



THREE RIVERS COLLEGE

Biennial Review of the Alcohol and Drug Policies, Procedures, Support Services and Educational Programs at Three Rivers College for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2025 as required by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act.

Compiled by:
Biennial Review Committee
Three Rivers College
2080 Three Rivers Blvd.
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

Three Rivers College is an equal opportunity institution that commits itself to the policy that there will be no unlawful discrimination against any person because of race, color, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability, or national origin. Auxiliary aids and services are available up request to individuals with disabilities.

Missouri Relay Service at 711.

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Introduction

Three Rivers College is committed to supporting the safety and health of its students and employees in furtherance of its mission to provide accessible, high quality and affordable learning opportunities that transform lives and strengthen the communities we serve. As part of that commitment, the college has implemented system-wide alcohol and drug abuse prevention programming. This programming incorporates a series of strategies including policies/procedures, formal notifications, education, cross-college collaboration, interventions, enforcement, and services.

The college monitors the effectiveness of this programming. This report is the result of a biennial review of TRC's alcohol and drug prevention programming, in compliance with Federal Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 86).

Biennial Review Process

In support of the safety and health of its students and employees, and pursuant to its obligation to conduct a biennial review of its drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs, TRC has authorized an administrative review of those programs to be completed every two years. The purpose of this review is (1) to consider whether the college is meeting its obligations under the Federal Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, (2) to summarize the related policies, procedures and programs, and (3) to recommend any appropriate enhancements to those policies, procedures and programs.

TRC has a committee to conduct the biennial review. The Dean of Student Services and the Director of Human Resources serve as co-chairs of the committee. Other members include:

- Director of Enrollment Services and Student Development
- Division Chair, Science, Math, Health and Physical Education, and Social Science
- Communications Specialist – Content
- Director of Housing
- Assistant Director of Housing

The following materials, policies and programs were examined as part of this biennial review:

- U.S. Department of Education, Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, A Guide for University and College Administrators
- Campus Prevention Network, Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, A Guide for College Administrators
- EDGAR Part 86 – Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-34/subtitle-A/part-86>
- TRC's College Catalog <https://trcc.edu/academics/collegecatalog.php>
- TRC's Annual Security Reports <https://trcc.edu/wp-content/uploads/campusSecurityReport.pdf>
- TRC's Alcohol/Drug Free Work/Learning Place Regulation <https://trcc.edu/about/policies-and-regulations/>
- TRC's Consumer Information webpage <https://trcc.edu/consumerinformation/>
- TRC's Standards of Student Conduct Regulation <https://trcc.edu/about/policies-and-regulations/>
- TRC's Student Disciplinary Proceedings Regulation (outlines disciplinary procedures and possible sanctions for students found responsible for violating college policies) <https://trcc.edu/about/policies-and-regulations/>

and-regulations/

- Summary of TRC's alcohol and other drug-free programming/events

Annual Notification Process

Students

TRC has developed a notice that is sent to all enrolled students' official student email accounts. A specific procedure was developed to ensure this notice is provided in writing to students at various times throughout the year. After the second week of the fall and spring semesters, all currently enrolled students are identified and sent a notice via their official student email account. The notice covers the following:

- Public Disclosure Notification to All Students
- FERPA Notification to All Students
- Alcohol and Drug Awareness Notification to All Students

Employees

All college employees have access to the college's policies, procedures and resources related to drug and alcohol use on the college website. Drug and alcohol abuse treatment information and related resources are also made available to full-time employees through the college's employee health insurance plan.

- New full-time employees will receive the DAAPP (Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program) materials as part of the new employee orientation which they attend within the first six months of their hire date.
- Part-time employees will receive the DAAPP notice via their official employee email account immediately following their hire date.
- All college employees will receive the DAAPP notice bi-annually each September and February via their official employee email account.

Educational Services, Programs and Activities

TRC strives to ensure that our students and employees have a worthwhile educational experience in a civil environment and is committed to providing ongoing educational support and resources on alcohol and drug abuse for our institutional community.

Through a variety of services and prevention activities, TRC's Student Services and Human Resources departments provide this ongoing support to students and employees in the area of drug and alcohol awareness and prevention. The following programs and services were available during the past two years (2024-2025).

- Personal, mental health counseling services for currently enrolled students and employees.
- Community resources and referral services for students and employees.
- Online resources for students and employees.
- Orientation programs for new students and employees.
- First semester Academic Life Strategies for new students.
- Annual professional development/training sessions for employees.
- Drug and alcohol prevention and awareness activities for students and employees.
- SPEAK UP program and brochure highlight health risks, penalties, and resources available to students and employees. See Appendix A for health risks and penalties.

Alcohol and Drug Violations Enforcement Analysis

The table below shows the number of alcohol and other drug arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for students and employees. This chart consolidates statistics from each location for the calendar years 2024-2025.

Arrests & Referrals	2024	2025	Totals
Alcohol violations	22	11	33
Drug violations	9	0	9

The Office of the Dean of Student Services is responsible for enforcement of alcohol and drug policies for students. The Human Resources office is responsible for employee conduct violations related to alcohol and drugs. The table below summarizes sanctions imposed for student and employee incidents involving alcohol and drugs that were reported to campus officials.

Sanctions Imposed	2024	2025	Totals
Student sanctions			
Reprimand	22	11	33
Probation	0	0	0
Suspension	0	0	0
Employee actions			
Resigned	0	0	0
Terminated	0	0	0

Assessment

During 2024 and 2025, Three Rivers College enrolled students and employees had various opportunities to participate in Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program activities, trainings, and learning modules.

1. Raider Rally Days
 - a. Smoking cessation table of pamphlets and giveaways, approximately 50 students stopped by.
2. Great American Smoke Out—November 20th
 - a. Two tables set up in two academic buildings with pamphlets and Smoke Out Swag available for students and employees to take.
3. Speak Up brochure available to all students and employees
 - a. Academic Life Strategies class was made mandatory for all new incoming students. The Speak Up brochure which contains sections on Title IX, Drug and Alcohol information and resources for help, and Suicide Awareness and Prevention. Advisors also went over the material in the student's first registration meeting. This same information was added to every course shell as well to be readily available for all students.
 - i. 2024—716 students participated in an Academic Life Strategies class
 - ii. 2025—801 students participated in an Academic Life Strategies class
 - b. Presentation of Speak Up brochure at Commercial Driver License (CDL) Orientation
 - i. 2024—85 Students participated

- ii. 2025--56 Students participated
- 4. New Employee Orientation training and information provided to employee through college's email.
 - a. 41 participants for 2024
 - b. 35 participants for 2025
- 5. Employee training utilizing Safe Colleges (Vector Solutions) provided by liability insurance company, Missouri United School Insurance Council (MUSIC).
 - i. 2024– 273 assigned, 135 full time employees and 138 part time employees; 75% overall completion rate. 1845 assignments were completed.
 - ii. 2025 – 322 assigned, 145 full time employees and 177 part time employees; 65% completion rate. 1074 assignments were completed.
- 6. A partnership with Partners in Prevention (PIP) began in the fall of 2025. PIP is a coalition of public and private college and university campuses across the state to help students and employees navigate any issues with drugs and alcohol, suicide, and sexual harassment. <https://www.mopip.org/pip/>
 - a. We have administered the Missouri Assessment of College Health Behaviors (MACHB) survey once with the second survey going out in spring 2026 to gauge where our students' health and wellness are and what areas we should concentrate with programming.
 - b. We have developed a strategic plan with PIP to work on Nicotine/Tobacco cessation and to decrease underage drinking. The strategic plan is attached as Appendix B.

Summary of Findings

The Biennial Review Committee has considered the overall effectiveness of TRC's DAAPP. The Committee believes that, in light of the college's position as a local community college and its available resources, services and personnel, overall, the college's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program is effective.

During the course of its review, the Committee identified the following strengths/positives with the college DAAPP during the two-year review period:

Strengths

- Employees are aware of Pave Suite Portal as an effective mechanism to report concerns and enlist support for students and employees.
- Counseling Services provide a wide variety of resources to help educate and support students and employees about drug and alcohol abuse, health risks, and resources.

Recommended areas of Improvement

- Formalize assessment of substance use awareness and prevention activities provided through Student Services and Human Resources.
- Development Alcohol and Drug Awareness in Blackboard as a student learning module.
- Develop monthly awareness activities and publications.
- Review drug and alcohol awareness online programs.
- Better utilize TRC's social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter) to inform college of health risks, and drug and alcohol awareness events.

As the college considers and implements these efforts, they will be evaluated and adjusted as needed to accomplish the overall goal of emphasizing the importance of drug and alcohol abuse prevention to the college community.

Appendix A

Missouri Liquor Laws/Sanctions

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

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

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

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

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Missouri (RSMo. 577)

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

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

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

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

Refusal to Take Blood Alcohol Test

Missouri law specifies that if you are driving a vehicle, you have given consent to submit to a chemical test for

the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in your blood. Refusal to take a test could result in a license being immediately revoked.

Missouri Abuse and Lose Law (Drivers Under 21)

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

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

Individuals arrested for driving while intoxicated, driving with a blood alcohol content of .08 or higher, or driving under the influence of drugs are processed administratively as well as criminally. A driver's license is suspended or revoked for 90 days for the first offense. A driver convicted of a second alcohol or drug-related offense, regardless of the length of time between convictions, will normally receive a 1-year revocation for accumulation of points. A driver convicted of second time for an alcohol or drug-related offense within a five-year period may also receive a 5-year license denial. A driver convicted 3 or more times for an alcohol or drug-related offense will receive a 10-year license denial. The license reinstatement process will include a SATOP

along with other requirements prior to reinstatement. See the [Missouri Department of Revenue's DWI website](#) for more information on revocations, suspensions, and multiple offenses.

Missouri Drug Laws/Sanctions

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

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

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

RSMo.	Description	Prison Term
195.244	Advertisements to promote sale of drug paraphernalia or imitation controlled substances prohibited, penalty.	6 months, B/misdemeanor
579.015	Possession or control of a controlled substance. * Triggers 10g and >35g marijuana any amount of any other controlled substance or synthetic marijuana (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.202</i>)	Up to 1 year or up to 7 years, D, A/misdemeanor, or D/Felony
579.020	Delivery of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.212</i>)	Up to 4 – 15 years, E, C, B, /Felony
579.030	Distribution of a controlled substance near protected location. (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.218</i>)	10 years – life (30 years), A/Felony
579.040*	Distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia	Up to 1 or 4 years, A/misdemeanor, E/Felony*
579.050*	Manufacture of an imitation controlled substance	Up to 4 years, E/Felony*
579.055	Manufacture of a controlled substance (<i>formerly RSMo. 195.211</i>)	Up to 4 years or 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 (added increase in charge) (formerly 195.275).	1 or 2 classes higher than previous offense

[Medical Amnesty Law \(RSMO 195.205\)](#)

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

Crimes from which there is immunity:

1. Possession of a controlled substance
2. Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia
3. Possession of an imitation of a controlled substance

4. Minor 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

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

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

Driving while impaired by the use of medical cannabis or driving with an open container may result in the loss of driving privileges.

Cannabidiol (CBD) Cultivated from Industrial Hemp

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

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

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

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

"**Hemp Extract**" is:

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

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

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

1. Composed of no more than three-tenths percent tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
2. Contains **less than five percent cannabidiol by weight;** and
3. Contains no other psychoactive substance; then it **does not** meet the definition of "**Hemp Extract**" and therefore not covered under [RSMO 195.207](#).

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

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

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

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

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

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

Drug/Substance	Amount	Penalty – 1st Conviction
Barbiturates	Any amount	Up to 5 years prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Cocaine	5 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	Less than 100 grams	10-63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Crack Cocaine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	5 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	5 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ecstasy	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
GHB	Any amount	Up to 20 years in prison; 3 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$1 million
Hashish	10 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	10 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Hash Oil	1 – 100 kg	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Heroin	1 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	100 grams or less	10 – 63 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Ketamine	Any amount	Up to 5 years in prison; 2 years supervised release (after prison); Fine up to \$250,000
LSD	10 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	1 – 10 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
Marijuana	1000 kg or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	100 – 999 kg	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	50 – 99 kgs	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	50 kg or less	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000
Methamphetamine	50 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 49 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
PCP	100 grams or more	Not less than 10 years in prison, not more than life; Fine up to \$4 million
	10 – 99 grams	Not less than 5 years in prison, not more than 40 years; Fine up to \$2 million
	10 grams or less	10 – 21 months in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
Rohypnol	1 gram or more	Up to 20 years in prison; Fine up to \$1 million
	Less than 30 mgs	Up to 5 years in prison; Fine up to \$250,000

Federal Drug Possession Penalties

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

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

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

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

Federal Aid Eligibility and Drug Conviction

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or

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

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

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>.

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Appendix B

Priority Area 1: Alcohol Use

Goal 1: Reduce rate of past year underage drinking among students by 1% within the next year.

From the MACHB, Underage Drinking (consumed alcohol in the past year, under 21)

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
X%	X%	X%	X%	23%	X%

Strategy 1: Academic Life Strategies class is a requirement for all new students to TRC. There is an assignment specifically associated to our Drug and Alcohol policy and the comprehension of our Speak Up brochure. A discussion board question is associated with this topic.—FA25 we had 699 students complete the assignment.

Strategy 2: Implement BASICS for sanctions to address underage student drinking, particularly in the residence halls. We will work with campus conduct and res life staff to implement and refer students to BASICS.

Goal 2: Reduce the rate of binge-drinking among students by 2% over the next year.

From the MACHB, percentage of students who report binge-drinking in the past 2 weeks:

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
X%	X%	X%	X%	14%	X%

Strategy 1: Implement campus-wide social norms campaign focusing on % of students who do not drink underage, % of underage students who did not drink in the past 30 days, and reasons underage students do not drink.

- Host a Mingle and Mocktails at Club Housing and have a select group of students that will put food coloring in drinks undetected. Then turn lights up and see whose drinks were splashed and discuss the points of always keeping your drinks safe.
- Host a tailgate barbecue without alcohol and serve mocktails along with a barbecue for the opening of the football season. Will show a game on inflatable TV screen for all to watch together or just socialize. Printed materials would be available.
- Host another tailgate in the spring before a basketball game(s). Provide chili, barbecue, or walking tacos along with mocktails. Then everyone can go in to watch Raiders play. Printed materials be available.

BUDGET:

Total Budget: \$2350

Fall Semester

Item	Justification	Estimate
BASICS and MI	Training and materials costs to implement BASICS and use MI in conversations with students (Priority area 1, goal 1, strategy 2- implement BASICS)	\$200
Tailgate BBQ (Football)	To promote protective alcohol strategies and responsible decision making (Priority area 1, goal 2, strategy 1 – provide alternatives to alcohol use)	\$500
Mingles and Mocktails	To promote protective alcohol strategies and responsible decision making (Priority area 1, goal 2, strategy 1 – provide alternatives to alcohol use)	\$750
Printing Materials	For social norms posters and other promo items (priority area 1, goals 1& 2 – alcohol social norms)	\$200
Total		\$1650

Spring Semester

Item	Justification	Estimate
Basketball Tailgate	To promote protective alcohol strategies and responsible decision making (Priority area 1, goal 2, strategy 1 – provide alternatives to alcohol use)	\$500
Printing Materials	For social norms posters and other promo items (priority area 1, goals 1& 2 – alcohol social norms)	\$200
Total:		\$700

Priority Area 2: Nicotine and Tobacco Use

Goal 1: Reduce rate of past year tobacco/nicotine use among students by 1%.

Tobacco/Nicotine Product Use in the Past 12 Months

	Three Rivers	PIP 2-year campuses
E-cigarettes	25%	25%
Cigarettes	15%	11%
Cigars	3.4%	2.9%
Smokeless Tobacco (e.g., chew, spit, dip, snus)	3.1%	5.9%
Hookah	0.3%	1.0%

Strategy 1: Promote cessation resources on campus to students using a variety of different methods, including social media, email communications and in other spaces where students may be looking for health information. First event will be at Raider Rally (Club Rush) days September 16 and 17. Table will be set up in quad with printed materials and a model of good lungs and nicotine filled lungs.

Strategy 2: Continue to administer and promote the MACHB survey to monitor progress and generate trend data regarding tobacco and nicotine use on campus.

Goal 2: Increase the number of quit attempts by 2%.

When Considering Quitting, Which of the Following Reasons Contributed to your Decision?

	Three Rivers	PIP 2-year campuses
My future plans	26%	28%
My medical provider advised me to quit	23%	16%
Potential of developing a lasting disease	41%	46%
Tobacco costs too much	39%	39%
I do not want to be dependent	39%	44%
I have current health concerns	24%	23%
Personal responsibilities	25%	22%

Strategy 1: Review and determine most relevant motivations for quitting among Three Rivers students and build messaging to support quit attempts.

BUDGET:

Total Budget: \$200

Fall Semester

Printing Materials	For social norms posters and other promo items (priority area 1, goals 1& 2 – alcohol social norms) Need this available by September 15 th .	\$200
Total		\$200