

Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Annual Notification

[adapted from the Illinois Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention, 2019]

As a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act of 1989, Jefferson College must disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policies 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 Kristine Bogue, Director of Student Compliance/Deputy Title IX Coordinator at kbogue1@jeffco.edu and/or 636-481-3258.

Policies – Alcohol and Other Drugs

Prohibition Policy against Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Jefferson College intends to provide a drug free, healthful, and educational environment for students and other members of the College community.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or alcohol on Jefferson College-owned or controlled property, or at any College-sponsored activity is expressly prohibited.

Standards of Conduct: Student Sanctions

Student violations of this policy are to be referred to the Student Conduct and Care Team Coordinator or other appropriate College official for disciplinary action. Violation of this policy by students will result in disciplinary action including disciplinary probation, suspension, or dismissal. College disciplinary action may be accompanied by a requirement of satisfactory attendance in a drug/alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program as a condition of future attendance at the College.

1 st Alcohol Violation	2 nd Alcohol Violation	3 rd Alcohol Violation
BASICS ¹ program	ATOD Education and Prevention Program	Addressed on a case-by-case basis
Disciplinary Probation – 1 semester	Disciplinary Probation– 1 academic year	Suspension of up to two (2) years

1 st Drug Violation	2 nd Drug Violation
Attendance at ATOD Education and Prevention Program administered by COMTREA On-Campus Therapist	Addressed on a case-by-case basis
Disciplinary Probation – 1 academic year	Suspension of up to two (2) years

*** Specific college programs that maintain alcohol and/or drug policies (ex: Athletic Department) may enforce and sanction based on the program requirements in addition to the above sanctioning.**

Standards of Conduct: Employee Sanctions

Employee violations of this policy are to be referred to the Director of Human Resources or other appropriate College officials for disciplinary action. Violation of this policy by employees will result in disciplinary action

¹ The goal of the evidence-based Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students (“BASICS”) program is to reduce risky behaviors and harmful consequences of alcohol abuse through brief, limited interventions designed to prompt students to create positive behavioral changes.

up to and including suspension or termination of employment, or participation in evaluation/treatment for a substance use disorder.

Local, State, and Federal Laws/Sanctions

Any Jefferson College 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.

Statutes of the State of Missouri and Federal or local municipal and county governments shall take precedence over any actions taken by Jefferson College. Missouri's Liquor Control laws; including the purchasing and possession by a minor; Driving Under the Influence laws, Administrative Sanctions, and Controlled Substances Offenses and can be found at <http://revisor.mo.gov/main/Home.aspx>. The Federal Trafficking Penalties can be found at

https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Drugs%20of%20Abuse%202020-Web%20Version-508%20compliant-4-24-20_0.pdf

According to the [Jefferson County Code](#), a conviction for possession of intoxicating liquor by a minor, public intoxication, possession of marijuana, possession of drug paraphernalia, and possession of tobacco by a minor shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that in any case wherein the penalty for an offense is fixed by a Statute of the State, the statutory penalty, and no other, shall be imposed for such offense, except that imprisonment may be in the County prison or workhouse instead of the County Jail.

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.](#)). 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](#))

RSMo.	Description	Crime/Class
311.310	Supplying liquor to a minor or intoxicated person	Class B Misdemeanor, Subsequent violation is a Class A 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 he/she operates a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition. A person is in an "intoxicated condition" when he/she is 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 your 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 prison), up to a class A felony for prior and persistent. 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 your license being immediately revoked ([577.041 RSMo.](#)).

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 (see [302.400](#) & [302.425 RSMo.](#) for more info.).

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 (DUID) are processed administratively as well as criminally. A driver 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 a 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. 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 a 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 year 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 3 years - 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
579.074	Unlawful use of drug paraphernalia (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.233</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, D, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
579.076	Unlawful delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia, (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.235</i>)	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony
579.078	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 195.242</i>)	E felony
579.101	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
579.103	Selling or transferring solvents to cause certain symptoms (<i>formerly RSMo. 578.265</i>)	Up to 7 years, D/Felony
579.105	Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.202</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.110	Possession of methamphetamine precursors (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.420</i>)	Up to 4 years, E/Felony
579.170	Prior and persistent drug offenders (<i>added increase in charge 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:

1. Possession of a controlled substance
2. Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia
3. Possession of an imitation of a controlled substance
4. Minor's use of an altered ID, purchase/possession of liquor by a minor, and sale of liquor to a minor
5. Violating a restraining order and or violating probation or parole

6. 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.

Employee use of marijuana may also be of concern. In many situations it is clear that on-campus use during work hours is not allowed by the [Drug Free Workplace Act](#). Even with a medical prescription, federal disability laws do not allow for accommodations of on-campus use. Furthermore, legalization of recreational and/or medicinal marijuana does not allow employees to report to work impaired or bring marijuana paraphernalia to campus. Therefore, it is not allowed on campus and 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.

Medical Cannabis (*Marijuana*) in Missouri

On November 08, 2022, Amendment 3 passed, which legalizes the purchase, possession, consumption, use, delivery, manufacture, and sale of marijuana for personal use for adults over the age of 21. Although the transition of medical marijuana licenses to recreational licenses began on December 08, 2022, the actual process will take until February 2023 to be operational. Therefore, an individual still cannot walk into a dispensary and purchase recreational marijuana.

In 2018, Missouri voters approved the legalization of marijuana for medical purposes. Therefore, 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 then 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 more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. Contains **less than five percent cannabidiol by weight**; and
3. Contains other psychoactive substance; then

it **does not** meet the definition of “**Hemp Extract**” and therefore is 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 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 Title 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 a mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a College/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 the 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 and 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

Effective 2021-2022 award year, under the FAFSA Simplification Act, having a drug conviction while receiving federal Title IV aid will no longer affect a student’s Title IV aid eligibility.

<https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/dear-colleague-letters/2021-06-11/early-implementation-fafsa-simplification-acts-removal-selective-service-and-drug-conviction-requirements-title-iv-eligibility>

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>.

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Treatment Programs

Prevention and Education

Students needing assistance in dealing with drug/alcohol dependency are encouraged to make contact with Counseling Services, located on the 2nd floor of the Student Center. Counseling services are confidential. Counseling Services may also provide assistance, information, or appropriate resources for the local area. Employees needing assistance in dealing with such problems are encouraged to utilize the College's employee assistance program or other appropriate counseling services. Conscientious efforts to seek such help will not jeopardize employment.

For more information concerning current programs, interventions, and policies, contact Kristine Bogue, Director of Student Compliance/Deputy Title IX Coordinator at kbogue1@jeffco.edu, or 636-481-3258.

Counseling and Treatment

Short term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through the college's Counseling Services:

- Counseling@jeffco.edu
- 636-481-3215
- <https://www.jeffco.edu/campus-life/resources/counseling>

Students may be referred to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment.

Through the institution's Human Resources Department, Personal Assistance Services (PAS) offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. See below for contact information:

- Personal Assistance Services (Full-Time Employees), 800-356-0845 and <https://www.paseap.com/>

The following substance abuse resources are available off-campus:

- Alcoholics Anonymous (includes Al-Anon and Al-A-Teen), www.aastl.org
- Behavioral Health Response, <http://bhrstl.org/>, talk to a counselor at any time day or night, free of charge, (314) 469-6644 or (800) 811-4760 | (314) 469-3638 (TTY).
- Campus Drug Prevention, <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/>
- Chestnut Health Systems, <https://www.chestnut.org/>
- COMTREA (Community Treatment, Inc.), <https://www.comtrea.org/>, COMTREA provides alcohol and other drug abuse treatment. Family services are provided concurrently. 227 Main Street Festus, Missouri 63028, (636) 931-2700 | 296-6206
- Jefferson County Drug Prevention Coalition, <https://www.jeffcodpc.org/>, meetings are the 1st Wednesday of each month at 9am on the Jefferson College Hillsboro campus.
- Jefferson County Online Resource Directory, <http://www.jeffersoncountyonline.org/>. The Community Resources Directory is a comprehensive listing of public service agencies, organizations, and other entities.
- Mercy Hospital
Jefferson, <https://www.mercy.net/practice/mercy-emergency-department-jefferson/>, 1400 Highway 61 Festus, Missouri 63028, (636) 933-1111
- Narcotics Anonymous (N.A.), <http://stlna.org/>

- Mercy Hospital South (formerly: St. Anthony's Medical Center), <https://www.mercy.net/practice/mercy-hospital-south/>, 10010 Kennerly Road St. Louis, Missouri 63128, (314) 525-1000
- Prevent + Ed, formerly known as NCADA, works to reduce or prevent the harms of alcohol and other drug use through education, intervention, and advocacy. <https://prevented.org/>

This information is brought to you by the Student Compliance Department in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Colleges Act Amendments of 1989.