

POLICY NUMBER: CO-033**FUNCTIONAL UNIT: Student Affairs****SECTION: Compliance****TITLE: Drug & Alcohol Abuse Policy and Prevention Program**

Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences has established the following policy with regard to drug and alcohol abuse and which applies to all students and employees: the unlawful manufacture, possession, use or distribution of any controlled substance of any kind, including drugs and alcohol, by students and/or employees on college property or as any part of the activities of the college, is strictly prohibited. Violations of this prohibition by students will result in discipline, which may include dismissal from the college and/or referral to appropriate law enforcement authorities for prosecution. Violations of the prohibition by Saint Luke's College of Health Sciences employees will result in disciplinary action as described in the Saint Luke's Health System Alcohol and Drug Abuse policy HR-002 (found on ePULSE- SLCHS Policies and Procedures). For purposes of this policy "unlawful" is defined as a violation of any local, state or federal law regarding manufacture, possession, use or distribution of drugs or alcohol. SLCHS personnel will give law enforcement authorities full cooperation for any investigations.

ALCOHOL-RELATED ISSUES

While drinking and driving has received a great deal of public and media attention, the relationship between alcohol and crime, for both offenders and victims, has not received the same level of public attention. The relationship between alcohol and crimes including domestic abuse and violence, underage drinking, robbery, assault and sexual assault is clearly documented.

FACT: 5.3 million adults – 36% of those under correctional supervision at the time – were drinking at the time of their conviction offense

Excessive drinking leads to criminal behavior:

The US Department of Justice (DOJ) estimated that a majority of criminal offenders were under the influence of **alcohol alone** when they committed their **crimes**.

Federal research shows that for the 40% of convicted murderers being held in either jail or State prison, alcohol use was a factor in the homicide.

FACT: Alcohol is a factor in 19% - 37% of all violent crimes today

About 3 million violent crimes occur each year in which victims perceive the offender to have been drinking. Crimes include: rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault. About two-thirds of violent crimes are characterized as simple assaults.

Based on victim reports, alcohol use by the offender was a factor in:

- rapes and sexual assaults
- robberies
- aggravated assaults, and
- simple assaults

ALCOHOL AND CRIME IN COLLEGE

- College students reported about 600,000 alcohol-related incidents of violence reported in 2015
- 90% of alcohol-related incidents of violence involving college students occurred off campus.

- Per capita arrest rates for alcoholic beverage law violations (including prohibited manufacture, sale or possession of alcohol and maintaining illegal drinking places but excluding public drunkenness and driving-related offenses) are highest at public, four-year colleges.
- Just over half of campus law enforcement agencies at four-year universities and colleges with at least 2,500 students report that they operate alcohol education programs; public universities (59%) more often reported the availability of such programs and services than private colleges (43%).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Alcohol and Crime," 1998.

Courtesy of National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. (NCADD) 244 East 58th Street, New York, NY 10022 212-269-7797 www.ncadd.org

ABOUT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCE, INC. (NCADD): Founded in 1944, NCADD and its National Network of Affiliates is a voluntary health organization dedicated to fighting the nation's #1 health problem- alcoholism and drug addiction and the devastating consequences of alcohol and other drugs on individuals, families and communities.

PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL UNDER STATE AND LOCAL LAW

Missouri law and local law also provide penalties for violations of laws relating to the unlawful manufacture, sale, use or possession of controlled (and/or imitation of) controlled substances and alcohol. In addition, states and localities have laws relating to underage drinking, driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs. Sanctions for violations may range from local citation to state law felonies. Penalties may range from small fines to prison terms, depending on the violation and past criminal history of the individual.

Missouri drug and alcohol regulations can be found at:

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/>

A complete listing of Missouri substances, how they are placed on the schedule and additional drug information, can be found at:

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/>

PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS UNDER FEDERAL LAW

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. Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from up to five years' imprisonment and a fine of up to \$250,000 to imprisonment for life and a fine of \$4 million.

Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking other controlled substances (e.g., methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, PCP, LSD, fentanyl and fentanyl analogue) range from five years to life imprisonment and fines range from \$2 to \$4 million. First offense penalties and sanctions for the illegal possession of small amounts of controlled substances, including marijuana, range from up to one year in prison or a fine of at least \$1,000. Penalties are more severe for subsequent offenses

HEALTH RISKS

There are serious health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Some but not all of the risks are listed below:

- a. Alcohol and other depressants: Consumption of alcohol and other depressants causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair judgment and coordination required for safety and care. Use of alcohol and depressants can lead to addiction and accidents as a result of impaired ability and judgment.
- b. Marijuana: Use of marijuana can lead to panic reactions, impaired short term memory, increased risk of lung cancer and emphysema, particularly in cigarette smokers, and impairment of driving ability.
- c. Cocaine: Addiction, heart attack, seizures, lung damage, severe depression, paranoia, and psychosis. Similar risks are associated with other stimulants, such as speed and uppers.

- d. Hallucinogens: Unpredictable behavior, emotion instability, violent behavior, and organic brain damage in heavy users, convulsions and coma.
- e. Narcotics (Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, etc.): Addiction, accidental overdose, risk of hepatitis and AIDS from contaminated needles.
- f. Inhalants (Gas, aerosols, glue, etc.): Loss of consciousness, suffocation, damage to the brain and central nervous system, sudden death, nausea and vomiting, nosebleeds and impaired judgment.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND SUPPORT

The college seeks to assist in drug education and prevention programs to reduce the abuse and illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. The college provides education through dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling referrals and college disciplinary actions.

There is no available on-campus counseling. Students or employees who experience personal problems with the use or abuse of drugs or alcohol are urged to seek assistance from Saint Luke’s Health System EAP/SAP Services (Employee Assistance Program/ Student Assistance Program). The EAP/SAP can offer short-term counseling and referral assistance to students and employees who are troubled by alcohol or substance abuse. The Dean of Students can assist students/employees in contacting EAP/SAP services. In addition to providing short term counseling, SAP may refer students to appropriate treatment or rehabilitation programs as needed. Any member of the college community that is experiencing symptoms associated with their own or someone else’s alcohol or drug use is encouraged to seek help.

DISTRIBUTION AND REVIEW

1. In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, this policy will be distributed to all students and employees on an annual basis. Yearly notification of SLCHS’ Alcohol and Drug policies for all students and employees is made in the following ways: Email, SLCHS website Consumer Information tab, new student orientation, and via the Clery Report. Paper copies are available from the Office of Institutional Effectiveness.
2. During each even numbered year, a biennial review of the comprehensive drug and alcohol abuse prevention program will be conducted to determine its effectiveness, make improvements where necessary, and ensure consistent enforcement.

FINANCIAL AID AND DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS

In addition, students who receive federal financial aid are advised that criminal conviction for a drug-related offense may lead to the loss of their financial aid funds. Under federal regulations, students convicted for a drug offense that occurred during a period of enrollment while they were receiving Title IV Federal Student (Financial) Aid, lose eligibility for that aid. Federal Student Aid includes grants, loans, and work assistance otherwise provided to eligible college students under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. The period of non-eligibility begins on the date of the conviction and remains in effect until the student has met certain rehabilitation requirements. The prohibition on federal aid applies to any student who has been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance as defined by the federal Controlled Substances Act. Laws regulating distilled spirits, wine, and malt beverages are not included within the definition of “controlled substance.” Other financial aid programs, including certain state programs, may also limit eligibility for students convicted of a drug offense.

Issued By: Dean of Students
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