

Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Guide 2023

St. Lawrence University
DFSCA Annual Notification, 2023

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ABOUT

Annual Notification of Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs:

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act was passed in 1989 as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and require institutions of higher education that receive federal funding to execute a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program for their campus community. As part of this, the university is required to notify all members of the campus community on an annual basis about the various prevention and education programs, resources, policies, and laws. The publication of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Guide provides the campus community with information on standards of conduct, sanctions for violations, prevention programming, health risks associated with alcohol and drug use, and local, state, and federal laws related to drug and alcohol use, and on-campus and community resources that are available to students, faculty, and staff. St. Lawrence University policies related to alcohol and illicit drug use are informed by state and federal laws, such as Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, Drug-Free Workplace Act, and Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act.

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT (1989) POLICY STATEMENT

St. Lawrence University Policy Manual

St. Lawrence University does not permit or condone the illicit or unauthorized possession, use, consumption, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs and/or alcohol by students or employees on university property or as part of any university-sponsored activity. Faculty and staff who are found in violation of this policy will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action consistent with local, state, and federal laws. Such disciplinary action may include counseling, mandatory participation in an appropriate rehabilitation program, a verbal or written warning, suspension from employment, or termination of employment. In addition, faculty and staff may be referred to appropriate law enforcement authorities for prosecution.

Students who violate this policy will be charged under the St. Lawrence University Student Conduct Code of Conduct. If found responsible for their actions, students receive an appropriate sanction consistent with local, state, and federal laws, up to and including expulsion from the University. Disciplinary measures may include the required completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. In addition, students may be referred to the proper law enforcement authorities for prosecution.

Although New York State law now permits the recreational and medical use of marijuana under certain conditions, federal law prohibits all use, possession, and/ or cultivation of marijuana at U.S. educational institutions. Federal law also requires any institution of higher education which receives federal funding to have policies in place which prohibit possession and use of marijuana on campus. Therefore, the use, possession, and/or cultivation of marijuana for medical purposes is not allowed in any St. Lawrence University residence hall or on any other St. Lawrence University property. No exceptions can be made for any student based on their possession of a

medical marijuana certification, registry ID card, or any other proof of medical marijuana eligibility.

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE POLICY STATEMENT

(Employee Standards of Conduct)
St. Lawrence University Manual

The following policy was established in 1990, and re-issued in 2001, in accordance with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act (Pub. L. No. 100-690, 5151-5160). This policy applies to all St. Lawrence University employees.

BACKGROUND - As St. Lawrence University is a federal grant recipient and/or a federal contractor within the meaning of the Drug-Free Workplace Act (The Act), the University is required to take steps toward maintaining, and to certify to contracting and granting federal agencies that it maintains, a drug-free workplace. In compliance with "The Act," the University adopts the following plan.

I. Policy:

The University is committed to the development and maintenance of a drug-free environment. In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the University will not tolerate the unlawful possession and use of controlled substances * (drugs) on its premises.

The University prohibits all employees including employees engaged in the performance of work under the provisions of a federal grant or federal contract, from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of controlled substances in the workplace.

II. Guidelines:

A. Compliance as a Condition of Employment: Compliance with the provisions of this policy shall be a condition of employment at St. Lawrence University.

B. Penalties for Non-Compliance: Any employee engaged in such prohibited conduct, or convicted of a workplace drug violation, shall be subject to discipline up to and including discharge in accordance with existing laws, including where applicable under collective bargaining agreements. The University will weigh all relevant facts and circumstances in reaching a decision to discipline. The University shall retain, without regard to and independent of its decision to impose discipline, the right to require such employee to participate in and successfully complete a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program. Refusal to participate in, or failure to successfully complete the program, may itself be grounds for discipline.

C. Employee Obligation for Notification of Conviction: In compliance with, and as a condition of continued employment under federal contract or federal grant, any faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support or service employee convicted of any criminal drug statute violation is required to notify the University within five (5) calendar days following such violation. (The term "conviction" means a finding of guilt, including a plea of nolo contendere, or imposition of sentence or both, by any judicial body charged with responsibility to determine violations of state or federal criminal drug statutes).

D. Establishment and Maintenance of a Drug-Free Workplace: Good faith efforts on the part of the University to establish and maintain a drug-free workplace will include making drug awareness educational programs available and dissemination of drug awareness information for all members of the University community, as well as implementation and enforcement of this policy. In addition, the University will apprise and review with covered employees relevant services available through the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

III. Procedures:

A. All employees, including faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support, and service employees, will be notified of this policy with emphasis on the obligation for compliance as a condition of employment.

B. Application of the University's corrective discipline policy for violations of this policy and any other related questions should be directed to the Vice President for Community and Employee Relations.

C. All employees, including faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support, or service employees, convicted of any criminal drug statute violation shall provide his or her supervisor, in writing, notice of such conviction within five (5) days of conviction.

D. The supervisor having knowledge or receiving notification of a conviction shall immediately provide, in writing, notice to the Director of Human Relations and Employee Labor Relations, so that proper notice can be sent to appropriate federal contracting agencies.

E. The University's Office of Human Resources through the Employee Assistance Program Office will provide assistance for employees regarding drug education and drug information.

* Controlled substance as defined in 21U.S.C. Sec. 812, Schedules I-V, found at the following website, or contact the Human Resources Office, Vilas G2 for a copy:

http://straylight.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode21/usc_sec_21_00000812----000-.html

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT: STUDENTS

Alcohol Policy

Annual Notification of Drug and Alcohol Policies and Programs: The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act was passed in 1989 as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and requires institutions of higher education that receive federal funding to execute a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program for their campus community. As part of this, the college is required to notify all members of the campus community on an annual basis about the various prevention and education programs, resources, policies, and laws. The publication of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Guide provides the campus community with information on standards of conduct, sanctions for violations, prevention programming, health risks associated with alcohol and drug use, and local, state, and federal laws related to drug and alcohol use, and on-campus and community resources that are available to students, faculty, and staff. St. Lawrence University policies related to alcohol and illicit drug use are informed by state and federal laws, such as Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, Drug-Free Workplace Act, and Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act.

The St. Lawrence University Aims and Objectives statement is the basis for understanding the goals and philosophy of the University policy for alcohol and other drugs. These objectives include “commitment to the students’ intellectual development, viewing students as whole persons, providing an environment that encourages the students’ physical and emotional well-being, and providing opportunities for ethical, social and spiritual, and aesthetic growth.”

The St. Lawrence University alcohol policy is designed to maintain a residential environment that facilitates the achievement of educational goals. The policy considers the requirements of the law, the legal obligations of individuals and the University, the quality of residential life, and the aims and objectives of St. Lawrence University. The University provides an environment that supports student development and autonomy. However, autonomy and freedom of choice exist with the expectation that students will obey New York State law¹ and Canton village ordinances², and will respect the intellectual, physical and emotional health of self and others. Accordingly, students of legal drinking age may consume alcoholic beverages, in a responsible manner and in concurrence with the policies in the St. Lawrence University Student Handbook.

These goals in conjunction with New York State law and Canton village ordinances provide the foundation from which the following policies are derived.

1. New York State Penal Law Guidelines

- **Legal Minimum Age:** No person shall sell, deliver or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverages to any person, actually or apparently, under the legal age of purchase (21 years old). This is a Class B Misdemeanor. Anyone under 21 is prohibited from possessing alcohol if they intend to consume it.
- **Selling or Giving Alcohol to an Intoxicated Person:** No person shall sell, deliver, give away, permit, or procure to be sold, delivered or given away, any alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person or any person under the influence of alcohol. Violators may be faced with a fine or a jail sentence, or both.
- **Dram Shop Liability:** Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by an intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication; and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages.
- **Social Host Liability:** Creates civil liability for anyone who knowingly furnishes alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person under the legal age of purchase if the intoxication results in injury or damages to a third party.
- **Using or Possession of False Identification (ID):** Any person under the legal age of purchase who is found to have presented or offered false or fraudulent written identification of age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages may be assigned probation for a period of one year and assessed a substantial fine.
- **New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board:** In accordance with New York State law, it is illegal to sell alcoholic beverages or to accept donations at any event where alcoholic beverages are served without obtaining the appropriate license through the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

2. Canton Village Ordinances

No person shall have in his possession any open bottle or container containing or which previously contained liquor, beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage while such person is on any public highway, public street, public sidewalk, or public place except those premises duly licensed for sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises, within the village of Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, with the intent of the possessor or another person to consume any such beverage in such vehicle or public place or to perform any independently unlawful act.

Such an open bottle or open container in any vehicle shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in possession of all occupants thereof and in violation thereof.

Possession by any person of an open bottle or container which contains or previously contained liquor, beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage shall be presumptive evidence of the consumption of such beverage by such person and of the intent of such person to consume such beverage.

The public consumption or attempted public consumption of such beverage from such open container shall be presumptive evidence that the same was possessed with the intent to consume such beverage.

Health Risks

Alcohol is toxic and, if used and abused, can have serious consequences to health. Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and the coordination required to drive a vehicle safely, increasing the likelihood that a driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including personal abuse, as well as dangerous risk-taking behaviors. Moderate to high doses of alcohol impair high mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death.

If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol can be fatal.

Alcohol-related automobile accidents are the number one cause of death among people ages 15 to 24. Approximately 50 percent of all youthful deaths from drowning, fires, suicides, and homicides are alcohol-related.

Division of Student Life Notification

Repeated intoxication, antisocial behavior or an inability to pursue one's own education may result from problem drinking and may indicate chemical dependency. Students are encouraged and may be required to resolve their drug or alcohol problems with a professional counselor on or off campus. **The vice president and dean of student life or their designee may notify the parents or guardian of a student's alcohol or drug problem.** In some instances, a student may be required to withdraw from school and will not be permitted to return until successful resolution of the substance problem is documented to the satisfaction of the University.

A student who is transported to the hospital for endangerment due to alcohol intake will be required to attend an alcohol intervention meeting with a member of the Student Life staff. A summary of the incident may be sent to the student's parents or guardian.

St. Lawrence University Student Alcohol Policy

A. General Regulations

1. ***Intoxication:*** Intoxication and/or alcohol misuse (including drinking contests, such as but not limited to Flip Cup, Beer Pong, Kings, Funnels, Stump, Card games which promote high risk drinking, and all related materials associated with drinking games or contests such as tables, cups, etc. being used as a component of a drinking game/contests) are prohibited and do not constitute an excuse for irresponsible behavior or misconduct. Disorderly conduct, property destruction, intimidation or other infringements on the rights of others as a result of alcohol are prohibited.
2. ***Kegs, Bars, and Mini Kegs:*** Kegs, bars, and mini kegs are not permitted on or in University property or in the possession of recognized University organizations except when used by licensed caterers operating with proper University authorization.
3. ***Funding:*** No St. Lawrence University organization may use organizational funds to purchase alcoholic beverages.
4. ***Medical Attention (Good Samaritan):*** The health and safety of students is a top priority. No punitive or disciplinary action will be taken against students as a result of them seeking treatment or other medical attention for themselves or for another student who takes ill as a result of alcohol consumption.

B. Alcohol in Residential Areas

1. ***First-Year Colleges:*** The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited at all times in the public areas of first-year colleges (common areas, TV lounges, study areas, hallways).
2. ***Greek Houses:*** Each fraternity and sorority (including local organizations) at St. Lawrence University is expected to follow national dry house guidelines.
3. ***Student Rooms:*** Individuals under 21 years of age are not permitted to possess or consume alcoholic beverages in rooms.
4. ***Excessive empty alcohol bottles and cans*** will be reviewed on a case by case situation following a first warning.
5. ***Upperclass Residence Halls, Theme Cottages:*** Individuals who are 21 years or older are permitted to consume alcoholic beverages in a responsible manner in the lounges of these residential buildings in accordance with the St. Lawrence Alcohol Policy. All parties in public spaces must be registered. (See Section D below—Procedures and Regulations for Organizational Events, Specific Guidelines.) When unauthorized alcohol and its paraphernalia are found, they will be confiscated and disposed of, and disciplinary consequences will follow.

C. Academic, Administrative Buildings, Athletic Facilities (on & off campus), Dining Facilities, Libraries, Student Center, and Campus Grounds

1. The possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited at all times in and around any academic, administrative building, athletic facility (on & off campus), dining facilities, libraries, or student center (unless part of a University sanctioned event approved by the Executive Director of Finance).
2. Open containers are allowed outside on the campus grounds in areas designated for a registered or catered event or approved by the University. For the purposes of this policy, the Quad, Creasy Commons, the BBQ pit, and the immediate outside perimeter of upperclass residence halls (Theme Houses, Townhouses, Sykes, Dean-Eaton, Kirk Douglas Hall, Hulett and Jencks) are approved areas for of-age students.

D. Procedures and Regulations for Organizational Events

General Guidelines

1. All gatherings of 10 or more persons where alcohol is consumed must be registered and approved in advance by the Office of Student Activities and Leadership.
2. Alcohol at registered events must be limited to beer, cider and/or wine.
3. Times available to host an event are Friday 5 p.m. through Sunday 2 a.m.
4. An event is limited to a maximum of 4 hours.
5. Individuals 21 years and older must bring their own alcohol if they wish to consume alcohol. The University will regulate the amount of alcohol which will be permitted per person.
6. Persons at least 21 years old are eligible to consume alcoholic beverages and must be identified by a marking system, and only those individuals are permitted to consume and/or possess alcohol in accordance with New York State law.
7. No social event shall include any form of alcohol misuse such as drinking contests—includes, but is not limited to, Flip Cup, Beer Pong, Kings, and Funnels— which promote high risk drinking, and all related materials associated with drinking games or contests such as tables, cups, mini kegs, etc. being used as a component of a drinking game/contest.
 - a. Students and Student Organizations may not promote discounted or free alcohol at any social events.
8. The responsibility for a party rests with the sponsoring organization and/or individual(s). **Social hosts must be TIPS (Training for Intervention Procedures) trained and 21 years of age or older.**

Specific Guidelines

1. Events

- a. All events must have completed the registration process with the Office of Student Activities and Leadership no less than two (2) weeks prior to the event, including those at which alcohol is served and are defined as special events.
- b. The maximum number of individuals permitted shall be guided by the applicable fire code regulations and under the advisement of the Assistant Vice President for Safety & Security.
- c. An approved party must have trained individuals to supervise the events. These monitors must be TIPS (Training for Intervention Procedures) trained and certified by a certified TIPS trainer. The Office of Student Activities and Leadership will determine the number of outside monitors. Training will include knowledge of state, local and University alcohol regulations. Alcohol consumption by monitors prior to and during the event is prohibited – violation of this rule will result in disciplinary action for the individual and organization.
- d. Social hosts may not consume alcohol prior to and during the event – violation of this rule will result in disciplinary action for the individual and organization.
- e. Reasonable amounts of solid food and non-alcoholic beverages must be available. The Office of Student Activities and Leadership in conjunction with Dining Services will determine reasonable amounts.
- f. When unauthorized alcohol and its paraphernalia are found, they will be confiscated and disposed of, and disciplinary consequences will follow.

2. Special events

- a. **Definition** – Outdoor events and/or guest lists greater than 100 students (including organization members).

- b. An outdoor party shall be so defined when the main area of entertainment is on the grounds, or in common outdoor spaces on campus; i.e. the Quad, behind Whitman, etc. It shall be the duty of the leader of each organization to notify the neighbors of any forthcoming outdoor parties. Sponsoring organizations are reminded that neighbors should be considered when music levels are established.
- c. Special events must be registered with the Office of Student Activities and Leadership no less than two (2) weeks in advance.
- d. The sponsoring individual and/or organization must work in conjunction with the Office of Student Activities and Leadership and the Assistant Vice President for Safety & Security to create a safe and secure environment for the event.

E. Enforcement

1. **Administration:** Primary responsibility for administration of the University Alcohol Policy rests with the Student Activities and Leadership staff, Residence Life staff, community assistants, Greek house officers, theme house coordinators, security, and the vice president and dean of student life although all students and members of the St. Lawrence University community have a responsibility to support New York State laws, Canton Village ordinances and University policy.
2. **Violations:** A violation of the University's alcohol policy may be handled in several ways. A first time, minor violation typically will be referred to the Residence Life office. A second or third violation will typically be referred to the Student Judiciary Board (if a matter is referred to the Student Judiciary Board, the Board will be given access to information regarding prior violations by the student). A fourth violation typically will result in removal from campus, suspension and/or expulsion imposed by the vice president and dean of student life. However, in any given case, the vice president and dean of student life may decide that, based on the circumstances, a different course of action (e.g., referral to the Student Judiciary Board or suspension for a first offense, etc.) is warranted, and that course of action will be taken.
In cases of violations by student organizations or groups, both the student organization and the individual student leaders of the organization will be subject to disciplinary sanctions.
3. **Penalties:** Possible penalties for violations of the St. Lawrence Alcohol Policy include, but are not limited to: formal warnings, fines, social or disciplinary probation, required disciplinary service, and suspension or expulsion from St. Lawrence University, or any other penalty provided for under clause XI of the Student Judiciary Board Constitution.

Drug Policy (illegal drugs and misuse of prescription drugs)

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Although New York State law now permits the recreational and medical use of marijuana under certain conditions, federal law prohibits all use, possession, and/or cultivation of marijuana at U.S. educational institutions. Federal law also requires any institution of higher education which received federal funding to have policies in place which prohibit possession and use of marijuana on campus.

Illegal drugs and misuse of prescription drugs

St. Lawrence University does not permit or condone the illicit or unauthorized possession, use, consumption, sale, or distribution of illicit drugs and/or alcohol by students or employees on university property or as part of any university-sponsored activity. Faculty and staff who are found in violation of this policy will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action consistent with local, state, and federal laws. Such disciplinary action may include counseling, mandatory participation in an appropriate rehabilitation program, a verbal or written warning, suspension from employment, or termination of employment. In addition, faculty and staff may be referred to appropriate law enforcement authorities for prosecution. Students who violate this policy will be charged under the St. Lawrence University Student Conduct Code of Conduct. If found responsible for their actions, students receive an appropriate sanction consistent with local, state, and federal laws, up to and including expulsion from the University. Disciplinary measures may include the required completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program. In addition, students may be referred to the proper law enforcement authorities for prosecution.

A. Use

St. Lawrence University prohibits the use and possession of controlled substances/illegal drugs and/or marijuana. St. Lawrence University campus is not a sanctuary, and University authorities will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies.

The possession, use, sale, or transfer of controlled substances/illegal drugs and/or marijuana, as defined under New York State Penal Law, is incompatible with the University expectations of student responsibility and is therefore prohibited.

Any student found to be in violation of the above is subject to the decision of the St. Lawrence University Student Judiciary Board and/or the vice president and dean of student life or designee.

Present New York State statutes referent to illegal drugs states in part:

1. Use and possession of controlled substances/illegal drugs is a misdemeanor and/or a felony and is therefore prohibited.
2. Possession of small quantities of marijuana is a violation and punishable by a fine.
3. Sale and/or gift of marijuana is a misdemeanor and punishable by not more than 3 months in jail or a fine.
4. Possession of larger amounts of marijuana is punishable by possible jail sentences.

B. Sales

Students who sell or otherwise make illegal drugs available adversely affect the lives of those around them. When the vice president and dean of student life has reason to believe a student is selling or otherwise making available to others illegal drugs, they may immediately suspend that student. The

case will then be reviewed by the Dean's Panel within 30 days of the date of suspension or be referred to civil authority.

C. Health Risks Associated with Drug Use

Drugs interfere with the brain's ability to take in, sort, and synthesize information. They distort perception which can lead users to harm themselves or others. Drug use also affects sensation and impairs memory. In addition to these general effects, risks associated with particular types of drugs are discussed below:

Cocaine/Crack: Cocaine stimulates the central system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause HIV infection, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to higher and higher doses to produce the desired effect.

Crack or freebase rock is a purified form of cocaine that is smoked. Crack is far more addictive than heroin or barbiturates. Repeated use of crack can lead to addiction within a few days. Once addicted, many users have turned to stealing, prostitution, and drug dealing in order to support their habit. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychotic states similar to schizophrenia.

Cocaine in any form, but particularly as crack, can cause sudden death from cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Marijuana: Marijuana use causes a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, increased appetite, and may impair short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that motivation and cognition may be altered, making learning difficult. When marijuana contains two percent THC, it can cause severe psychological damage, including paranoia and psychosis. Since the early 1980s, most marijuana has contained from four to six percent THA-two or three times the amount capable of causing serious damage. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system.

Long-term users of marijuana may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

Narcotics: Narcotics such as heroin, codeine, and morphine initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death.

Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in disease such as HIV infection, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

Heroin: People who use heroin report feeling a "rush" (euphoria) accompanied by effects that include: dry mouth, flushing of the skin, heavy feelings in the hands and feet, clouded mental

functioning, going "on the nod," a back-and-forth state of being conscious and semi-conscious people who use heroin over the long term may develop: collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves' abscesses (swollen tissue filled with pus), constipation and stomach cramping, liver or kidney disease, lung complications, including various types of pneumonia.

In addition to the effects of the drug itself, street heroin often contains dangerous chemicals that can clog blood vessels leading to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain, causing permanent damage. Also, sharing drug injection equipment and having impaired judgment from drug use can increase the risk of contracting infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis (see "Injection Drug Use, HIV, and Hepatitis").

People who inject drugs such as heroin are at high risk of contracting the HIV and hepatitis C (HCV) virus. These diseases are transmitted through contact with blood or other bodily fluids, which can occur when sharing needles or other injection drug use equipment. HCV is the most common bloodborne infection in the United States. HIV (and less often HCV) can also be contracted during unprotected sex, which drug use makes more likely.

An overdose occurs when the person uses too much of a drug and has a toxic reaction that results in serious, harmful symptoms or death.

When people overdose on heroin, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, a condition called hypoxia. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term mental effects and effects on the nervous system, including coma and permanent brain damage. Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse [Publications-drug facts/heroin](#)

Amphetamines/other Stimulants: Amphetamines (speed, uppers), methamphetamines, and other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Extremely high doses of amphetamines can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse.

In addition to the physical effects caused by the amphetamines, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia.

Barbiturates/other Depressants: Barbiturates (downers), methaqualone (Quaaludes), tranquilizers (Valium), and other depressants have many of the same effects as alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks.

The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety, to convulsions and death.

Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

Hallucinogens: Phencyclidine (PCP, Angel Dust) interrupts the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect that keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP are unpredictable and can vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Mood disorders, depression, anxiety, and violent behavior also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD, Acid), mescaline, and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

Designer Drugs: “Designer drugs” are produced by underground chemists who attempt to avoid legal definitions of controlled substances by altering their molecular structure. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Some of the designer drugs have been known to cause permanent brain damage with a single dose.

Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as those in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

Inhalants: The immediate negative effects of inhalants (laughing gas, whippets) include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amuyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage.

Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

Anabolic Steroids: Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Physical effects in both sexes include jaundice, purple or red spots on the body, swelling of feet or lower legs, trembling, unexplained darkening of the skin, and persistent unpleasant breath odor. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior known as “roid rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

GOOD SAMARTIAN POLICY – MEDICAL AMNESTY POLICY

Medical Attention (Good Samaritan): The health and safety of students is a top priority. No punitive or disciplinary action will be taken against students as a result of them seeking treatment or other medical attention for themselves or for another student who takes ill as a result of alcohol consumption.

SANCTIONING GUIDELINES

Enforcement

1. Administration: Primary responsibility for administration of the University Alcohol Policy rests with the Student Activities and Leadership staff, Residence Life staff, community assistants, Greek house officers, theme house coordinators, security, and the vice president and dean of student life although all students and members of the St. Lawrence University community have a responsibility to support New York State laws, Canton Village ordinances and University policy.

2. Violations: A violation of the University's alcohol policy may be handled in several ways. A first time, minor violation typically will be referred to the Residence Life office. A second or third violation will typically be referred to the Student Judiciary Board (if a matter is referred to the Student Judiciary Board, the Board will be given access to information regarding prior violations by the student). A fourth violation typically will result in removal from campus, suspension and/or expulsion imposed by the vice president and dean of student life. However, in any given case, the vice president and dean of student life may decide that, based on the circumstances, a different course of action (e.g., referral to the Student Judiciary Board or suspension for a first offense, etc.) is warranted, and that course of action will be taken. In cases of violations by student organizations or groups, both the student organization and the individual student leaders of the organization will be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

3. Penalties: Possible penalties for violations of the St. Lawrence Alcohol Policy include, but are not limited to: formal warnings, fines, social or disciplinary probation, required disciplinary service, and suspension or expulsion from St. Lawrence University, or any other penalty provided for under clause XI of the Student Judiciary Board Constitution.

Employee-Specific Sanctioning Guidelines

Penalties for Non-Compliance:

Any employee engaged in such prohibited conduct, or convicted of a workplace drug violation, shall be subject to discipline up to and including discharge in accordance with existing laws, including where applicable under collective bargaining agreements. The University will weigh all relevant facts and circumstances in reaching a decision to discipline. The University shall retain, without regard to and independent of its decision to impose discipline, the right to require such employee to participate in and successfully complete a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program. Refusal to participate in, or failure to successfully complete the program, may itself be grounds for discipline.

Employee Obligation for Notification of Conviction: In compliance with, and as a condition of continued employment under federal contract or federal grant, any faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support or service employee convicted of any criminal drug statute violation is required to notify the University within five (5) calendar days following such violation. (The term "conviction" means a finding of guilt, including a plea of nolo contendere, or imposition of sentence or both, by any judicial body charged with responsibility to determine violations of state or federal criminal drug statutes).

Establishment and Maintenance of a Drug-Free Workplace: Good faith efforts on the part of the University to establish and maintain a drug-free workplace will include making drug awareness educational programs available and dissemination of drug awareness information for all members of the University community, as well as implementation and enforcement of this policy. In addition, the University will apprise and review with covered employees relevant services available through the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

III. Procedures:

A. All employees, including faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support, and service employees, will be notified of this policy with emphasis on the obligation for compliance as a condition of employment.

B. Application of the University's corrective discipline policy for violations of this policy and any other related questions should be directed to the Vice President for Community and Employee Relations.

C. All employees, including faculty, administrative, secretarial/clerical, support, or service employees, convicted of any criminal drug statute violation shall provide his or her supervisor, in writing, notice of such conviction within five (5) days of conviction.

D. The supervisor having knowledge or receiving notification of a conviction shall immediately provide, in writing, notice to the Director of Human Resources and Labor Relations so that proper notice can be sent to appropriate federal contracting agencies.

E. The University's Office of Human Resources through the Employee Assistance Program Office will provide assistance for employees regarding drug education and drug information.*

Controlled substance as defined in 21U.S.C. Sec. 812, Schedules I-V, found at the following website, or contact the Human Resources Office, Vilas G2 for a copy: http://straylight.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode21/usc_sec_21_00000812----000-.html

HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

Health Risks Associated with Drug Use Drugs interfere with the brain's ability to take in, sort, and synthesize information. They distort perception which can lead users to harm themselves or others. Drug use also affects sensation and impairs memory. In addition to these general effects, risks associated with particular types of drugs are discussed below:

Cocaine/Crack: Cocaine stimulates the central system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause a stuffy or runny nose, while chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause HIV infection, hepatitis, and other diseases. Preparation of freebase, which involves the use of volatile solvents, can result in death or injury from fire or explosion. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to higher and higher doses to produce the desired effect. Crack or freebase rock is a purified form of cocaine that is smoked. Crack is far more addictive than heroin or barbiturates. Repeated use of crack can lead to addiction within a few days. Once addicted, many users have turned to stealing, prostitution, and drug dealing in order to support their habit. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, hallucinations, paranoia and seizures. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychotic states similar to schizophrenia. Cocaine in any form, but particularly as crack, can cause sudden death from cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Marijuana: Marijuana use causes a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, increased appetite, and may impair short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that motivation and cognition may be altered, making learning difficult. When marijuana contains two percent THC, it can cause severe psychological damage, including paranoia and psychosis. Since the early 1980s, most marijuana has contained from four to six percent THA-two or three times the amount capable of causing serious damage. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Long-term users of marijuana may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect. The drug can become the center of their lives.

Narcotics: Narcotics such as heroin, codeine, and morphine initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes, and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and possible death. Tolerance to narcotics develops rapidly and dependence is likely. The use of contaminated syringes may result in disease such as HIV infection, endocarditis, and hepatitis. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms.

Heroin: People who use heroin report feeling a "rush" (euphoria) accompanied by effects that include: dry mouth, flushing of the skin, heavy feelings in the hands and feet, clouded mental functioning, going "on the nod," a back-and-forth state of being conscious and semi-conscious people who use heroin over the long term may develop: collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves' abscesses (swollen tissue filled with pus), constipation and stomach cramping, liver or kidney disease, lung complications, including various types of pneumonia In addition to the effects of the drug itself, street heroin often contains dangerous chemicals that can clog blood

vessels leading to the lungs, liver, kidneys, or brain, causing permanent damage. Also, sharing drug injection equipment and having impaired judgment from drug use can increase the risk of contracting infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis (see "Injection Drug Use, HIV, and Hepatitis"). People who inject drugs such as heroin are at high risk of contracting the HIV and hepatitis C (HCV) virus. These diseases are transmitted through contact with blood or other bodily fluids, which can occur when sharing needles or other injection drug use equipment. HCV is the most common bloodborne infection in the United States. HIV (and less often HCV) can also be contracted during unprotected sex, which drug use makes more likely. An overdose occurs when the person uses too much of a drug and has a toxic reaction that results in serious, harmful symptoms or death. When people overdose on heroin, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, a condition called hypoxia. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term mental effects and effects on the nervous system, including coma and permanent brain damage.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse Publications-drug facts/heroin Amphetamines/other Stimulants: Amphetamines (speed, uppers), methamphetamines, and other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. Extremely high doses of amphetamines can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. In addition to the physical effects caused by the amphetamines, users report feeling restless, anxious, and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. Persons who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia.

Barbiturates/other Depressants: Barbiturates (downers), methaqualone (Quaaludes), tranquilizers (Valium), and other depressants have many of the same effects as alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering, and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence. Regular use over time may result in a tolerance to the drug, leading the user to increase the quantity consumed. When regular users suddenly stop taking large doses, they may develop withdrawal symptoms ranging from restlessness, insomnia, and anxiety, to convulsions and death. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after they are born. Birth defects and behavioral problems also may result.

Hallucinogens: Phencyclidine (PCP, Angel Dust) interrupts the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect that keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP are unpredictable and can vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Time and body movement are slowed down. Muscular coordination worsens and senses are dulled. Speech is

blocked and incoherent. Chronic users of PCP report persistent memory problems and speech difficulties. Mood disorders, depression, anxiety, and violent behavior also occur. In later stages of chronic use, users often exhibit paranoid and violent behavior and experience hallucinations. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD, Acid), mescaline, and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors. Sensations and feelings may change rapidly. It is common to have a bad psychological reaction to LSD, mescaline, and psilocybin. The user may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety, and loss of control. Delayed effects, or flashbacks, can occur even after use has ceased.

Designer Drugs: “Designer drugs” are produced by underground chemists who attempt to avoid legal definitions of controlled substances by altering their molecular structure. These drugs can be several hundred times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Some of the designer drugs have been known to cause permanent brain damage with a single dose. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties but are mostly euphorants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage. Narcotic designer drugs can cause symptoms such as those in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage.

Inhalants: The immediate negative effects of inhalants (laughing gas, whippets) include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amuyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and muscle fatigue. Repeated sniffing of concentrated vapors over time can permanently damage the nervous system.

Anabolic Steroids: Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, from liver cancer to acne and including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and the cardiovascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by steroid use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Physical effects in both sexes include jaundice, purple or red spots on the body, swelling of feet or lower legs, trembling, unexplained darkening of the skin, and persistent unpleasant breath odor. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior known as “roid rage” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

Researchers from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism provided the following information that is representative of reported experiences from the 18 - 24-year-old university population (yearly):

Academic Problems – ~1:4 students reported academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind, poor grades of exams/papers, and lower grades overall.

Assault - ~696,000 students are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.

Sexual Assault - ~ 20 percent of university students meet the criteria for AUD

Death - ~1,825 university students die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor-vehicle crashes

Common Drugs and Symptoms of Use

Stimulants - Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system

Examples: Amphetamine, Dextro-Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Nicotine, Cocaine

Symptoms of Use: Restlessness, anxiety, nervousness, irritability, mood swings Hazards of Use:

Addiction, sleeplessness, anxiety, loss of appetite, brain damage

Depressants - Drugs that slow down the central nervous system

Examples: Barbiturates, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital, Quaalude, Sopor, Alcohol Symptoms of

Use: Drowsiness, confusion, impaired judgment, slurred speech Hazards of Use: Addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms

Narcotics - Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system

Examples: Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, Percodan, Codeine, Heroin, Morphine Symptoms of Use: Drowsiness, lethargy

Hazards of Use: Addiction, impaired memory, and perception

Hallucinogens - Drugs that alter the perception of reality

Examples: PCP, LSD, Mushrooms, Ketamine

Symptoms of Use: Slurred speech, blurred vision, lack of coordination, confusion, aggression

Hazards of Use: Anxiety, depression, impaired memory

Inhalants - Substances abused by inhalation

Examples: Gasoline, Airplane Glue, Paint Thinner, Dry-Cleaning Fluid, Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrate, Butyl Nitrate

Symptoms of Use: Impaired judgment, poor motor coordination, impaired vision, memory, and thought

Hazards of Use: Addiction, organ failure, muscular damage

Cannabis (Marijuana) - Does not have a specific substance classification, but can have properties of depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens

Symptoms of Use: increase heart rate; impaired reaction time, coordination, concentration and memory, and time distortion; lack of energy; drowsiness

Hazards of Use: Addiction, can increase anxiety and depression, increase odds of developing psychotic disorders

LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS

In addition to the standards and sanctions on alcohol and other drug abuse set forth above, members of the campus community are also required to abide by local, state, and federal laws governing consumption, sale, or possession of alcohol and other drugs.

Canton Village Ordinances

No person shall have in his possession any open bottle or container containing or which previously contained liquor, beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage while such person is on any public highway, public street, public sidewalk, or public place except those premises duly licensed for sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises, within the village of Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, with the intent of the possessor or another person to consume any such beverage in such vehicle or public place or to perform any independently unlawful act.

Such an open bottle or open container in any vehicle shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in possession of all occupants thereof and in violation thereof.

Possession by any person of an open bottle or container which contains or previously contained liquor, beer, wine, or other alcoholic beverage shall be presumptive evidence of the consumption of such beverage by such person and of the intent of such person to consume such beverage.

The public consumption or attempted public consumption of such beverage from such open container shall be presumptive evidence that the same was possessed with the intent to consume such beverage.

NEW YORK STATE LAWS

Alcohol

Alcohol offenses and penalties in New York State are defined by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and Penal Law. These laws include possession with intent to consume while under age 21, driving while intoxicated, driving while ability is impaired by alcohol, driving after consuming alcohol while under age 21, furnishing alcohol to a person under age 21, selling alcohol to an intoxicated person, or providing false identification. In addition, New York State General Obligations Law imposes personal injury liability for damages resulting from furnishing alcohol to persons under age 21 or selling alcohol to an intoxicated person. While not exhaustive, a summary of offenses and penalties is provided below:

Offense	Penalty
Serving Alcohol to Persons Under 21	Up to 1 year in jail, \$1,000 fine.

Fraudulent Attempt to Purchase Alcohol
(using false ID or ID of another person):

Fine up to \$100, community service up to 30 hours, and/ or completion of an alcohol awareness program, 90 days' license suspension if a New York State driver's license is used as the false ID
Possession of Alcohol by Person Under 21:
Up to \$50 fine and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program and/or up to 30 hours of community service

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)
(.8 blood alcohol content)

First offense: up to 1-year prison, \$500 to \$1,000 fine, minimum 6 months' license revocation
Second offense in 10 years: up to 4 years' prison, \$1,000-\$5,000 fine, minimum 1-year license revocation.

Driving While Ability Impaired
(DWAI) (.05-.07 blood alcohol content)

First offense: up to 15 days' jail, \$300-\$500 fine, 90-day license suspension.
Second offense in 5 years: up to 30 days' jail, \$500 to \$750 fine, minimum 6 months' license revocation
Third offense in 10 years: up to 180 days' jail, \$750-\$1,500 fine, minimum 6 months' license revocation

Operating a Motor Vehicle after Consuming Alcohol While Under 21

License suspension or revocation and \$125 charge

Possession of Open Container in Public Place

Up to 15 days in jail, up to \$500 fine or both

Cannabis (Marijuana)

On March 31, 2021, New York State legalized adult-use cannabis (also known as marijuana, or recreational marijuana) by passing the Marijuana Regulation & Taxation Act (MRTA). The legislation creates a new Office of Cannabis Management (OCM) governed by a Cannabis Control Board to oversee and implement the law. The MRTA modifies criminal violations and penalties relating to the sale and possession of cannabis.

- The Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act (MRTA) legalizes cannabis for adults 21 years of age or older.

- It's illegal for anyone under age 21 to buy, possess or use cannabis.
- The use, possession, and/ or cultivation of marijuana for any purpose is not allowed in any St. Lawrence University residence hall or on any other St. Lawrence University-owned, controlled, or leased property.

Controlled Substance

The State of New York Penal Law defines a wide range of offenses and penalties for possessing or distributing marijuana and other controlled substances. These sanctions can include imprisonment, fines, assigned community service, and loss of federal student financial aid eligibility. In addition, driving a motor vehicle with ability impaired by drugs is subject to the same New York State law and sanctions as driving while intoxicated.

The State of New York Public Health Law prohibits selling or possessing a hypodermic needle without a doctor's written prescription; or manufacturing, selling, or possessing with intent to sell an imitation controlled substance.

FEDERAL LAWS

Federal Sanctions for Sale of Marijuana

A first offense of trafficking in marijuana in amounts of less than 50 kg may result in imprisonment of not more than 5 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. Imprisonment and fine minimums are doubled for a second offense

Trafficking in marijuana in quantities greater than 1,000 kg may result in not less than 10 years and not more than life imprisonment and/ or a fine not to exceed \$4 million (minimums double for a second offense)

Federal Sanction for Possession of a Controlled Substance

Possession, use, or distribution of Controlled Substances is prohibited by federal law. Controlled Substances include, for example, heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), cocaine, methamphetamine, and certain steroids and prescription drugs. Federal penalties for possessing, using, or distributing Controlled Substances often include fines and prison sentences.

- First conviction: Up to one-year imprisonment and/or fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both

After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and /or fine of at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both

After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days prison, not to exceed 3 years and fine of at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years, and fine of up to \$250,000, or both if:

- First conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- Second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- Third or subsequent conviction and the amount of crack exceeds 1 gram.

- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one-year imprisonment.

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

Civil fine up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

853a: Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for a first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

- 922(g): Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

- Miscellaneous: Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Federal Sanctions for Sale of Controlled Substances

Penalties range from imprisonment for less than one year and/or a fine of less than \$100,000 for a first offense involving a small quantity of a controlled substance. For a large quantity, second offense, the penalty may be as severe as 20 years to life imprisonment and a fine of not more than \$8 million.

In addition, Section 484(r) of the Higher Education Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. §1091) provides that a student's eligibility for federal student aid be suspended upon conviction under federal or state law for any offense involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any grant, loan, or work assistance under this subchapter shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance. Eligibility may be regained upon completion of a drug rehabilitation program that meets statutory and regulatory requirements or if the conviction is overturned.

On Campus Resources Page –

Torrey Health and Counseling Center (confidential and referral for treatment): 315-229-5392
<https://www.stlawu.edu/offices/health-and-counseling-services/scope-practice-and-services>

Human Resources: 315-229-5596 – Vilas Hall

Human Resources Employee Assistance Program (EAP) (referral for counseling or treatment):
24/7 hotline <https://www.stlawu.edu/offices/human-resources>

Community Resources –

Outpatient Treatment

St. Lawrence County Addiction Services (315) 386-2189

Canton - Opioid Treatment Program, Gouverneur, Ogdensburg, Massena

Citizen Advocates

Massena (315) 764-0876

Ogdensburg (315) 713-9090

St. Lawrence Health
Gouverneur (315) 261-6333
Massena (315) 353-2572

St. Joseph's Addiction Treatment & Recovery Centers (315) 705-6564

Inpatient Treatment

St. Lawrence Health (315) 261-5405
Potsdam

St. Joseph's Rose Hill (800) 776-7344
Massena

Detoxification Treatment

St. Lawrence Health
Massena (315) 842-3076
Gouverneur (315) 261-5969

Drug and Alcohol Resources

The following information is designed to raise awareness of possible dangers in alcohol and drug use. It is hoped problems can be prevented in our University community. However, if you or someone you know needs help for a problem related to drugs or alcohol, the following are some of the sources of counseling or referral available.

General Resources:

[Alcoholics Anonymous](#): (315) 568-0120

[Al-Anon](#) (for who's loved ones struggling with alcohol addiction): (888) 425-2666

[Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services](#): (877) 846-7369 or text 467369

[Reachout of St Lawrence County](#): 24/7 hotline (315) 265-2422

[Seaway Valley Prevention Council](#): (315) 713-4861

[St Lawrence County Addiction Services](#): (315) 386-2189

[St Lawrence Health System Substance Use](#): 24/7 hotline (315) 261-5395, general (315) 353-2572

[Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#): 24/7 hotline (800) 662-4357

References Page –

St. Lawrence University Human Resources Policy Manual

St. Lawrence University Student Handbook 2023-2024, Student Code of Conduct

Complying with DFSCA Regulations, Campus Prevention Network

Complying with DFSCA: A Guide for University and University Administrators, Higher Education Center

20 U.S. Code § 1091 Student Eligibility, Legal Institution at Cornell Law School