacco Free Policy	38
Appendix C: Annual Notification to Saint Louis University Employees**	42

Appendix D: Fall 2024 Student Annual Notification	44
Polices – Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons	44
<i>Standards of Conduct</i>	44
<i>Counseling and Assistance</i>	44
<i>Alcohol Policy</i>	44
<i>Allegations of Community Standards with Alcohol</i>	46
<i>Legal Sanctions</i>	47
<i>Medical and Recreational Marijuana</i>	47
<i>Weapons Policy</i>	47
Local, State, and Federal Laws/Sanctions	48
<i>Missouri Liquor Laws/Sanctions</i>	48
<i>Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri (RSMo. 577)</i>	48
<i>Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test</i>	49
<i>Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)</i>	49
<i>Missouri Administrative Sanctions (RSMo. 302 specifically 302.500 – 302.540)</i>	49
<i>Missouri Drug Laws/Sanctions</i>	49
<i>Marijuana and the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act</i>	51
<i>Medical Cannabis (Marijuana) in Missouri</i>	52
<i>Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties</i>	53
<i>Federal Drug Possession Penalties</i>	54
Federal Aid Eligibility and Drug Conviction	55
Illinois Law - Alcohol & Drug	55
Federal Law	55
City of St. Louis Ordinance	56
Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances	56
Reporting Concerns	56
Responsible Action Protocol	56
<i>Prevention and Education</i>	57
<i>Counseling and Treatment</i>	57
Appendix E: Spring 2025 Student Annual Notification	58

Introduction and Overview

The Drug-Free Schools and Colleges [EDGAR Part 86] Act requires that Saint Louis University design and implement alcohol and other drug prevention programs for the campus community. As a condition of receiving funding under any federal program, the college must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent “the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees” on campus property or as part of any college activity. The college must have the following in place:

- A written policy on alcohol and other drugs, including information about federal, state, local, and college sanctions for being in violation and health risks associated with abuse;
- A distribution plan for ensuring the policy is made available to all students, faculty, and staff;
- Prevention programs for students, faculty, and staff that support the policy; and
- Biennial review to assess the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug policies and programs.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges [EDGAR Part 86] Act, Saint Louis University is completing an annual review of the state of prevention efforts on campus for the 2024-2025 academic year.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

Saint Louis University Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

The undersigned certifies that it has adopted and implemented an alcohol and other drug prevention program for its students and employees that, at a minimum, includes –

1. The **annual notification distribution** to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes of any kind (*except for continuing education units*), regardless of the length of the student's program or the employee's terms of employment, of:
 - a. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
 - b. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
 - c. A description of the short and long-term health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 - d. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
 - e. A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.
2. A **biennial review** by the institution of its alcohol and other drug prevention comprehensive program to:
 - a. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to its comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program and policies, if they are needed; and
 - b. Ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
1 N. GRAND BLVD
ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

Eric W. Anderson, AVP for Student Well-Being

43-0654872

Printed Name of University Official

IRS Employer Identification Number



314-977-3972

Signature of University Official

Telephone Number

12/20/2025

eric.w.anderson@slu.edu

Date

E-Mail Address

AOD Comprehensive Program Goals and Objectives for Period Being Reviewed

Following is a review of the goals established for the 2024-2025 Biennium as well as information regarding the progress of each goal:

Goal	Status
Continue to reduce rates of alcohol use, specifically those under 21, in the residence halls by 2%	Complete
Reduce the rate of binge drinking by 2%, specifically for students under 21 and members of the Fraternity and Sorority Life (FSL) organizations	In progress
Continue campus-wide social norming campaigns focusing on the effects of alcohol consumption.	In progress
Reduce the rate of cannabis use in the residence halls and FSL students by 2%	In progress
Reduce rate of non-consensual sexual contact happening while students attend SLU by 2%	In progress
Continue implementation of Mental Health First Aid Training and Vector Solutions Mental Well Being Module	Complete
Continue to offer bystander training by implementing the ENGAGE Program (and deeper dive versions like the Hazing module) to relevant and appropriate campus stakeholders	Complete
Decrease the number of students who feel overwhelmed by stress by 2%.	Complete

Biennial Review Process

As Saint Louis University is committed to alcohol and other drug prevention, and because of the affiliation with Missouri Partners in Prevention, Saint Louis University has elected to complete the review process annually as opposed to every two (2) years. This document will provide a thorough review of the prevention efforts and programs during the 2024-2025 academic year. This review began in August 2025 and concluded in December 2025. Copies of this review are maintained by Mrs. Tori Harwood for at least three years and can be found on the student development shared drive as well as linked to the [university's website](#). Copies of Biennial Reviews may also be requested by emailing healthpromotion@slu.edu.

This review was conducted by the Saint Louis University Well-Being Coalition made up of constituents from several institutional areas and based upon a model developed by Missouri Partners in Prevention. This coalition meets biannually to review policies, programs, assessment data, and emerging trends within the field of prevention. The following departments are represented in the Saint Louis University Well-Being Coalition:

- Office of the Vice President for Student Development
- Dean of Students Office
- Office of the General Counsel
- Office of the Vice President for Human Resources
- Department of Athletics
- Department of Public Safety
- Campus Recreation and Wellness
- Housing & Residence Life
- Student Involvement Center
- Student Responsibility and Community Standards
- University Counseling Center
- Student Success Center
- Student Government Association

Annual Policy Notification Process

The Saint Louis University Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) policy can be found in *Appendix A* of this document. It can also be accessed [here](#).

Student notification

Students receive the AOD policy via email¹ at the beginning of each semester. Below is what was sent to students on September 6, 2024.

Dear Saint Louis University students,

As we make our way into the midpoint of the fall term and look ahead to cooler weather, we are writing to remind you of our commitment to and policies related to promoting a healthy campus free of substance misuse.

Saint Louis University is a Catholic, Jesuit university, dedicated to the search for truth through education and research, and to improving the temporal and spiritual well-being of all persons. In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the University annually provides written notification to Students at the beginning of each term that includes the [University Alcohol and Drug Policies](#) (Student Handbook-Appendices), as well as information about counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks, and uses and effects of controlled substances. All Students should become familiar with this information.

As a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act of 1989, Saint Louis University must disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policies, procedures, and information to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions, and policies may be directed to Campus Recreation and Wellness healthpromotion@slu.edu or 314-977-6358.

Polices – Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

Standards of Conduct

Saint Louis University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of illicit drugs and/or alcohol on its premises or as part of any University activity. Conduct involving prescription drugs and controlled substances that have not been prescribed by a physician will be treated as a violation. This information supplements and does not limit rules of conduct pertaining to alcohol or drugs, which are published in other official University publications.

Counseling and Assistance

Saint Louis University offers confidential, professional counseling and referrals for Students who need assistance with problems relating to alcohol and drug abuse. For assistance and information on issues relating to alcohol please contact the [Student Health Center](#) at (314) 977-2323 or the [University Counseling Center](#) at (314) 977-8255 (TALK).

¹ See Occidental College Campus Crime Final Program Review Determination, pg. 52:

https://studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/fsawg/datacenter/cleryact/Occidental_College_8_11_17_FPRD_Redacted.pdf

Alcohol Policy

As a Catholic, Jesuit institution, Saint Louis University expects its students to develop a responsible philosophy on the appropriate use of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages students to consider all the implications of consuming alcohol and to arrive at a conscientious decision about how they will personally use alcohol. The University may take reasonable steps to protect the rights of others threatened by illegal or at risk drinking on Campus or at social events sponsored by the University. The University, therefore, prohibits drinking that infringes on the rights of others, prohibits misconduct due to drinking, and prohibits drinking by anyone under 21 years of age. The University prohibits any drinking patterns that lead to behaviors detrimental to the health and welfare of the individual, Student group, or University community. Social activities are expected to have clear purposes other than the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages moderation in the use of alcohol for those of legal age who choose to drink. The University strongly asserts that choosing not to drink is as socially acceptable as choosing to drink.

University departments and Student Organizations also may impose additional, more stringent restrictions on the use and distribution of alcohol by their members. Additional University alcohol-related policies include the:

- Community Standards Alcohol Violations (see Section 2.0);
- Dry Recruitment Policy (see Section 3.3);
- Student Organization Alcohol Policy (see Section 3.3);
- Residence Life policies (see Section 5.0).

Alcohol guidelines for Student athletes can be obtained from the Athletic Department, located in the Chaifetz Arena. Copies of the Greek Social Event Policy, intended to provide risk management guidelines and govern the use and distribution of alcohol at fraternity and sorority events, are available at the Student Involvement Center, Room 319, Busch Student Center. All above Student policies are outlined in the [2023-2024 Student Handbook](#).

Alcohol Guidelines

Saint Louis University permits the lawful possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages on Campus or at University activities by persons who are of legal drinking age, consistent with the following guidelines:

- Anyone under the age of 21 is not allowed to be in the presence or possession of alcohol in a residence hall or University owned/leased apartments.
- Underage Students who have roommates who are over 21 can be in their living space when alcohol is present. However, the underage Student cannot consume alcohol, and no one else under 21 can be present when alcohol is being consumed.
- Students living in residence halls and other University owned/staffed buildings who are 21 years of age or older may bring small amounts of alcohol for personal consumption into the space to which they have been assigned.
- Residents who choose to use alcohol legally are expected to do so in a responsible manner, including, but not limited to: not distributing alcohol to minors and not consuming alcohol in the presence of guests (non-roommates) who are under the age of 21.
- With the exception of a roommate, no alcohol is permitted in the presence of an underage Student.
- Alcohol collections and/or displays are prohibited in all residential spaces.

- No alcohol, whether in open or in uncovered, unopened containers, is permitted in lounges, hallways, or other residence hall/apartment living unit public areas by anyone, of any age. No alcohol is permitted on the balcony of any University apartment.
- Kegs, party balls, beer bongs, and similar large containers of alcohol are not permitted in the residence halls/living units.
- Irresponsible use of alcohol, regardless of age, resulting in public intoxication, disorderly conduct, vandalism or similar conduct will result in disciplinary action.
- Intoxicated residents may be prohibited from escorting guests into the residence halls/living units. In addition, intoxicated visitors may not be escorted into University housing, regardless of their escort.
- Should you be found in a room/living unit in which an alcohol policy is being violated, you may be subject to disciplinary action, regardless of age.
- Failure to comply with these Community Standards may result in disciplinary action.
- Alcohol and alcohol paraphernalia will be disposed of and/or confiscated.

University Sanctions

Students who are alleged to violate the University Community Standards pertaining to alcohol, drugs, and/or the Alcohol Policy and Guidelines will be referred to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards for a disciplinary hearing. In cases when a finding of responsibility is determined, the disciplinary history of a Student, Student Organization, and Student group, will be taken into consideration in determining the most appropriate outcome, which may include dismissal from the University if sufficient grounds exist.

The Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards approaches alcohol and drug violations a harms-reduction, educational, and restorative framework. Appropriate disciplinary action for violations of the University Community Standards and Alcohol Policy and Guidelines may include an educational workshop, an individualized wellness plan, counseling/substance use assessment, and/or a satisfactory completion of a rehabilitation program. The University may, at its discretion, refer cases to the proper law enforcement authorities for arrest or prosecution. To the extent that the University serves society by developing and sustaining an environment free of alcohol and drug abuse, the University reserves the right to take disciplinary action against Students involved in violations of the Community Standards and Alcohol Policy and Guidelines occurring off campus. Disciplinary measures will be administered consistent with local, state and federal laws. All Student Policies above are outlined in the [2024-2025 Student Handbook](#).

The following outcomes represent possible actions that Students may be required to complete if found responsible in violation(s) of the University's Community Standards:

- Alcohol Education Program
- Billikens ACT (Acting Courageously Together) Workshop (\$50 fee per workshop attendance requirement)
- Campus/Community Service
- Counseling Assessment (if multiple incidents occur and/or at discretion of a hearing officer)
- Disciplinary Warning
- Disciplinary Probation
- Family Notification (if Student is under 21)
- Fines/Fees:

- 1st offense: \$75 fine (alcohol and cannabis/marijuana), \$125 (other drugs)
- 2nd offense: \$175 fine (alcohol), \$225 (drugs)
- 3rd offense: \$225 fine (alcohol), \$325 (drugs)
- Reflection Paper/Prompts
- SHARRP (SLU Harm and Alcohol Risk Reduction Program)
- Wellness Plan
- University Censure
- University Suspension

Legal Sanctions

Because of the harmful effects of alcohol and drug abuse, local state and federal governments have enacted laws making it a criminal offense to unlawfully possess, use or distribute illicit drugs or alcohol. These laws cover the one time, "social or recreational" users, as well as the alcoholic and drug addict. In order to assist you in understanding the potential legal implications of such conduct, a summary of the criminal sanctions which may be imposed under local, state, and federal laws is provided below:

Medical and Recreational Marijuana

In 2018, the State of Missouri legalized the medical use of marijuana (19 CSR 30-95). In November 2022, the State of Missouri passed a ballot initiative to amend the State Constitution (Amendment 3) to legalize the purchase, possession, consumption, use, delivery, manufacture, and sale of marijuana for personal use for adults over the age of 21. However, the possession or use of marijuana remains an offense under the Controlled Substances Act, a federal law. Saint Louis University is obligated to comply with all federal laws and regulations. In order to remain in compliance, Saint Louis University will not permit the possession or use of marijuana on-campus, or at University-sponsored events, regardless of age, and will not permit the possession or use of marijuana at educational or other activities sponsored, conducted, or authorized by Saint Louis University or its Student Organizations, whether on or off campus, in any on-campus housing, or in any other SLU buildings or other property. Any Student who uses or possesses marijuana on-campus, regardless of age, will be referred to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will confiscate and dispose of any marijuana found on campus belonging to Students under the age of 21. The Department of Public Safety will confiscate marijuana found on campus belonging to Students over the age of 21 for a period of no longer than 48 hours. Students over the age of 21 may request to retrieve their marijuana from DPS during this time period insofar as they secure an off-campus location to store their marijuana.

Weapons Policy

All Saint Louis University Students, faculty, staff, volunteers, visitors, and independent contractors, vendors and their employees are strictly prohibited from carrying weapons on premises owned or controlled by the University and in vehicles owned or controlled by the University, regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm. University Students, faculty, staff, and volunteers are prohibited from storing Weapons on premises owned or controlled by the University, including inside of their personal vehicles regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm. Visitors to the University, independent contractors, vendors and their employees are also prohibited from storing weapons

inside of their company owned or personal vehicles regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm.

All Saint Louis University Students, faculty, staff, volunteers, visitors, and independent contractors, vendors and their employees are prohibited from possessing, carrying, or using a Prop/Theatrical Weapon without prior written approval from the Assistant Vice President for Public Safety; provided however, under no circumstances will a Prop/Theatrical Weapon be permitted inside University owned or operated residential facilities.

Local, State, and Federal Laws/Sanctions

Any Saint Louis University student or employee found possessing, manufacturing, or distributing controlled and/or illicit substances or unlawfully possessing or attempting to possess alcohol or driving a motor vehicle while under the influence is violating local, state, and federal laws. It is unlawful under state law to purchase or otherwise provide alcohol to a minor.

Missouri Liquor Laws/Sanctions

Missouri Liquor Laws: The Liquor Control Law for the State of Missouri ([311 RSMo](#)) provides that any person under the age of 21 years who purchases, attempts to purchase or has in his/her possession any intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.325 RSMo](#)). Anyone who shall procure for, sell, give away or otherwise supply intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.310 RSMo](#)). It is a Class A misdemeanor for a property owner to knowingly allow a person under the age of 21 to drink or possess intoxicating liquor or fail to stop a minor from drinking or possessing liquor. Any subsequent violation is a Class E felony ([311.310 RSMo](#)). Anyone 17 - 20 years old that uses a fake ID to obtain alcohol is also guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.320 RSMo](#)). Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage. A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be subjected to a fine ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000.00 and/or imprisonment for up to one year ([311.880 RSMo](#)).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Alcohol Violations ([RSMo. 311](#))

<u>RSMo.</u>	Description	Crime/Class
311.310	Supplying liquor to a minor or intoxicated person	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.320	Misrepresentation of age by minor to obtain liquor	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.325	Possession	Up to 1 year, D,A/misdemeanor
311.880	Misdemeanor Violations	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor

Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage ([311.325 RSMo](#)).

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri ([RSMo. 577](#))

A person commits the crime of “driving while intoxicated” if they operate a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition. A person is in an “intoxicated condition” when they are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof. An individual is considered intoxicated with any amount of a controlled substance or other specific drugs in their system.

If you are stopped by an officer of the law in Missouri, you may be subject to receive a DWI:

- If you drive with a blood alcohol concentration (*BAC*) of .08 or higher (*regardless of whether driving ability was actually impaired*); or
- It is determined that your driving ability is impaired (*even though you may be under the .08 limit*).

First offense is a class B misdemeanor subject to a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. A defendant found guilty must also participate in a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (*SATOP*). Multiple offenses range from a class A misdemeanor (*a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 1-year imprisonment*) up to a class B felony (*5 – 15 years in imprisonment*). After multiple offenses, Missouri law typically requires a driver to install an ignition interlock device on a vehicle after reinstatement of a driver’s license for 6 months.

Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test

Missouri law specifies that if you are driving a vehicle, you have given consent to submit to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in your blood. Refusal to take a test could result in a license being immediately revoked.

Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)

In Missouri, the BAC limit for drivers who are under 21 is .02. Penalties include suspension of license for 90 days (*first offense*); 1-year (*any subsequent offense*). The Abuse and Lose Law also includes the possession or use of alcohol and/or drugs while driving or using a fake ID.

Missouri Administrative Sanctions ([RSMo. 302 specifically 302.500 – 302.540](#))

Individuals arrested for driving while intoxicated, driving with a blood alcohol content of .08 or higher, or driving under the influence of drugs are processed administratively as well as criminally. A driver’s license is suspended or revoked for 90 days for the first offense. A driver convicted of a second alcohol or drug-related offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points. A driver convicted of second time for an alcohol or drug-related offense within a five-year period may also receive a 5-year license denial. A driver convicted 3 or more times for an alcohol or drug-related offense will receive a 10-year license denial. The license reinstatement process will include a SATOP along with other requirements prior to reinstatement. See the [Missouri Department of Revenue’s DWI website](#) for more information on revocations, suspensions, and multiple offenses.

Missouri Drug Laws/Sanctions

Beginning January 1, 2017 chapters [195](#) and [579](#) RSMo shall be known as the “Comprehensive Drug Control Act”.

The manufacturing, possession, sale, and distribution of illicit drugs (*i.e. controlled substance or imitation controlled substance*) are prohibited by state law. Penalties for first time offense for a drug possession violation can range from a fine of \$1,000 to life imprisonment. Other prohibited acts include possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia and advertising the sale of drug paraphernalia. The tables below give information on penalties and fines for specific drug crimes in Missouri (see [195.010 RSMo.](#) for definitions and [195.017 RSMo.](#) for the scheduling information of controlled substances in Missouri).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Drug Violations ([RSMo. 579](#))

RSMo.	Description	Prison Term
195.244	Advertisements to promote sale of drug paraphernalia or imitation controlled substances prohibited, penalty.	6 months, B/misdemeanor
579.015	Possession or control of a controlled substance. * Triggers 10g and >35g marijuana any amount of any other controlled substance or synthetic marijuana (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.202</i>)	Up to 1 year or up to 7 years, D, A/misdemeanor or D/Felony
579.020	Delivery of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.212</i>)	Up to 4 – 15 years, E, C, B, /Felony
579.030	Distribution of a controlled substance near protected location. (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.218</i>)	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
579.040 *	Distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony*
579.050 *	Manufacture of an imitation controlled substance	Up to 4 years, E/Felony*
579.055	Manufacture of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.211</i>)	Up to 4 years or 3years - life (30 years), E, C, B, A/Felony
579.065	Trafficking drugs, first degree (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.222</i>)	5 years – life (30 years), B/A Felony
579.068	Trafficking drugs, second degree (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.223</i>)	3 years – life (30 years), C, B, A/ Felony
579.072	Providing materials for production of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.226</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony

<u>579.074</u>	Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.233</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, D, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
<u>579.076</u>	Unlawful delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia, (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.235</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
<u>579.078</u>	Possession of an imitation controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.241</i>)	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor
<u>579.080</u>	Delivery of an imitation controlled substance (<i>formerly 195.242</i>)	E felony
<u>579.101</u>	Possession or purchase of solvents to aid others in violations (<i>formerly RSMo. 578.260</i>)	Up to 6 months or Up to 4 years B/misdemeanor or E/Felony
<u>579.103</u>	Selling or transferring solvents to cause certain symptoms (<i>formerly RSMo. 578.265</i>)	Up to 7 years, D/Felony
<u>579.105</u>	Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.202</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
<u>579.110</u>	Possession of methamphetamine precursors (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.420</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
<u>579.170</u>	Prior and persistent drug offenders (<i>added increase in charge</i>) (<i>formerly 195.275</i>).	1 or 2 classes higher than previous offense

Medical Amnesty Law (RSMO 195.205)

The medical amnesty law offers protection from criminal liability (arrest, charge, prosecution, and conviction) to a person who calls 911 for a drug or alcohol overdose.

Crimes from which there is immunity:

- Possession of a controlled substance
- Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia
- Possession of an imitation of a controlled substance
- Minor use of an altered ID, purchase/possession of liquor by a minor, and sale of liquor to a minor
- Violating a restraining order and or violating probation or parole
- Maintaining a public nuisance

The law does not provide immunity for:

- Delivery, distribution, or manufacturing of a controlled substance, except in regard to minors and alcohol; and

- It is important to know that officers can still arrest someone at the scene if he/she has an outstanding warrant.

In order to receive immunity, a person must first make the call to 911 for help, in good faith.

Marijuana and the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act

Federal law has not changed, and marijuana still remains classified as a Schedule I drug. As a result, regardless of state and local law changes, institutions of higher education are expected to continue to abide by the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#) by maintaining policies which prohibit marijuana possession, use, or distribution by students, staff, and faculty. Even medical marijuana is not permitted under federal law. Any institution that knowingly permits possession, use, or distribution of marijuana is at risk of losing, and even having to repay Title IV funding (Federal Financial Aid), although few, if any, institutions have been required to do so.

Medical Cannabis (Marijuana) in Missouri

Missouri allows for the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. Individuals who are authorized to use cannabis must be registered with the [Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services](#) (DHSS) and secure a written certification from a physician licensed in Missouri. The DHSS will issue a registry ID card.

Please note a driver may not operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis prescribed for medicinal purposes and should not transport medicinal cannabis in a vehicle unless it is contained in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible while the vehicle is in motion. If a police officer stops a vehicle driven by a person who holds a medical registry ID card and the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the driver must submit to field sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of the field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's driver's license. Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges.

Cannabidiol (CBD) Cultivated from Industrial Hemp

While hemp and cannabinoids derived from hemp are now legal under federal law that became effective December 20, 2018, they remain subject to regulation.

[Section 10113 of The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 \(P.L. 115-334\)](#) (also known as the 2018 Farm Bill) defines "Hemp" in the following manner

*"HEMP -means the plant *Cannabis sativa L.* and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis."*

Missouri law defines "Hemp Extract" in the following manner in [RSMO 195.207](#).

"Hemp Extract" is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. ***At least five percent cannabidiol by weight;*** and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance.

An individual must obtain a [license for medical use of extracts from industrial hemp](#) meeting this definition.

If the “**Cannabidiol derived**” product is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. Contains **less than five percent cannabidiol by weight**; and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance; then

it **does not** meet the definition of “**Hemp Extract**” and therefore not covered under [RSMO 195.207](#).

Products derived from legally grown industrial hemp can be legally possessed. However, it can be difficult to determine if CBD products have been legally produced. Additionally, there is some evidence to suggest that use of these products can trigger a positive drug test result for marijuana use. CBD possession on campus may involve sanctions for employees in regard to use at the workplace and could be considered a violation of “Illegal Drugs & Other Substances” under the student code of conduct.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

Federal law prohibits, among other things, the manufacturing, distributing, selling, and possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 801 through 971.

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of state and federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties are more severe for subsequent offenses.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one (1) year.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty – 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million

Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	5 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
Hashish	10 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years in prison; 2 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$250,000
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	1 – 10 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million

	100 – 999 kg	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	50 – 99 kgs	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 99 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	Less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties

Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one (1) year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than fifteen (15) days, but not more than two (2) years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than ninety (90) days, but not more than three (3) years in prison and a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than five (5) years, but not more than twenty (20) years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- A. It is a first conviction, and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- B. It is a second conviction, and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- C. It is a third or subsequent crack cocaine conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Federal Aid Eligibility and Drug Conviction

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one (1) year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two (2) years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two (2) years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

If convicted of a drug-related offense after the student submitted their FAFSA form, the student may lose eligibility for federal student aid, and be liable for returning any financial aid received during the period of ineligibility.

Illinois Law - Alcohol & Drug

It is against Illinois law to sell or distribute alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age or to anyone who is intoxicated. Violation is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum fine of \$500. Persons under 21 who possess alcoholic beverages on the street or in a public area may be subject to a Class A misdemeanor. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/201) makes possession of a controlled substance a felony criminal offense under Illinois law. Generally, possession convictions result in a Class 4 felony with a sentence of 1- 3 years in prison or a fine of \$25,000. Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in a Class 1 felony with 6 to 50 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$200,000, unless the offense involves a smaller amounts (100 grams or less) of certain drugs, which elicits 4 to 15 years in prison and a fine of up to \$200,000. The Illinois Drug Paraphernalia Act (720 ILCS 600/2) makes it a Class A misdemeanor to knowingly possess drug paraphernalia. The law does not distinguish between the types of drug paraphernalia used except for methamphetamine manufacturing materials. The penalties for possessing a pipe to smoke marijuana are the same as a needle to shoot heroin, even though heroin is regarded as a more dangerous drug.

Federal Law

Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in the following:

- 8 years if the substance is heroin or any Schedule I or II opiate, an analogue of these, or cocaine base;
- 6 years if the substance is cocaine, flunitrazepam (Rohypnols), LSD, or PCP;
- 4 years if the substance is any other controlled substance or a list I chemical.

City of St. Louis Ordinance

Any person, with the exception of those individuals described in Section 2 of the ordinance, found in possession of 35 grams or less of marijuana shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars. There is a strong presumption that the proper disposition of any such case is to suspend the imposition of sentence and/or require community service work and/or drug counseling and education.

The severity of the sanctions imposed for both possession and distribution offenses depend on the type and quantity of drugs, prior convictions, and whether death or serious injury resulted.

Sanctions may be increased for offenses which involve distribution to minors or occur on or near Campus. In addition, other federal laws require or permit forfeiture of personal or real property used to illegally possess, facilitate possession, transport or conceal a controlled substance. A person's right to purchase a firearm or receive federal benefits, such as Student loans, grants, contracts, or professional or commercial licenses, may be revoked or denied as a result of a drug conviction. Additionally, federal law mandates that any Student who has been convicted of an offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance during the period on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Alcohol and other drugs are associated with many health risks. The use and misuse of alcohol and other drugs may have negative effects on one's school or work performance and personal relationships. Some common health risks are addiction; damage to liver, heart, and to a developing fetus; accidents as a result of impaired judgment; and unwanted sexual activity that could result in sexual assault or sexually transmitted infections.

For more information about the health risks associated with particular types of drugs and alcohol, please visit <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

Reporting Concerns

The Saint Louis University Student Handbook outlines Students' Right to Report, which empowers Students to be free to report any action that they believe unduly interferes with their rights and learning environment and the right to receive a reasonable response according to University Policy. With respect to the Alcohol and Drug Policies at the University, Students are encouraged to submit their concerns via the University's [Incident Report Form](#). Students may submit these concerns anonymously.

Responsible Action Protocol

As a Catholic, Jesuit university, Saint Louis University strives to create an atmosphere that supports the holistic development of its Students. The University recognizes that, at times, it can be a challenge for Students to make decisions that demonstrate responsibility as it pertains to living in community with others, particularly as it relates to assisting a Student or peer in emergencies involving alcohol or drugs. In situations where Students seek appropriate help, the University has accepted the [Responsible Action Protocol](#) (Student Handbook, Section 1.21), which aims to alleviate Students' concerns about seeking help for Endangered Students and therefore, promote responsible action on the part of all Students. The Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards assesses the utility of the Responsible Action Protocol in cases where students seek assistance and appropriate held for endangered students.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs

Prevention and Education

Campus Recreation and Wellness and other departments and offices offer individual, group, and community educational programs and interventions designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use and misuse open to the entire Saint Louis University community.

For more information concerning current programs, interventions, and policies, contact campusrec@slu.edu and 314-977-6358.

Counseling and Treatment

Short term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through the University Counseling Center at 314-977-8255. Students may be referred through the Student Health Center to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment.

Resources

Organizations	Toll-Free Number
Alcohol and Drug Referral	1 (800) 252-6465
Alcoholics Anonymous	1 (800) 344-2666
National Council on Alcoholism	1 (800) 622-2255 (NCA-CALL)
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1 (800) 662-4357 (HELP)
Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Information	1 (800) 241-9746

You matter. You are not alone. We strongly encourage you to seek assistance and information on issues relating to substance use. The following on-campus resources also are here to support you: the [Student Health Center](#) at (314) 977-2323 or the [University Counseling Center](#) at (314) 977-8255 (TALK).

Please be safe and look out for one another as you live our Jesuit commitment to be “persons for others.”

This information is brought to you by Campus Recreation and Wellness in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act Amendments of 1989. [adapted from the Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention, 2019]

Employee Notification

Employees are provided the policy during their new employee orientation training and via email at the beginning of each semester. The annual notification was sent to Saint Louis University employees on September 01, 2023, and it can be found in *Appendix C*. The AOD policy can be accessed through Human Resources at any time or found [here](#).

AOD Policies

There are multiple policies related to AOD that exist at Saint Louis University in reference to students, staff, faculty, and other entities. We will note that given the passage of Amendment 3 in Missouri, our policy has been updated to reflect that cannabis/marijuana are still considered illicit drugs per Federal guidelines. Following is a discussion of each of these AOD-related policies.

The overall AOD policy can be found in its entirety in *Appendix A*, but includes the following information:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs (*to include cannabis/marijuana*) and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs (*to include cannabis/marijuana*) and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs (*to include cannabis/marijuana*) and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students;
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (*consistent with State and Federal law*); and
- A description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct (*of which may include a disciplinary sanction requiring the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program*).

Oversight of the AOD policy rests with the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards. Any updates and/or amendments are discussed on an annual basis or with any changes in local, State, or Federal laws.

The policy is expounded upon in many instances to target specific constituents on campus. Further information for employees about substance misuse and how concerns related to substance misuse may affect both personal and professional lives can be obtained through human resources, including resources such as the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

The Saint Louis University Tobacco/Drug Free Policy (*in effect since July 1, 2016; amended, revised, and approved on April 16/2024*) can be found [here](#) (*see APPENDIX B*) and information about available cessation resources can be found [here](#).

Violations of the AOD policy and other relevant policies by students are adjudicated mainly through the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards and can be found [here](#).

Those violations committed by an employee of the institution (*to include faculty and staff*) are addressed through Human Resources and all Saint Louis University employees are subject to the policies found [here](#).

Given that illicit drugs or alcohol are often present and/or a major factor in occurrences of sexual misconduct, illicit drugs and alcohol are directly addressed in the Saint Louis University Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy. All students and staff receive the policy electronically when they complete the annual online Title IX module. The policy is overseen by the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX.

The entirety of Saint Louis University Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy can be found [here](#).

Relating directly to illicit drugs and alcohol, the following definitions are included in the Saint Louis University Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy:

- Consent (institutional and legal)
- Incapacitation
- Force/Coercion

AOD Enforcement

There are a variety of enforcement methods utilized at Saint Louis University and descriptions of staff authority and jurisdiction regarding AOD violations follow:

- Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards
- Saint Louis University Department of Public Safety
- St. Louis Metro Police Department
 - Meetings at the beginning of each semester
- Housing and Residence Life staff
 - Resident Assistants, Front Desk staff

AOD Prevalence Rate, Incidence Rate, Needs Assessment, and Trend Data [MACHB SPRING 2025]

Data regarding AOD use is readily available at our institution from a variety of sources. Due to our membership in Partners in Prevention (*a state-wide coalition of institutions of higher education focused on the prevention of illicit drug and alcohol use in Missouri*), we are provided the opportunity to access numerous best-practice resources, including the Missouri Assessment of College Health Behaviors (*MACHB, formerly the MCHBS*). The assessment is provided to a random sample of Saint Louis University undergraduate and graduate students. Following are the results for the past three (3) academic years as well as the average results from all participating schools in the past academic year:

Question	SLU 2022-2023	SLU 2023-2024	SLU 2024-2025	All participating 4-year MO Schools 2024- 2025
Consumed alcohol in the past year	76%	66%	65%	60%
Binge drank in last 30 days (<i>2-hour definition</i>)	32%	28%	24%	20%
Under 21 binge drank in last 30 days (<i>2-hour definition</i>)	27%	28%	19%	18%
Used marijuana / cannabis (<i>including smoked marijuana, edibles, derivatives, and ALL other types of marijuana/cannabis products</i>) while drinking alcohol in the past year	42%	36%	35%	36%
Used tobacco/nicotine products (<i>e.g. combustible cigarette, e-cigarette, smokeless tobacco, etc.</i>) while	29%	29%	24%	27%

drinking alcohol in the past year				
Used tobacco/nicotine products in the last 12 months	?	32%	27%	30%
Driven after drinking in the past year	8%	8%	8%	9%
Always used a designated driver in the past year ²	47%	48%	75%	69%
Used marijuana in the past year	?	40%	32%	3%
Used illegal drugs (excluding marijuana) in past year	22%	22%	12%	12%

Compliance Related Outcomes

Compliance information was obtained from the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards and the Department of Public Safety and covers the academic fiscal year July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.

Incident Type	Student – On Campus		Student – Off Campus		Employee		Non-Student – On Campus	
	# of Incidents that Occurred	Referral for Disciplinary Action	# of Incidents that Occurred	Referral for Disciplinary Action	# of Incidents that Occurred	Referral for Disciplinary Action	# of Incidents that Occurred	Referral for Disciplinary Action
Alcohol	61	182	6	10	0	0	0	n/a
Other Drugs	27	58	1	1	0	0	0	n/a
Medical Transport (AOD Related)	8	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	n/a
Fatalities	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	0

² Results for this question reflect the combined responses for “Always,” “No, because I walked,” and “No, because I just stayed where I was drinking.”

For those individuals who were referred for AOD policy violations and were subsequently found responsible following a formal adjudication process overseen by the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards or Human Resources, the sanctions listed below were assigned:

Sanction **Students assigned**

Alcohol

Billikens Act	4
Alcohol Assessment	6
Wellness plan	9
Fine	89
SHARRP	92
Alcohol Edu for Sanctions	25

Drugs

Counseling Assessment	3
Billikens Act	n/a
Wellness plan	7
Fine	13
CHARM	15

Other

Parental notifications	65	
Students trained in SHARRP outside of Community Standards (Proactive) -		495

AOD Comprehensive Program and/or Intervention Inventory

Group Based Programs and/or Interventions

SLU's Harm and Alcohol Risk Reduction Program (SHARRP)

- **Description/Explanation:** risk reduction intervention to help students and young adults develop skills to either effectively resist using alcohol, or limit their consumption of alcohol
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 9/10/24, 9/12/24, 9/13/24, 9/16/24, 9/18/24, 9/20/24, 9/23/24, 9/26/24, 9/27/24, 10/1/24, 10/1/24 (two sessions), 10/2/24, 10/4/24, 10/4/24 (two sessions), 10/9/24, 10/10/24, 10/11/24, 10/15/24, 10/18/24, 10/22/24, 10/23/24, 10/30/24, 11/1/24, 11/5/24, 11/13/24, 11/14/24, 11/20/24, 11/21/24, 11/25/24, 11/26/24, 12/4/24, 12/5/24, 12/6/24, 1/16/25, 1/24/25, 1/29/25, 2/4/25, 2/7/25, 2/25/25, 2/26/25, 2/28/25, 3/4/25, 3/17/25, 3/18/25, 3/19/25, 3/21/25, 3/25/25, 3/28/25, 4/4/25, 4/4/25, 4/25/25.
- **Individuals Served:** 587
- **NIAAA Tier of Effectiveness:** Higher Effectiveness
- **Outcome(s) Measured:** Knowledge and information around informed decision-making regarding alcohol use, provide norms and data about student drinking at SLU, to assist students in making responsible decisions and prepare them to be successful at SLU, encourage harm reduction measures.
- **Known Demographics:** SLU undergraduate students who are affiliated with a Fraternity or Sorority as well as other undergraduate students

SLU's Cannabis Harm and Risk Mitigation (CHARM) Program

- **Description/Explanation:** risk reduction intervention to help students and young adults develop skills to either effectively resist using cannabis, or limit their consumption of cannabis
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 9/19/24, 9/27/24, 10/3/24, 10/31/24, 11/20/24, 11/25/24, 1/14/25, 2/11/25, 2/24/25, 3/3/25, 4/24/25.
- **Individuals Served:** 19
- **Outcome(s) Measured:** Knowledge and information around informed decision-making regarding cannabis use, provide norms and data about student cannabis use at SLU, to assist students in making responsible decisions and prepare them to be successful at SLU, encourage harm reduction measures.

Engage Bystander Intervention Group Trainings

- **Description/Explanation:** Evidence-based, multi-level bystander intervention training created by Partners in Prevention which equips students with the skills to recognize, prevent, and respond to campus issues such as substance use while challenging social norms and fostering a caring campus environment.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 8/9/2024, 9/24/2024, 10/9/2024, 11/12/2024, 11/13/2024, 2/26/2024
- **Individuals Served:** 264
- **Outcome(s) Measured:** Knowledge and confidence in identifying and responding to concerning situations with appropriate skills, as measured through pre- and post-session surveys provided by Partners in Prevention.
- **Known Demographics:** SLU students who are Resident Advisors or other employees of the Department of Housing and Residence Life and Fraternity and Sorority Members.

Overdose Education and Naloxone Training

- **Description/Explanation:** Educational presentation designed to equip students with the knowledge and skills to identify and respond effectively to overdoses, including the proper administration of naloxone in the event of an opioid overdose.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/24/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 7
- **Known Demographics:** SLU students

Considerations for Alcohol Use Among College Students

- **Description/Explanation:** Harm-reduction and educational presentation led by a certified substance abuse counselor which encouraged students to participate in open discussion about college drinking, including the responsible use and misuse of alcohol, and tips and tools to drink safer.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/25/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 20
- **Known Demographics:** SLU Students

Kil'n It with Creativity

- **Description/Explanation:** Harm-reduction and educational activity where students engage in meaningful conversations about alcohol, drugs, healthy habits, and learn more about campus resources while painting pottery.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/25/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 100
- **Known Demographics:** SLU Students

Ask an Addiction Medicine Physician Anything

- **Description/Explanation:** Students can learn more about Addiction Medicine through a presentation and conversation with an Addiction Medicine Physician. Topics included harm reduction, prevention, treatment, and recovery.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/26/2025, 02/27/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 50
- **Known Demographics:** SLU Students, SLU Law Students

Workshop: Smokes, Edibles, and Vapes

- **Description/Explanation:** Educational workshop where students learned about recognizing harm reduction in our culture, cannabis risks and benefits, and identify ways to reduce risk with cannabis, tobacco, and nicotine use.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/26/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 14
- **Known Demographics:** SLU Students

Smarti Gras Resource Fair at the Busch Student Center

- **Description/Explanation:** Resource fair for students to meet and gain information from various campus departments, including (but not limited to) the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards, Student Health Center, Campus Recreation and Wellness, Department of Public Safety, and more.
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/27/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 100
- **Known Demographics:** SLU students

Blurred Lines: A Think Before You Drink Challenge

- **Description/Explanation:** Students engage in an obstacle course to raise awareness about unhealthy alcohol habits like drinking and driving and counting drinks
- **Target Audience:** Students
- **Date(s) Offered:** 02/27/2025
- **Individuals Served:** 45
- **Known Demographics:** SLU students, SLU Fraternity and Sorority Life Members

AOD SWOT/C Analysis

Strengths

- Significant decreases in under 21 binge drinking
- Significant decrease in illegal drug usage

Weaknesses

- Continually low levels of student participation in prevention programs that has not returned to pre-pandemic levels
- Persistent tobacco usage

Opportunities

- New opportunities with SLU office of Belonging
- Expanding bystander intervention and upstander training (eg. ENGAGE) to include the impacts of alcohol and its involvement in hazing

Threats/Challenges

- Continually high levels of marijuana usage, higher than PIP averages
- The impact of Missouri's cannabis legalization on students' perceptions and compliance.
- Higher than normal levels of concurrent cannabis and alcohol use, potentially increasing risk behaviors.

Recommendations for Next Biennium

1. **Expand Mental Health Support and Education:**

- Increase awareness and utilization of existing mental health resources, such as the Ask.Listen.Refer program, by incorporating promotional efforts during high-traffic campus events and creating incentives for completion.
- Establish a twice-yearly mental health fair (e.g., Fresh Check Day) to educate students, faculty, and staff about suicide prevention and stress management strategies.

2. **Enhance Prevention Programs Targeting Cannabis and Tobacco Use:**

- Implement a comprehensive campus-wide social norming campaign to address misconceptions about cannabis and tobacco use prevalence, using evidence-based messaging from the Higher Education Cannabis Prevention Toolkit.
- Conduct training for residence hall staff and graduate assistants on the risks of cannabis and tobacco use and equip them with strategies for policy enforcement and student support.

3. **Strengthen Engagement and Outreach for Alcohol Risk Reduction:**

- Continue to offer SLU's Harm and Alcohol Risk Reduction Program (SHARRP for first-year students, student athletes, and fraternity/sorority members at the start of each semester.
- Leverage social media and digital communication channels to promote peer-led messaging about safer alcohol use practices and available campus resources.

Goals and Objectives for Next Biennium [created for 2024-2025]

Saint Louis University Campus Recreation and Wellness Health Promotion & Education Strategic Plan 2024-2025 Academic Year

Introduction

The purpose of this strategy plan is to assist the Health Promotion and Education team of the Department of Campus Recreation and Wellness identify, prioritize, and implement student wellness initiatives and activities at Saint Louis University.

Strategic Plan Objectives

1. Identify methods, including modalities or strategies, to reach students effectively;
2. Identify focused priority areas driven by qualitative and quantitative data, including the annual Missouri Assessment of College Health Behaviors (MACHB, for short);
3. Create a task distribution document for the Health Promotion and Education team;
4. Review priority tasks from the previous academic year.

Our Mission

Our mission is to empower Billikens with the knowledge, life-long skills, and resources necessary to lead healthy, balanced, and holistic lives. We accomplish this through promoting physical, mental, and social wellness by integrating comprehensive health education and prevention initiatives that address the diverse needs of our student population.

Key Terms and Definitions

Wellness is a dynamic and multidimensional concept that refers to the active pursuit of activities, choices, and lifestyles that lead to a state of holistic health. It goes beyond the absence of illness to encompass a proactive and positive approach to living ([National Wellness Institute](#), 2024).

Physical Wellness: Maintaining a healthy body through regular exercise, balanced nutrition, proper sleep, and avoiding harmful habits. It includes understanding and practicing habits that promote physical health and fitness.

Mental Wellness: Understanding and respecting your feelings, values, and attitudes. It involves managing emotions in a constructive way, coping with stress effectively, and seeking support when needed.

Social Wellness: Developing a sense of connection, belonging, and a well-developed support system. It includes building healthy, nurturing, and supportive relationships and fostering a genuine connection with those around you.

Health promotion: is the process of empowering students to increase control, improve, and maintain wellness ([WHO](#), 2024)

HPE GA: Health Promotion and Education Graduate Assistant

FSL: Fraternities and Sororities

MHFA: Mental Health First Aid Training

OSRCS: Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards

HRL: Department of Housing and Residence Life

MACHB: Missouri Assessment of College Health Behaviors

CRW: Campus Recreation and Wellness

ASTP: Alcohol Skills Training Program

SHARRP: Saint Louis University's Harm and Risk Reduction Program

ENGAGE: Bystander intervention training program

PIP: Partners in Prevention coalition

SEM: Socio-Ecological Model (SEM)

Priority Area 1: Physical Wellness

Maintaining a healthy body through regular exercise, balanced nutrition, proper sleep, and avoiding harmful habits. It includes understanding and practicing habits that promote physical health and fitness.

Goals

1. Coordinate a physical wellness workshop series in collaboration with campus partners to help a target group of students explore the connection between stress reduction and physical movement, while also familiarizing them with Simon Rec fitness spaces and resources. (SEM: Peer Level; Campus Level).
2. Coordinate a Group Fitness program to promote social wellness through physical movement and motivation (SEM: Peer Level).
 - a. Launch 20 group fitness classes with a range of types of group fitness modalities
 - b. Attract at least 10 students per group fitness class
3. Coordinate a Personal Training program to help students establish and meet their fitness goals in a safe environment (SEM: Individual Level).
 - a. Grow member engagement – At least two clients per trainer
 - b. Promote and market personal trainers on social media channels
 - c. Connect and collaborate with the Exercise Science Major to grow/promote the personal training program

Priority Area 2: Mental Wellness

Understanding and respecting your feelings, values, and attitudes. It involves managing emotions in a constructive way, coping with stress effectively, and seeking support when needed.

Goals

1. Continue to offer Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) training (8 student sessions; 4 faculty/staff sessions) to create a safe and supportive learning environment by enhancing the ability to recognize

signs and symptoms of a mental health challenge or crisis, and to connect someone to care, as needed (SEM: Individual; Peer; Campus Level).

2. Increase active and passive Mindfulness programming to give students tools to reduce overwhelming levels of stress (SEM: Individual level).
 - a. Offer in-person mindfulness training twice a semester (4 sessions total per academic year)
 - b. Distribute a mindfulness kit to provide students with the opportunity to engage with mindfulness strategies without having to commit to a full course
3. Coordinate and offer Fresh Check Day to raise awareness around mental health and suicide prevention strategies as well as for students to learn about on-campus resources that support overall mental well-being (SEM: Campus & Community Levels).
4. Work across and with campus partners, schools, colleges, and departments to identify and centralize Wellness Day initiatives (SEM: Campus Level).
5. Continue to grow Duo Dog Woody's program including processing requests, growth of social media platform, and getting Woody in more spaces on all campuses – north, south, and law school (SEM: Individual level)
6. Continue to collaborate and work with Fraternity and Sorority Life to host Mental Wellness Week in the Spring semester (SEM: Individual and Peer level)

Priority Area 3: Social Wellness

Developing a sense of connection, belonging, and a well-developed support system. It includes building healthy, nurturing, and supportive relationships and fostering a genuine connection with those around you.

Goals

1. Continue in partnership with Safe Connections to help students increase their understanding of the qualities of healthy relationships and the importance of developing a positive support network. Collaborate with Fraternity & Sorority Life and Housing and Residential Life (SEM: Campus & Community Level).
2. Engage with the Fall Welcome Committee to identify, plan, and implement a sexual assault prevention speaker at the beginning of the Fall 2025 semester (SEM: Campus & Community Level).
3. Offer the ENGAGE training for the Resident Advisors in order to help foster an upstanding SLU community, especially with those who live on campus (SEM: Peer Level).
4. Continue to offer Pottery Painting events to foster a sense of belonging while at the same time help lower levels of overwhelming stress among all student populations (SEM: Peer Level).

Priority Area 4: Prevention & Harm Reduction Initiatives

University-wide prevention and harm-reduction initiatives in higher education are essential for promoting a safe and healthy campus environment. These collaborative initiatives encompass a wide range of strategies aimed at preventing risky behaviors and reducing the potential harm associated with those behaviors.

Goals:

1. Collaborate with campus partners to implement or support initiatives designed to reduce rates of alcohol use, specifically those under 21, in the residence halls by 2% (SEM: Individual & Peer Level).
 - a. Strategy 1
 - i. Support alcohol education programming on campus by working with various campus partners and student groups.

- b. Tactic 1: Work with the Department Housing and Residence Life (HRL) staff to develop additional alcohol education training for Resident Advisors (RAs), specifically conflict resolution and SHARRP (SLU's ASTP Program).
 - c. Tactic 2: Continue to work with the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards (OSRCS) and FSL to implement Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) and SHARRP through mandatory training for all FSL members at the beginning of the school year and social norming messages around perception versus reality.
 - d. Tactic 3: Continue to share Partners in Prevention (PIP) training resources with the OSRCS in order to offer monthly training and College Behavior Program for those who violate university policy.
 - e. Tactic 4: Work with on-campus partners, PIP staff, and the Health Communication Specialist to develop and share educational materials, such as counting bracelets, social norming campaigns, and handouts.
- 2. Collaborate with campus partners to implement or support initiatives to help reduce the rate of binge drinking by 2%, specifically for students under the age of 21 and members of Fraternity and Sorority Life (FSL) organizations (SEM: Individual & Peer Level).
 - a. Strategy 1
 - i. Continue to support OSRCS and FSL to implement BASICS and SHARRP (SLU's ASTP Program) as needed through the provision of resources.
 - b. Tactic 1: Facilitate mandatory trainings with all FSL members at the beginning of the academic year as needed and as appropriate.
 - c. Tactic 2: Work with Health Communications Specialist to develop and share social norming messages around perception of drinking behaviors versus the actual rate.
 - d. Tactic 3: Work with HRL to develop trainings or presentations that RAs can give to their residents to boost education and awareness around alcohol use.
- 3. Continue campus-wide social norming campaigns focusing on the effects of alcohol consumption. (SEM: Campus Level).
 - a. Tactic 1: Work with Health Communications Specialist to print and develop any new social norming social media messages.
 - i. Tactic 2.1: Develop health communication materials that are aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of safe drinking practices.
- 4. Collaborate with campus partners to implement or support initiatives designed to reduce the rate of cannabis use in the residence halls by 2% (SEM: Campus Level).
 - a. Tactic 1: Continue work of previous social norming campaigns. Work with Health Communications Specialist to print and develop new social norming social media messages.
 - b. Tactic 2: Work with faculty and staff as well as with PIP staff to identify programs aimed at reducing the overall use of cannabis.
- 5. Collaborate with campus partners to implement or support initiatives designed to reduce rates of tobacco use, specifically the use of smokeless tobacco (e.g. Zyn), for our undergraduate and graduate student population during Alcohol and other Drug Education Week (SEM: Individual and Campus Level).
 - a. Tactic 1: Work with HRL to implement trainings and education around tobacco and the harms associated with the use of tobacco during.
 - b. Tactic 2: Work with the Division's Health Communication Specialist to develop social norming campaigns around this topic during.

- c. Tactic 3: Partner with the Student Health Center and the University Health Plan to ensure students have access to appropriate smoking cessation resources.
- 6. Collaborate with campus partners to implement or support initiatives designed to prevent sexual assault through programming, awareness education, and the sharing of resources (SEM: Peer and Campus Level).
 - a. Tactic 1: Continue to meet with the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX as well as the Title IX Coordinator to review campus-specific data on sexual assault complaints as needed and provide support for programming and resource allocation as appropriate
 - b. Tactic 2: Work with the Fall welcome committee, Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX to implement a fall welcome speaker with the sole purpose of educating our incoming students about consent and healthy relationships.
 - c. Tactic 3: Collaborate and partner with Academic Groups (e.g., Women and Gender Studies) and other student organizations to implement and plan sexual assault prevention and healthy relationship programming.
 - d. Tactic 4: Develop and implement programming centered around healthy relationships, especially in October for Domestic Violence Awareness Week and April for Sexual Assault Awareness Week
- 7. Continue to offer bystander training by implementing the ENGAGE Program to relevant and appropriate campus stakeholders (SEM: Peer Level).
 - a. Tactic 1: Offer ENGAGE Training on an annual basis to student organizations and residence hall students as needed

Conclusion

Saint Louis University's biennial review highlights significant achievements, ongoing initiatives, and areas for improvement.

Key findings include notable reductions in alcohol use among underage students, particularly in residence halls, and continued decreases in binge drinking rates. The implementation of educational programs, such as SHARRP and CHARM, has effectively promoted harm reduction and informed decision-making among students. Additionally, increased efforts in mental health promotion, including awareness campaigns for the Ask.Listen.Refer program, underscore the university's holistic approach to student well-being.

However, there are several areas of opportunity worth addressing in future reviews, such as rising cannabis use and engagement issues post-pandemic. Staffing limitations also hindered the expansion of prevention programs. Recommendations for the next biennium focus on reducing substance misuse, enhancing mental health services, and fostering a stronger sense of community among students.

Appendix A: Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Policy

Drug and Alcohol Policies

- [Student Handbook](#)
- [Understanding the Conduct Process](#)
- [Responsible Action Protocol](#)
- [Drug and Alcohol Policies](#)

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require Saint Louis University to certify that it has adopted and implemented drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs as a condition of receiving federal funds and financial assistance. As a Catholic Jesuit institution dedicated to the search for truth through education, and improving the temporal and spiritual well-being of all persons, Saint Louis University has had a long-standing Policy of promoting a campus environment free from drug and alcohol abuse. In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 and Saint Louis University's Catholic Jesuit mission, this policy restates the University's commitment to maintaining an environment which is free of impairment and conducive to the physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual development of all persons.

Standards of Conduct

Saint Louis University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of illicit drugs or alcohol on its premises or as part of any University activity. Conduct involving prescription drugs which have not been prescribed by a physician will be treated as a violation. This policy supplements and does not limit rules of conduct pertaining to alcohol or drugs which are published in other official University publications.

Overseas Programs/Sanctions

Students visiting foreign countries to attend academic programs overseas are reminded that they may be subject to arrest and legal sanctions for drug and alcohol offenses under the laws and regulations of that country or institution, in addition to the University sanctions described in the University Community Standards.

Alcohol Policy and Guidelines

The following Alcohol Policy and Guidelines set parameters within which alcohol use will reflect this increasing awareness of concern for us and each other:

- In observance of the laws of Missouri and local ordinances, no person under the age of 21 may purchase or attempt to purchase, or have in their possession, any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage on campus or at University activities.
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages by those who are over 21 years of age, on campus, must follow Housing and Residence Life guidelines while in a residence hall, and is permitted only at those student events or locations that have been expressly approved by the Student Involvement Center and only in those locations for which the University has a license.
- University funds may not be used to pay for any portion of an event at which alcohol may be provided, served to or consumed by minors.
- Arrangements for food and beverages for on campus events must be made with DineSLU, which has the responsibility for verifying the legality of persons seeking to purchase or obtain alcohol. No food or beverages may be brought to an event by an outside caterer except with special authorization.

- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with the policy and guidelines are the responsibility of the [Department of Public Safety \(DPS\)](#) for outside events, and the director/manager of the building for inside events. Compliance with the policy in the residence halls and University-owned/managed housing is the responsibility of the Director of Housing and Residence Life and the Residence Life staff.
- University departments and student organizations also may impose additional, more stringent restrictions on the use and distribution of alcohol by their members.
- As a Catholic Jesuit educational institution, Saint Louis University expects its students to develop a responsible philosophy on the appropriate use of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages students to consider all the implications of drinking and to arrive at a conscientious decision about how they will personally use alcohol.

Drugs Policy and Guidelines

Possession, use and distribution of stimulants, depressants, narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs, and other illegal agents having potential for abuse, except for a properly designated physician's or dentist's prescription, is forbidden by University policy and local, state and/or federal law. In addition, the abuse of legal substances may also be considered a violation of University policy, e.g. huffing nitrous oxide, whippets. Such use, possession and conduct are prohibited on Saint Louis University's premises, or as part of any University activity. Selling, bartering, exchanging or giving away such substances to any person is illegal and prohibited. Any Student engaged in such activity may be reported to law enforcement agents and will be subject to severe conduct action, including but not limited to suspension or dismissal. Please refer to section 2.7.14 of the University Community Standards for more information as to what constitutes a violation of the University's drug policy.

Cannabis and Marijuana on Campus

In 2018, the State of Missouri legalized the medical use of marijuana (19 CSR 30-95). In November 2022, the State of Missouri passed a ballot initiative to amend the State Constitution to legalize the purchase, possession, consumption, use, delivery, manufacture and sale of marijuana for personal use for adults over the age of 21. However, the possession or use of marijuana remains an offense under the Controlled Substances Act, a federal law. Saint Louis University is obligated to comply with all federal laws and regulations. In order to remain in compliance, Saint Louis University will not permit the possession or use of marijuana on-campus, or at University-sponsored events, regardless of age, and will not permit the possession or use of marijuana at educational or other activities sponsored, conducted or authorized by Saint Louis University or its Student Organizations, whether on or off campus, in any on-campus housing, or in any other University buildings or other property. Any Student who uses or possesses marijuana on-campus, regardless of age, will be referred to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will confiscate and dispose of any marijuana found on campus belonging to Students under the age of 21. The Department of Public Safety will confiscate marijuana found on campus belonging to Students over the age of 21 for a period of no longer than 48 hours. Students over the age of 21 may request to retrieve their marijuana from DPS during this time period insofar as they secure an off-campus location to store their marijuana.

Saint Louis University prohibits the use, possession, manufacture, sale, cultivation, purchase with the intent to distribute, distribution of marijuana and other drugs, and storage of marijuana and other drugs by students, faculty, staff, and visitors on all of Saint Louis University's campuses and properties and at all University-sponsored events.

Appendix B: Tobacco Free Policy

1.0 Reason for Policy

Saint Louis University (SLU) is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for learning and working for its students, staff, and faculty members. The risks of tobacco products, including the risk of involuntary smoking to non-smokers' health, are well established. A national program to promote tobacco-free university campuses has been promoted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the American College Health Association, the American Cancer Society, the American Lung Association, the Association of Schools and Programs in Public Health, and many other public health organizations.

2.0 Policy Statement

The use, sale, distribution, or free sampling of tobacco, including any smoking device, or carrying any lit smoking instrument, in university owned, leased, or occupied facilities or on university leased, owned, or occupied property, at events on university properties, or in university-owned, rented or leased vehicles, is prohibited at all times. This includes:

- All St. Louis campuses, including North Campus, South Campus, and Scott Hall downtown.
- Parking facilities and lots (including personal vehicles).
- SLU buildings located near city/municipality owned sidewalks, within 25 feet of entryways or exits, near air intakes, or near fire/explosion hazards.
- Off-campus housing managed by SLU.
- All university housing managed by SLU.
- Hotels and other establishments operated by SLU.
- Tobacco is defined to include the following products:
- Cigarettes, E-Cigarettes, Cigars, Hookah, Pipe, Bidis, Clove Cigarettes, any and all smoking products, smokeless or spit tobacco, and any tobacco product or device not approved by the FDA for the strict purpose of tobacco cessation. See definitions below for more information.

Prohibitions

This policy shall prohibit tobacco product and tobacco industry advertising in campus-produced publications; prohibit tobacco product and tobacco industry advertising at campus events; prohibit tobacco sponsorship of campus organizations, athletic teams, and events; prohibit tobacco industry donations and gifts; exclude the tobacco industry from participating in job and career fairs on campus; and deny tobacco industry funding of research through grants and contracts.

Exceptions

Exceptions to the policy are permitted for on campus theatrical productions where the script/storyline calls for the depiction of smoking/smokeless tobacco use. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, reasonable efforts will be made to use non-tobacco products in all such productions.

Enforcement

The smoke and tobacco free campus policy is a community health initiative. Implementation and enforcement of the policy is the responsibility of each member of the university community.

Faculty, staff, students, and volunteers are expected to enforce the policy for their facilities and/or sponsored activities. Everyone should, in a consistent and civil way, bring any infractions of this policy to the attention of the person or persons observed violating the policy. Faculty, staff, and students are also expected to assume leadership roles by adhering to the policy provisions and by reminding others who aren't in compliance with the policy provisions.

Ultimately, our hope is to achieve voluntary compliance with the smoke and tobacco free policy, aided by community enforcement of its terms. There are clear challenges associated with the enforcement of this policy; however, similar to all university policies, we each have a responsibility to comply. While not preferred, if necessary, disciplinary actions for violations, tailored to each constituency within the community, may be implemented (see section 5.0 below). The university has worked with student and faculty/staff committees from throughout the university to ensure that input from each of these groups regarding obstacles and solutions was considered before policy implementation.

If a community member fails to respond to a reminder, faculty, staff, students, and volunteers can use the guidance provided in the Reporting Concerns of Misconduct Policy.

Marijuana/Cannabis

Missouri passed a ballot initiative to amend the State Constitution to legalize the purchase, possession, consumption, use, delivery, manufacture and sale of marijuana for personal use for adults over the age of 21. However, the possession or use of marijuana remains an offense under the Controlled Substances Act, a federal law. Saint Louis University is obligated to comply with all federal laws and regulations. In order to remain in compliance, Saint Louis University will not permit the possession or use of marijuana on-campus, or at university-sponsored events, regardless of age, and will not permit the possession or use of marijuana at educational or other activities sponsored, conducted or authorized by Saint Louis University or its Student Organizations, whether on or off campus, in any on-campus housing, or in any other university buildings or other property.

3.0 Scope

This policy applies to all operating units of Saint Louis University, excluding Saint Louis University-Madrid, including all faculty, staff, students, volunteers, visitors, and other workforce members not otherwise identified.

4.0 Procedures

Tobacco Cessation Programs and Resources

SLU recognizes that tobacco use, and nicotine use is addictive, and that quitting tobacco use can be difficult. To assist those students, faculty members and staff who wish to quit tobacco use, and nicotine use, SLU and other organizations offer free or reduced-cost tobacco and nicotine-cessation resources. A summary of available resources is posted on the following websites:

- SLU Human Resources: <https://www.slu.edu/human-resources/benefits/health-wellness/initiatives/physical.php>
- SLU Student Health Center: <https://www.slu.edu/life-at-slu/student-health/services.php>
- United Health Care (employee health plan): <https://www.slu.edu/human-resources/benefits/health-wellness/medical-dental-vision.php>
- Aetna (student health plan): <https://www.aetnastudenthealth.com/en/school/867936/index.html>
- American Lung Association – Freedom from Smoking Program: <https://www.lung.org/quit-smoking/join-freedom-from-smoking>
- Missouri Partners in Prevention has several useful resources for college and university students, faculty, and staff: <https://www.mopip.org/topics/tobacco.html>

5.0 Sanctions

Individuals who fail to comply with this policy and the procedures associated with it may be subject to disciplinary actions guided by the University's Staff Performance Management Policy, SLU Faculty

Manual (St. Louis Campus), or Student Handbook. Non-compliance with this policy may result in disciplinary action.

6.0 Responsibilities

All Individuals

Faculty, staff, students, and volunteers are expected to enforce the policy for their facilities and/or sponsored activities. Everyone should, in a consistent and civil way, bring any infractions of this policy to the attention of the person or persons observed violating the policy. Faculty, staff, and students are also expected to assume leadership roles by adhering to the policy provisions and by reminding others who aren't in compliance with the policy provisions.

Policy Dissemination and Communication

Appropriate signage shall be posted throughout the campus at building entrances and other highly visible locations on school buildings, building entrances, vehicles, vehicular entrances to school grounds, and indoor and outdoor athletic facilities indicating that Saint Louis University requires an environment free of tobacco. Saint Louis University shall notify students of this policy through the student handbook, and whenever Community Standards are being discussed.

Saint Louis University shall provide notice of this policy in staff handbooks, through orientations and employee or staff trainings, and when offering employment.

7.0 References

University Policies Including but Not Limited To:

[Americans with Disabilities Act \(ADA\) Policy](#)

[Non-Retaliation Policy](#)

[Reporting Concerns of Misconduct Policy](#)

[Staff Performance Management Policy](#)

[Substance Abuse and Testing Policy](#)

University Resources Including but Not Limited To:

[Drug Free School Act](#)

[SLU Faculty Manual \(St. Louis Campus\)](#)

[Student Handbook](#)

External Resources Including but Not Limited To:

[ACHA Position Statement on Tobacco – November 2011](#)

[ACHA Addressing E-cigarette Use and Vaping on Campuses - January 2021](#)

[American Lung Association](#)

[Effects of a campus-wide tobacco-free policy on tobacco attitudes, norms and behaviors among students, staff and faculty – January 2020](#)

[Surgeon General's Reports on Smoking and Tobacco Use](#)

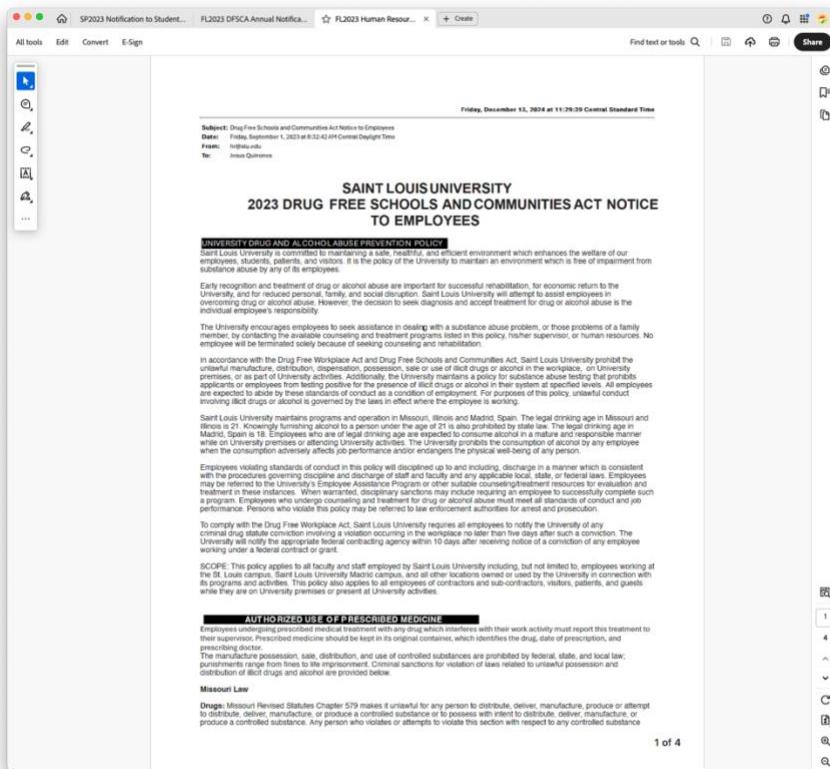
[US Department of Health and Human Services – Smoking Consequences Fact Sheet](#)

8.0 Definitions

- Electronic Smoking Device: means any product containing or delivering nicotine or any other substance intended for human consumption that can be used by a person in any manner for the purpose of inhaling vapor or aerosol from the product. The term includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, e-hookah, dab rig or vape pen, or under any other product name or descriptor.

- Hookah: means a water pipe and any associated products and devices which are used to produce fumes, smoke, and/or vapor from the burning of material including, but not limited to, tobacco, shisha, or other plant matter.
- Smoking: means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe, hookah, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, whether natural or synthetic, including marijuana/cannabis, in any manner or in any form. "Smoking" also includes the use of an electronic smoking device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking.
- Tobacco Product: means any substance containing tobacco leaf, including but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, hookah tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, bidis, blunts, clove cigarettes, or any other preparation of tobacco; and any product or formulation of matter containing biologically active amounts of nicotine that is manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed with the expectation that the product or matter will be introduced into the human body by inhalation, ingestion, or absorption; but does not include any cessation product specifically approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in treating nicotine or tobacco dependence.

Appendix C: Annual Notification to Saint Louis University Employees**



Friday, December 13, 2024 at 11:29:29 Central Standard Time

Subject: Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Notice to Employees
Date: Friday, September 1, 2023 at 8:32:42 AM Central Daylight Time
From: hr@slu.edu
To: Email Quarters

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
2023 DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT NOTICE
TO EMPLOYEES

UNIVERSITY DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION POLICY

Saint Louis University is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy, and efficient environment which enhances the welfare of our employees, students, patients, and visitors. It is the policy of the University to maintain an environment which is free of impairment from substances of abuse.

Early recognition and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse are important for successful rehabilitation, for economic return to the University, and for reduced personal, family, and social disruption. Saint Louis University will attempt to assist employees in overcoming drug or alcohol abuse. However, the decision to seek diagnosis and accept treatment for drug or alcohol abuse is the individual's responsibility.

The University encourages employees to seek assistance in dealing with a substance abuse problem, or those problems of a family member, by contacting the available counseling and treatment programs listed in the policy, his/her supervisor, or human resources. No employee will be terminated solely because of seeking counseling and rehabilitation.

In accordance with the Drug Free Workplace Act and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Saint Louis University prohibits the unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol in the workplace, on University premises, or as part of University activities. Additionally, the University maintains a policy for substance abuse testing that prohibits applicants or employees from testing positive for the use of illicit drugs or alcohol. The system at specified levels. All employees are expected to abide by the policy as a condition of employment. For purposes of the policy, unlawful conduct involving illicit drugs or alcohol is governed by the laws in effect where the employee is working.

Saint Louis University maintains programs and operation in Missouri, Illinois and Madrid, Spain. The legal drinking age in Missouri and Illinois is 21. The legal drinking age in Madrid, Spain is 18. Employees who are of legal drinking age are expected to consume alcohol in a mature and responsible manner while on University premises or attending University activities. The University prohibits the consumption of alcohol by any employee while on University premises or attending University activities.

Employees violating standards of conduct in this policy will disciplined up to and including, discharge in a manner which is consistent with the procedures governing discipline and discharge of staff and faculty and any applicable local, state, or federal laws. Employees may be referred to the University's Employee Assistance Program or other suitable counseling/treatment resources for evaluation and treatment if there is a problem. Workers' compensation and other insurance benefits will be available to employees through such a program. Employees who undergo counseling and treatment for drug or alcohol abuse must meet all standards of conduct and job performance requirements of the University.

To comply with the Drug Free Workplace Act, Saint Louis University requires all employees to notify the University of any criminal drug statute conviction involving a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such a conviction. The University will notify the appropriate federal contracting agency within 10 days after receiving notice of a conviction of any employee involved in a contract.

SCOPES: This policy applies to all faculty and staff employed by Saint Louis University including, but not limited to, employees working at the St. Louis campus, Saint Louis University Madrid Campus, and all other locations owned or used by the University in connection with its programs and activities. This policy also applies to all employees of contractors and sub-contractors, visitors, patients, and guests while they are on University premises or present at University activities.

AUTHORIZED USE OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINE

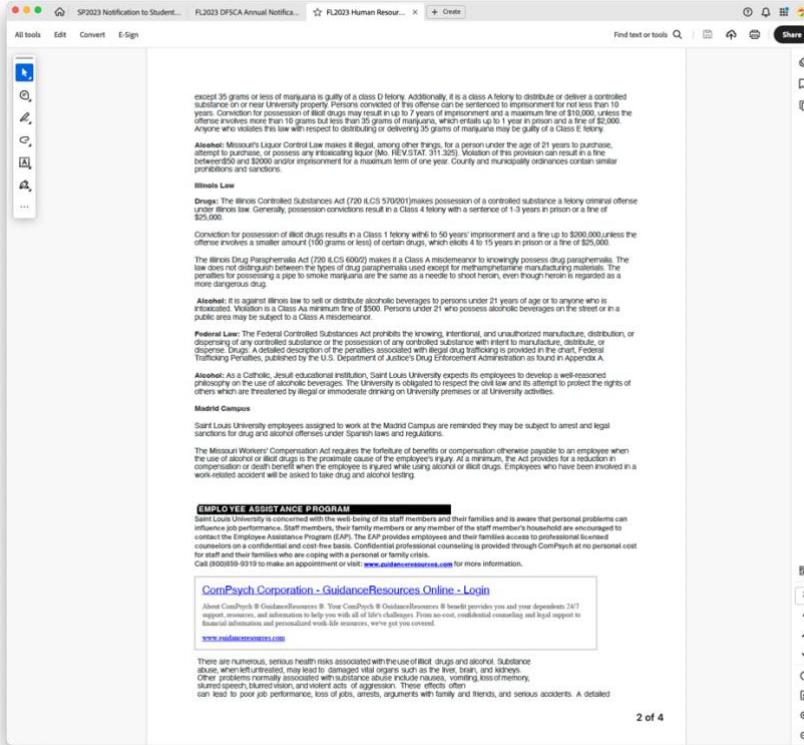
Employees undergoing prescribed medical treatment with any drug which interferes with their work activity must report this treatment to their supervisor. Prescribed medicine should be kept in its original container, which identifies the drug, date of prescription, and prescribing doctor.

The manufacture, possession, sale, distribution, and use of controlled substances are prohibited by federal, state, and local law; punishment for violation of these laws may be severe. The following table summarizes selected sections for violation of laws related to unlawful possession and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol are provided below.

Missouri Law

Drugs: Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 579 makes it unlawful for any person to distribute, deliver, manufacture, produce or attempt to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce a controlled substance or to possess with intent to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce a controlled substance. Any person who violates or attempts to violate this section with respect to any controlled substance

1 of 4



exceed 35 grams or less of marijuana is guilty of a class D felony. Additionally, it is a class D felony to distribute or deliver a controlled substance on or near University property. Persons convicted of this offense can be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, or to a fine of not less than \$25,000 and not more than \$250,000, or both. If the offense involves more than 10 grams but less than 35 grams of marijuana, which entails up to 1 year in prison and a fine of \$2,000. Anyone who violates this law with respect to distributing or delivering 35 grams of marijuana may be guilty of a Class E felony.

Alcohol: Missouri Local Control Law makes it illegal, among other things, for a person under the age of 21 years to purchase, transport, or possess any alcohol. Violation of the Missouri Local Control Law is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense, a fine between \$50 and \$2000 and/or imprisonment for a maximum term of one year. County and municipality ordinances contain similar prohibitions and sanctions.

Controlled Substances: The Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 5/6000) makes possession of a controlled substance a felony general offense under Illinois law. Generally, possession convictions result in a Class 4 felony with a sentence of 1-3 years in prison or a fine of \$25,000.

Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in a Class 1 felony while 50 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$200,000 unless the offense involves a smaller amount (100 grams) less of certain drugs, which entails 4 to 15 years in prison or a fine of \$25,000.

The Illinois Drug Paraphernalia Act (720 ILCS 6005) makes it a Class A misdemeanor to knowingly possess drug paraphernalia. The types of drug paraphernalia are the types of drug paraphernalia used except for manufacturing, manufacturing materials. The person for possessing a pipe to smoke marijuana are the same as a needle or syringe, even though it may be a more dangerous drug.

Alcohol: It is against Illinois law to sell or distribute alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age or to anyone who is intoxicated or appears to be intoxicated. Persons under 21 who possess alcoholic beverages on the street or in a public area may be subject to a Class A misdemeanor.

Federal Law: The Federal Controlled Substances Act prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense. The Federal Controlled Substances Act is contained in Title 21 of the United States Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter I, Part 1, Federal Trafficking Penalties, published by the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration as found in Appendix A.

Alcohol: As a Catholic, Jesuit educational institution, Saint Louis University expects its employees to develop a well-reasoned judgment on the use of alcoholic beverages. The University is obligated to respect the civil law and its attempt to protect the rights of others which are proscribed by legal or immediate drinking on University premises or at University activities.

Madrid: Saint Louis University employees assigned to work at the Madrid Campus are reminded they may be subject to arrest and legal sanctions for drug and alcohol offenses under Spanish laws and regulations.

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Act requires the forfeiture of benefits or compensation otherwise payable to an employee when the use of alcohol or illicit drugs is the proximate cause of the employee's injury. At a minimum, the Act provides for a reduction in compensation or death benefit when the employee is injured while using alcohol or illicit drugs. Employees who have been involved in a work-related accident may be asked to take drug and alcohol testing.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Saint Louis University is committed with the well-being of its staff members and their families and is aware that personal problems can influence job performance. Staff members, their family members or any member of the staff members' household are encouraged to contact ComPsych or GuidanceResources. ComPsych provides you and your dependents 24/7 support, resources, and information to help you with all of life's challenges. From no-cost, confidential counseling and legal support to financial information and personalized work-life resources, we've got you covered.

www.guidanceresources.com

There are numerous, serious health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Substance abuse, when left untreated, may lead to damaged vital organs such as the liver, brain, and kidneys. Other problems associated with substance abuse include heart disease, drowning, loss of memory, slurred speech, bumptiousness, and violent acts of aggression. These effects of substance abuse can lead to poor job performance, loss of jobs, arrests, arguments with family and friends, and serious accidents. A detailed

2 of 4

SP2023 Notification to Student... FL2023 DFSCA Annual Notifica... + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign Find text or tools Share

description of the health risks associated with abuse of controlled substances is provided in the chart below, Commonly Abused Drugs, published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUGS/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	DRUGS/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4000 grams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 grams or more	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Cocaine (Schedule II)	50-125 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Cocaine (Schedule II)	500 grams or more	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Fentanyl Analogs	10-25 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Fentanyl Analogs	500 grams or more	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule II)	100-900 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Second Offense: Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Heroin (Schedule II)	1 kilogram or more	Second Offense: Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule II)	100-900 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Second Offense: Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Heroin (Schedule II)	1 kilogram or more	Second Offense: Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
LSD (Schedule I)	1.5 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	LSD (Schedule I)	1.5 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
PCP (Schedule I)	100-900 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	PCP (Schedule I)	100-900 grams, or more than 500 milligrams	Not less than 5 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
DRUGS/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	DRUGS/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Smoking Marijuana (Schedule III)	Any amount	Not less than 1 year, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 1 year if not an individual.	Smoking Marijuana (Schedule III)	1 gram	Not less than 1 year, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 1 year if not an individual.
Other, Schedule III drugs	Any amount	Second Offense: Not more than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual. Third Offense: Not more than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Other, Schedule III drugs	Any amount	Second Offense: Not more than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual. Third Offense: Not more than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years, fine not more than \$25,000 if an individual.	All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years, fine not more than \$25,000 if an individual.
Phencyclidine (Schedule V)	Other than 1 gram or more	Second Offense: Not more than 10 years, fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual.	Phencyclidine (Schedule V)	Other than 1 gram or more	Second Offense: Not more than 10 years, fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 year, fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual.	All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 year, fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual.
Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs, fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual.	Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs, fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual.				

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES - Continued

DRUGS	QUANTITY	PENALTY	DRUGS	QUANTITY	PENALTY
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1000 mg or more marijuana plants, or 1,000 or more marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg, hashish, 50 to 500 plants.	Not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg, hashish, 50 to 500 plants.	Not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Heroin (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

* The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense is a mandatory term of imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

3 of 4

SP2023 Notification to Student... FL2023 DFSCA Annual Notifica... + Create

All tools Edit Convert E-Sign Find text or tools Share

Marijuana (Schedule I)	1000 mg or more marijuana plants, or 1,000 or more marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants, or 100 kg to 500 kg marijuana plants.	Not less than 5 years or more than 10 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg, hashish, 50 to 500 plants.	Not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.	Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kg, hashish, 50 to 500 plants.	Not less than 20 years, if death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Heroin (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

* The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense is a mandatory term of imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

4 of 4

****The Human Resources Office is tasked with sending out this notification and they did not send out the notification after many reminders to do so.**

Appendix D: Fall 2024 Student Annual Notification

From: healthpromotion
To: all_saint_louis_students@list.slu.edu
Cc: Eric Anderson; Jesus Quinones Pares; Todd Robben

Saint Louis University **Drug-Free Schools and Colleges [EDGAR Part 86]** **Fall 2024 Annual Notification**

Dear Saint Louis University students,

As we begin the fall term, we are writing to remind you of our commitment to and policies related to promoting a healthy campus free of substance misuse.

Saint Louis University is a Catholic, Jesuit university dedicated to the search for truth through education and research, and to improving the temporal and spiritual well-being of all persons. In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the University **annually** provides written **notification** to Students at the beginning of each term that includes the [University Alcohol and Drug Policies](#) (Student Handbook-Appendices), as well as information about counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks, and uses and effects of controlled substances. All Students should become familiar with this information.

As a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act of 1989, Saint Louis University must disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policies, procedures, and information to all students, staff, and faculty on an **annual** basis. Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions, and policies may be directed to Campus Recreation and Wellness healthpromotion@slu.edu or 314-977-6358 for further assistance.

Polices – Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

Standards of Conduct

Saint Louis University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession or use of illicit drugs and/or alcohol on its premises or as part of any University activity. Conduct involving prescription drugs and controlled substances that have not been prescribed by a physician will be treated as a violation. This information supplements and does not limit rules of conduct pertaining to alcohol or drugs, which are published in other official University publications.

Counseling and Assistance

Saint Louis University offers confidential, professional counseling and referrals for Students who need assistance with problems relating to alcohol and drug abuse. For assistance and information on issues relating to alcohol or drug misuse, please contact the [Student Health Center](#) at (314) 977-2323 or the [University Counseling Center](#) at (314) 977-8255 (TALK).

Alcohol Policy

The law of the State of Missouri states: "Any person under the age of twenty-one who purchases or attempts to purchase or has in their possession any intoxicating liquor...is guilty of a misdemeanor. Furthermore, anyone guilty of a misdemeanor shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than

fifty dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and/or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one (1) year." (See the Student Handbook's Appendix A, Drug and Alcohol Policies).

Saint Louis University recognizes both the letter and spirit of the law, as well as the needs of Students for social activities. Rooted in the Jesuit mission, SLU's center-point is teaching its members on developing the whole self. SLU is committed to promoting ethical and just judgement when alcohol is present. The University expects all members of the SLU community (faculty, staff, and students) to make responsible and legal decisions regarding using alcohol. As SLU strives to teach those in the campus community about the care and concern of others, all students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to learn about the social, psychological, and physiological effects of alcohol, including the consequences of abuse. The safety of our community depends on one another.

SLU, in accordance with federal, state, and city laws, policies, and ordinances, will address the abuse of alcohol through an educational lens consistent with the mission of the University. Alcohol abuse that is against the law, contrary to the University's mission or policies displayed in this handbook or inflicts harm towards the well-being and safety of Saint Louis University and its Students, faculty, and staff is unacceptable and will be fairly, justly, and consistently addressed through processes outlined the Student Handbook. The following Alcohol Policy and Guidelines set parameters within which alcohol use will reflect this increasing awareness of concern for us and each other:

1. In observance of the laws of Missouri and local ordinances, no person under the age of 21 may purchase or attempt to purchase, or have in their possession, any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage on campus or at University activities. Therefore, no alcoholic beverage may be served or sold to anyone under 21 years of age on campus or at University activities. Students must present two forms of valid photo identification or comply with University reasonable age verification procedures at events held on the University's premises at which alcohol is available. Students found presenting false identification or taking other steps to acquire alcohol as a minor will be subject to disciplinary action under the University's Community Standards and could risk criminal prosecution.
2. Consumption of alcoholic beverages by those who are over 21 years of age, on campus, must be in compliance with Housing and Residence Life guidelines while in a residence hall or University-owned/managed housing, and is permitted only at those Student events or locations that have been expressly approved by the Student Involvement Center and ONLY in those locations for which the University has a license. Approval for alcohol service at events sponsored by University departments must be obtained from the appropriate Director, Dean or Vice President.
3. University funds may not be used to pay for any portion of an event at which alcohol may be provided, served to or consumed by minors.
4. Arrangements for food and beverages for on campus events must be made with DineSLU, which has the responsibility for verifying the legality of persons seeking to purchase or obtain alcohol. No food or beverages may be brought to an event by an outside caterer except with special authorization.
5. Monitoring and enforcing compliance with the policy and guidelines are the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for outside events, and the director/manager of the building for inside events. Compliance with the policy in the residence halls and University-owned/managed housing is the responsibility of the Director of Housing and Residence Life and the Residence Life staff.
6. University departments and Student Organizations also may impose additional, more stringent restrictions on the use and distribution of alcohol by their members. Additional University alcohol-

related policies include the Community Standards Alcohol Violations (Sections 2.7.6); Student Organization Hazing and Alcohol Risk Management Policy (Section 3.3); and the Residence Life Policies (Section 5.0). Alcohol guidelines for Student athletes can be obtained from the Athletic Department, located in the Chaifetz Arena. Copies of the Greek Social Event Policy, intended to provide risk management guidelines and govern the use and distribution of alcohol at fraternity and sorority events, are available at the Student Involvement Center, Room 319, Busch Student Center.

Allegations of Community Standards with Alcohol

The following outcomes represent possible actions that Students may be required to complete if found responsible in violation(s) of the University's Community Standards.

- Alcohol Education Program
- Billikens ACT (Acting Courageously Together) Workshop (\$75 fee per workshop attendance requirement)
- Counseling Assessment (if multiple incidents occur and/or at discretion of a hearing officer)
- Disciplinary Warning
- Disciplinary Probation
- Family **Notification** (if Student is under 21)
- Fines/Fees:
 - 1st offense: \$75 fine; \$50 fee for workshop
 - 2nd offense: \$125 fine
 - 3rd offense: \$175 fine
- Reflection Paper/Prompts
- SHARPP (SLU Harm and Alcohol Risk Reduction Program)
- Wellness Plan
- University Censure, Probation, Suspension, or Expulsion

As a Catholic, Jesuit educational institution, Saint Louis University expects its students to develop a responsible philosophy on the appropriate use of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages Students to consider all the implications of drinking and to arrive at a conscientious decision about how they will personally use alcohol.

The University may take reasonable steps to protect the rights of others threatened by illegal or immoderate drinking on campus or at social events sponsored by the University. The University, therefore, prohibits drinking that infringes on the rights of others, prohibits misconduct due to drinking, and prohibits drinking by anyone under 21 years of age. The University prohibits any drinking patterns that lead to behaviors detrimental to the health and welfare of the individual, Student group(s), or University community. Social activities are expected to have clear purposes, other than the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The University encourages moderation in the use of alcohol for those of legal age who choose to drink. The University strongly asserts that choosing not to drink is as socially acceptable as choosing to drink.

Finally, in accord with our policy, the University will sponsor programs and develop guidelines to help community members understand the advantages of a healthy lifestyle, the consequences of use and abuse of alcohol, the moral implications of alcohol use, and the importance of personal and community responsibility.

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, the University **annually** communicates to Students information that includes the University Alcohol and Drug Policies, counseling and assistance programs, University and legal sanctions, health risks, and uses and effects of controlled substances. All Students should become familiar with this information.

For assistance and information on issues relating to alcohol, please contact the University Counseling Center (UCC) at (314) 977-8255.

All Student Policies above are outlined in the [2024-2025 Student Handbook](#).

Legal Sanctions

Because of the harmful effects of alcohol and drug abuse, local state and federal governments have enacted laws making it a criminal offense to unlawfully possess, use or distribute illicit drugs or alcohol. These laws cover the one time, "social or recreational" users, as well as the alcoholic and drug addict. In order to assist you in understanding the potential legal implications of such conduct, a summary of the criminal sanctions which may be imposed under local, state, and federal laws is provided below:

Medical and Recreational Marijuana

In 2018, the State of Missouri legalized the medical use of marijuana (19 CSR 30-95). In November 2022, the State of Missouri passed a ballot initiative to amend the State Constitution (Amendment 3) to legalize the purchase, possession, consumption, use, delivery, manufacture, and sale of marijuana for personal use for adults over the age of 21. However, the possession or use of marijuana remains an offense under the Controlled Substances Act, a federal law. Saint Louis University is obligated to comply with all federal laws and regulations. In order to remain in compliance, Saint Louis University will not permit the possession or use of marijuana on-campus, or at University-sponsored events, regardless of age, and will not permit the possession or use of marijuana at educational or other activities sponsored, conducted, or authorized by Saint Louis University or its Student Organizations, whether on or off campus, in any on-campus housing, or in any other SLU buildings or other property. Any Student who uses or possesses marijuana on-campus, regardless of age, will be referred to the Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will confiscate and dispose of any marijuana found on campus belonging to Students under the age of 21. The Department of Public Safety will confiscate marijuana found on campus belonging to Students over the age of 21 for a period of no longer than 48 hours. Students over the age of 21 may request to retrieve their marijuana from DPS during this time period insofar as they secure an off-campus location to store their marijuana.

Weapons Policy

All Saint Louis University Students, faculty, staff, volunteers, visitors, and independent contractors, vendors and their employees are strictly prohibited from carrying weapons on premises owned or controlled by the University and in vehicles owned or controlled by the University, regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm. University Students, faculty, staff, and volunteers are prohibited from storing Weapons on premises owned or controlled by the University, including inside of their personal vehicles regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm. Visitors to the University, independent contractors, vendors and their employees are also prohibited from storing weapons inside of their company owned or personal vehicles regardless of whether they possess a valid Concealed Carry Weapons permit to carry a firearm.

All Saint Louis University Students, faculty, staff, volunteers, visitors, and independent contractors, vendors and their employees are prohibited from possessing, carrying, or using a Prop/Theatrical Weapon without prior written approval from the Assistant Vice President for Public Safety; provided however, under no circumstances will a Prop/Theatrical Weapon be permitted inside University owned or operated residential facilities.

Local, State, and Federal Laws/Sanctions

Any Saint Louis University student or employee found possessing, manufacturing, or distributing controlled and/or illicit substances or unlawfully possessing or attempting to possess alcohol or driving a motor vehicle while under the influence is violating local, state, and federal laws. It is unlawful under state law to purchase or otherwise provide alcohol to a minor.

Missouri Liquor Laws/Sanctions

Missouri Liquor Laws: The Liquor Control Law for the State of Missouri ([311 RSMo](#)) provides that any person under the age of 21 years who purchases, attempts to purchase or has in his/her possession any intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.325 RSMo](#)). Anyone who shall procure for, sell, give away or otherwise supply intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.310 RSMo](#)). It is a Class A misdemeanor for a property owner to knowingly allow a person under the age of 21 to drink or possess intoxicating liquor or fail to stop a minor from drinking or possessing liquor. Any subsequent violation is a Class E felony ([311.310 RSMo](#)). Anyone 17 - 20 years old that uses a fake ID to obtain alcohol is also guilty of a misdemeanor ([311.320 RSMo](#)). Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage. A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may be subjected to a fine ranging from \$50.00 to \$1,000.00 and/or imprisonment for up to one year ([311.880 RSMo](#)).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Alcohol Violations ([RSMo. 311](#))

<u>RSMo.</u>	Description	Crime/Class
311.310	Supplying liquor to a minor or intoxicated person	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.320	Misrepresentation of age by minor to obtain liquor	Unclassified misdemeanor
311.325	Possession	Up to 1 year, D,A/misdemeanor
311.880	Misdemeanor Violations	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor

Under current Missouri law, a subject under the age of 21 who is visibly intoxicated can be arrested without being in physical possession of the intoxicating beverage ([311.325 RSMo](#)).

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri ([RSMo. 577](#))

A person commits the crime of “driving while intoxicated” if they operate a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition. A person is in an “intoxicated condition” when they are under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof. An individual is considered intoxicated with any amount of a controlled substance or other specific drugs in their system.

If you are stopped by an officer of the law in Missouri, you may be subject to receive a DWI:

- If you drive with a blood alcohol concentration (*BAC*) of .08 or higher (*regardless of whether driving ability was actually impaired*); or
- It is determined that your driving ability is impaired (*even though you may be under the .08 limit*).

First offense is a class B misdemeanor subject to a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. A defendant found guilty must also participate in a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (*SATOP*). Multiple offenses range from a class A misdemeanor (*a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 1-year imprisonment*) up to a class B felony (*5 – 15 years in imprisonment*). After multiple offenses, Missouri law typically requires a driver to install an ignition interlock device on a vehicle after reinstatement of a driver's license for 6 months.

Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test

Missouri law specifies that if you are driving a vehicle, you have given consent to submit to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in your blood. Refusal to take a test could result in a license being immediately revoked.

Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)

In Missouri, the BAC limit for drivers who are under 21 is .02. Penalties include suspension of license for 90 days (*first offense*); 1-year (*any subsequent offense*). The Abuse and Lose Law also includes the possession or use of alcohol and/or drugs while driving or using a fake ID.

Missouri Administrative Sanctions ([RSMo. 302 specifically 302.500 – 302.540](#))

Individuals arrested for driving while intoxicated, driving with a blood alcohol content of .08 or higher, or driving under the influence of drugs are processed administratively as well as criminally. A driver's license is suspended or revoked for 90 days for the first offense. A driver convicted of a second alcohol or drug-related offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points. A driver convicted of second time for an alcohol or drug-related offense within a five-year period may also receive a 5-year license denial. A driver convicted 3 or more times for an alcohol or drug-related offense will receive a 10-year license denial. The license reinstatement process will include a SATOP along with other requirements prior to reinstatement. See the [Missouri Department of Revenue's DWI website](#) for more information on revocations, suspensions, and multiple offenses.

Missouri Drug Laws/Sanctions

Beginning January 1, 2017 chapters [195](#) and [579](#) RSMo shall be known as the "Comprehensive Drug Control Act".

The manufacturing, possession, sale, and distribution of illicit drugs (*i.e. controlled substance or imitation controlled substance*) are prohibited by state law. Penalties for first time offense for a drug possession violation can range from a fine of \$1,000 to life imprisonment. Other prohibited acts include possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia and advertising the sale of drug paraphernalia. The tables below give information on penalties and fines for specific drug crimes in Missouri (see [195.010 RSMo.](#) for definitions and [195.017 RSMo.](#) for the scheduling information of controlled substances in Missouri).

2018 Missouri Offense Table for Drug Violations ([RSMo. 579](#))

<u>RSMo.</u>	Description	Prison Term
<u>195.244</u>	Advertisements to promote sale of drug paraphernalia or imitation controlled substances prohibited, penalty.	6 months, B/misdemeanor
<u>579.015</u>	Possession or control of a controlled substance. * Triggers 10g and >35g marijuana any amount of any other controlled substance or synthetic marijuana (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.202</i>)	Up to 1 year or up to 7 years, D, A/misdemeanor or D/Felony
<u>579.020</u>	Delivery of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.212</i>)	Up to 4 – 15 years, E, C, B, /Felony
<u>579.030</u>	Distribution of a controlled substance near protected location. (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.218</i>)	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
<u>579.040</u>*	Distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony*
<u>579.050</u>*	Manufacture of an imitation controlled substance	Up to 4 years, E/Felony*
<u>579.055</u>	Manufacture of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.211</i>)	Up to 4 years or 3 years - life (30 years), E, C, B, A/Felony
<u>579.065</u>	Trafficking drugs, first degree (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.222</i>)	5 years – life (30 years), B/A Felony
<u>579.068</u>	Trafficking drugs, second degree (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.223</i>)	3 years – life (30 years), C, B, A/ Felony
<u>579.072</u>	Providing materials for production of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.226</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
<u>579.074</u>	Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.233</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, D, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
<u>579.076</u>	Unlawful delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia, (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.235</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
<u>579.078</u>	Possession of an imitation controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.241</i>)	Up to 1 year, A/misdemeanor

579.080	Delivery of an imitation controlled substance (<i>formerly</i> 195.242)	E felony
579.101	Possession or purchase of solvents to aid others in violations (<i>formerly</i> RSMo. 578.260)	Up to 6 months or Up to 4 years B/misdemeanor or E/Felony
579.103	Selling or transferring solvents to cause certain symptoms (<i>formerly</i> RSMo. 578.265)	Up to 7 years, D/Felony
579.105	Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance (<i>formerly</i> RSMo. 195.202)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.110	Possession of methamphetamine precursors (<i>formerly</i> RSMo. 195.420)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.170	Prior and persistent drug offenders (<i>added increase in charge</i>) (<i>formerly</i> 195.275).	1 or 2 classes higher than previous offense

Medical Amnesty Law (RSMO 195.205)

The medical amnesty law offers protection from criminal liability (arrest, charge, prosecution, and conviction) to a person who calls 911 for a drug or alcohol overdose.

Crimes from which there is immunity:

- Possession of a controlled substance
- Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia
- Possession of an imitation of a controlled substance
- Minor use of an altered ID, purchase/possession of liquor by a minor, and sale of liquor to a minor
- Violating a restraining order and or violating probation or parole
- Maintaining a public nuisance

The law does not provide immunity for:

- Delivery, distribution, or manufacturing of a controlled substance, except in regard to minors and alcohol; and
- It is important to know that officers can still arrest someone at the scene if he/she has an outstanding warrant.

In order to receive immunity, a person must first make the call to 911 for help, in good faith.

Marijuana and the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act

Federal law has not changed, and marijuana still remains classified as a Schedule I drug. As a result, regardless of state and local law changes, institutions of higher education are expected to continue to abide by the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#) by maintaining policies which prohibit marijuana possession, use, or distribution by students, staff, and faculty. Even medical marijuana is not permitted under federal law. Any institution that knowingly permits possession, use, or distribution of marijuana is at

risk of losing, and even having to repay Title IV funding (Federal Financial Aid), although few, if any, institutions have been required to do so.

Medical Cannabis (Marijuana) in Missouri

Missouri allows for the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. Individuals who are authorized to use cannabis must be registered with the [Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services](#) (DHSS) and secure a written certification from a physician licensed in Missouri. The DHSS will issue a registry ID card.

Please note a driver may not operate a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis prescribed for medicinal purposes and should not transport medicinal cannabis in a vehicle unless it is contained in a tamper-evident container and kept in an area that is inaccessible while the vehicle is in motion. If a police officer stops a vehicle driven by a person who holds a medical registry ID card and the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe the person is impaired by the use of cannabis, the driver must submit to field sobriety testing. Refusal to submit to testing or failure of the field sobriety tests will result in the suspension of the person's driver's license. Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges.

Cannabidiol (CBD) Cultivated from Industrial Hemp

While hemp and cannabinoids derived from hemp are now legal under federal law that became effective December 20, 2018, they remain subject to regulation.

[Section 10113 of The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 \(P.L. 115-334\)](#) (also known as the 2018 Farm Bill) defines "Hemp" in the following manner

*"HEMP -means the plant *Cannabis sativa L.* and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis."*

Missouri law defines "Hemp Extract" in the following manner in [RSMO 195.207](#).

"Hemp Extract" is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. ***At least five percent cannabidiol by weight;*** and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance.

An individual must obtain a [license for medical use of extracts from industrial hemp meeting this definition](#).

If the "***Cannabidiol derived***" product is:

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. Contains ***less than five percent cannabidiol by weight;*** and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance; then

it ***does not*** meet the definition of "***Hemp Extract***" and therefore not covered under [RSMO 195.207](#).

Products derived from legally grown industrial hemp can be legally possessed. However, it can be difficult to determine if CBD products have been legally produced. Additionally, there is some evidence to suggest that use of these products can trigger a positive drug test result for marijuana use. CBD possession on

campus may involve sanctions for employees in regard to use at the workplace and could be considered a violation of “Illegal Drugs & Other Substances” under the student code of conduct.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

Federal law prohibits, among other things, the manufacturing, distributing, selling, and possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 801 through 971.

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of state and federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties are more severe for subsequent offenses.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one (1) year.

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty – 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	5 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
Hashish	10 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million

Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years in prison; 2 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$250,000
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	1 – 10 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 kg	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	50 – 99 kgs	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 99 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	Less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties

Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one (1) year in prison and a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$100,000. Second convictions are punishable by not less than fifteen (15) days, but not more than two (2) years in prison and

a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than ninety (90) days, but not more than three (3) years in prison and a minimum fine of \$750.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than five (5) years, but not more than twenty (20) years and a fine up to \$250,000, or both if:

- A. It is a first conviction and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- B. It is a second conviction and the amount of crack cocaine possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- C. It is a third or subsequent crack cocaine conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Federal Aid Eligibility and Drug Conviction

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one (1) year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two (2) years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two (2) years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

If convicted of a drug-related offense after the student submitted their FAFSA form, the student may lose eligibility for federal student aid, and be liable for returning any financial aid received during the period of ineligibility.

Illinois Law - Alcohol & Drug

It is against Illinois law to sell or distribute alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 years of age or to anyone who is intoxicated. Violation is a Class A misdemeanor with a minimum fine of \$500. Persons under 21 who possess alcoholic beverages on the street or in a public area may be subject to a Class A misdemeanor. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act (720 ILCS 570/201) makes possession of a controlled substance a felony criminal offense under Illinois law. Generally, possession convictions result in a Class 4 felony with a sentence of 1- 3 years in prison or a fine of \$25,000. Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in a Class 1 felony with 6 to 50 years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$200,000, unless the offense involves a smaller amounts (100 grams or less) of certain drugs, which elicits 4 to 15 years in prison and a fine of up to \$200,000. The Illinois Drug Paraphernalia Act (720 ILCS 600/2) makes it a Class A misdemeanor to knowingly possess drug paraphernalia. The law does not distinguish between the types of drug paraphernalia used except for methamphetamine manufacturing materials. The penalties for possessing a pipe to smoke marijuana are the same as a needle to shoot heroin, even though heroin is regarded as a more dangerous drug.

Federal Law

Conviction for possession of illicit drugs results in the following:

- 8 years if the substance is heroin or any Schedule I or II opiate, an analogue of these, or cocaine base;
- 6 years if the substance is cocaine, flunitrazepam (Rohypnols), LSD, or PCP;
- 4 years if the substance is any other controlled substance or a list I chemical.

City of St. Louis Ordinance

Any person, with the exception of those individuals described in Section 2 of the ordinance, found in possession of 35 grams or less of marijuana shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars. There is a strong presumption that the proper disposition of any such case is to suspend the imposition of sentence and/or require community service work and/or drug counseling and education.

The severity of the sanctions imposed for both possession and distribution offenses depend on the type and quantity of drugs, prior convictions, and whether death or serious injury resulted. Sanctions may be increased for offenses which involve distribution to minors or occur on or near Campus. In addition, other federal laws require or permit forfeiture of personal or real property used to illegally possess, facilitate possession, transport or conceal a controlled substance. A person's right to purchase a firearm or receive federal benefits, such as Student loans, grants, contracts, or professional or commercial licenses, may be revoked or denied as a result of a drug conviction. Additionally, federal law mandates that any Student who has been convicted of an offense under any federal or state law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance during the period on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified.

Health Risks of Commonly Abused Substances

Alcohol and other drugs are associated with many health risks. The use and misuse of alcohol and other drugs may have negative effects on one's school or work performance and personal relationships. Some common health risks are addiction; damage to liver, heart, and to a developing fetus; accidents as a result of impaired judgment; and unwanted sexual activity that could result in sexual assault or sexually transmitted infections.

For more information about the health risks associated with particular types of drugs and alcohol, please visit <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

Reporting Concerns

The Saint Louis University Student Handbook outlines Students' Right to Report, which empowers Students to be free to report any action that they believe unduly interferes with their rights and learning environment and the right to receive a reasonable response according to University Policy. With respect to the Alcohol and Drug Policies at the University, Students are encouraged to submit their concerns via the University's [Incident Report Form](#). Students may submit these concerns anonymously.

Responsible Action Protocol

As a Catholic, Jesuit university, Saint Louis University strives to create an atmosphere that supports the holistic development of its Students. The University recognizes that, at times, it can be a challenge for Students to make decisions that demonstrate responsibility as it pertains to living in community with others, particularly as it relates to assisting a Student or peer in emergencies involving alcohol or drugs. In situations where Students seek appropriate help, the University has accepted the [Responsible Action Protocol](#) (Student Handbook, Section 1.21), which aims to alleviate Students' concerns about seeking help for Endangered Students and therefore, promote responsible action on the part of all Students. The Office of Student Responsibility and Community Standards assesses the utility of the Responsible Action Protocol in cases where students seek assistance and appropriate held for endangered students.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs

Prevention and Education

The Department of Campus Recreation and Wellness as well as other departments and offices offer individual, group, and community educational programs and interventions designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use and misuse open to the entire Saint Louis University community. For more information concerning current programs, interventions, and policies, contact campusrec@slu.edu and 314-977-6358.

Counseling and Treatment

For assistance and information on issues relating to drugs, please contact the Student Health Center at (314) 977-2323 or the University Counseling Center at (314) 977-8255 (TALK) (24-hours).

Resources

Organizations	Toll-Free Number
Alcohol and Drug Referral	1 (800) 252-6465
Alcoholics Anonymous	1 (800) 344-2666
National Council on Alcoholism	1 (800) 622-2255 (NCA-CALL)
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1 (800) 662-4357 (HELP)
Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Information	1 (800) 241-9746

You matter. You are not alone. We strongly encourage you to seek assistance and information on issues relating to substance use. The following on-campus resources also are here to support you: the [Student Health Center](#) at (314) 977-2323 or the [University Counseling Center](#) at (314) 977-8255 (TALK).

Please be safe and look out for one another as you live our Jesuit commitment to be “persons for others.”

This information is brought to you by the Department of Campus Recreation and Wellness in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act Amendments of 1989. [adapted from the Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention, 2019]

Appendix E: Spring 2025 Student Annual Notification

From: Student Well Being

Sent: Wednesday, February 19, 2025 1:41 PM

Subject: Subject: Alcohol and Other Drug Education Week Starts Monday

Dear Billikens -

I hope you're all having a great spring semester. I'm reaching out to share an exciting educational opportunity happening next week, along with important information about the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

Alcohol and Other Drug Education Week

Join us for **Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Education Week, starting on February 24th**—a series of events designed to provide meaningful conversations about alcohol and other drug use or misuse within our campus community. Throughout the week, students will have opportunities to engage in open, thoughtful conversations with faculty and staff, attend informative presentations, and learn more about campus policies and resources related to substance use.

The week will feature guest speakers, interactive events, creative activities, and a **resource fair** with games, giveaways, and helpful information on topics such as responsible drinking, substance use or misuse prevention, and recovery support.

Saint Louis University (SLU) encourages all students to take part in these events, gain valuable knowledge, and explore ways to keep themselves and their peers safe. Most events will include **free food, snacks, and prizes** for participation!

A full list of AOD week events can be found [here](#).

Drug-Free Schools Policy

I also want to take this opportunity to remind you of SLU's commitment to promoting a healthy campus which includes the university's policies on alcohol and drug use.

As a Catholic, Jesuit university Saint Louis University is dedicated to the pursuit of truth through education and research, and the well-being of all individuals. In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, SLU provides students with annual written notification at the start of each term. This includes:

- [University Alcohol and Drug Policies](#) (Student Handbook-Appendices)
- Information about [counseling and assistance programs](#)
- Details related to university and legal sanctions
- A breakdown of health risks associated with use and effects of controlled substances

All students should become familiar with this information.

Substance use and misuse can have significant health consequences, potentially affecting academic and work performance, as well as personal relationships. To learn more about the health risks associated with specific substances, please visit the [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#) website.

Under the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act of 1989, SLU is required to disseminate and ensure receipt of the linked policies, procedures, and information to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions, and policies may be directed to the Department of Campus Recreation and Wellness at healthpromotion@slu.edu or 314-977-6358.

Please be safe and look out for one another as you live our Jesuit commitment to be “persons for others.”

Sincerely,

Eric Anderson
Assistant Vice President for Student Well-Being