Drug and Alcohol Misuse Prevention

2026–2027

WashU

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Alcohol and Drug Policy Statement

Washington University seeks to encourage and sustain an academic environment that respects individual freedoms and promotes the health, safety, and welfare of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors. As adults, all students, faculty, staff, and visitors are expected to know and obey the applicable laws and all University rules and regulations and to be responsible for their own behavior.

Washington University complies with federal laws on drug and alcohol use prevention. These laws require that, as a condition of receiving federal funds (particularly student aid funds), Washington University adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illicit drugs and the unlawful possession, use, sale, or distribution of alcohol on Washington University property, or as part of any University activities, are prohibited. Washington University Police Department (WashU PD) has primary responsibility for the enforcement of state underage drinking laws as well as the enforcement of federal and state drug laws.

Anyone who violates the law or University policy is subject to discipline within the University. Students are subject to discipline under the University Student Conduct Code (visit **https://studentconduct.washu.edu/policy/studentconduct-code**) and to sanctions ranging from warnings to expulsion. Potential sanctions are described in Section V of the Code. Faculty and staff members are subject to a full range of sanctions, ranging from warnings up to and including dismissal. Those who violate the law also may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Relevant state and federal statutory provisions setting forth the criminal offense and potential penalties are listed starting on page 24.

The University's Drug and Alcohol Policy was adopted in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and is published online in Course Listings, The Record, and employee, faculty, and student handbooks. The Drug and Alcohol Policy is also available at **hr.wustl.edu/policies/Pages/DrugandAlcoholPolicy.aspx**. The University also publishes a policy addressing alcohol at University events. This is located at **https://washu.edu/about-washu/university-policies**.

Questions concerning Washington University's Alcohol and Drug policies and its provisions should be directed to:

Director of the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards
(314) 935-4329 or studentconduct@wustl.edu

Rob Wild, Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Success and Dean of Students
(314) 935-4526 or rob.wild@wustl.edu

Office of Human Resources
(314) 935-4748 or hr4u@wustl.edu

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Early recognition and treatment of drug or alcohol use are important for successful rehabilitation, and for reduced personal, family, and social disruption.

Washington University encourages the earliest possible diagnosis and treatment for drug and alcohol misuse; however, the decision to seek diagnosis and accept treatment for drug or alcohol use is the responsibility of the individual.

The University encourages faculty, staff, and students to seek assistance in working with a substance use concern, or those concerns of a friend or family member, by contacting available resources. University resources include:

For students on the Danforth Campus:

Student Health Services (Medical Services including Psychiatry)
(314) 935-6666

Center for Counseling and Psychological Services (CCPS) located in the Student Health Services on the South 40
(314) 935-6695

For students on the Medical Campus:

Student Health Services (Medical Campus)
(314) 362-3523

WUSM Department of Psychiatry
(314) 362-7002

For staff and faculty:

Employee Assistance Program
(844) 365-4587

Student Health Services offers programs and services for Danforth Campus students with questions and concerns related to alcohol and other drugs.

To schedule a personal assessment, contact:

Health Promotion Services
riskreduction@wustl.edu
(314) 935-7386

All incoming first-year and transfer students are required to complete an online alcohol education and behavior assessment module. Health Promotion Services staff members organize peer education programs and lead trainings for student groups and leaders. They post risk reduction messages and information on Student Health Services' social media and website (**studenthealthcenter.washu.edu**). They support the WashU Recovery Community which provides students in recovery from alcohol and/or drug use an opportunity to connect with other students with similar experiences. The group provides a safe place on campus for students to learn about resources, gain support, and connect. The group is not a recovery program; it is a resource that students can add to their support system while attending the University. Additional substance misuse recovery programs and meetings are offered near campus.

For treatment and information on the health effects of drug use and high-risk drinking please see pages 20–23.

During the annual new undergraduate and transfer student orientation program in August, the Office of Student Transitions and Family Programs facilitates a program called "Bearings" that all new students attend with their residential communities. Transfer and exchange students also attend. "Bearings" is a series of thought-provoking and entertaining skits about the first-year experience at Washington University, presented by upper-class students. Students meet with their Residential College to hear from their Residential College Director (RCD), followed by a smaller group discussion led by their Resident Advisors (RAs) and their Washington University Student Associates (WUSAs). The use of alcohol is addressed in the script for "Bearings." The skit provides examples of bad choices that students make regarding their alcohol use and the negative personal consequences of those choices. Students are reminded that not all students choose to drink in college and those who choose to drink are reminded to do so responsibly. During the training of volunteer student WUSAs, the University's alcohol and drug policies are discussed, as are the expectations of the WUSAs in fostering a safe environment in the communities where they are assigned.

The Office of Residential Life continually provides training for undergraduate RAs on alcohol and other drug-related concerns. Ongoing training includes:

- the effects of alcohol on the body;
- the University policies concerning drugs and alcohol;
- strategies for confronting students who have had too much to drink;
- techniques for talking with students who may have a drinking problem; and
- resources for RAs to refer students who may need additional support with alcohol or other drug concerns.

In addition to topic-specific training, RAs are trained to recognize signs of student distress, respond appropriately to health and safety concerns, and refer students to campus resources when additional support is needed. Students are educated on applicable laws, University policies, and resources that promote informed and responsible decision-making regarding alcohol and other drugs.

Residential Life collaborates with campus partners, including Health Promotion Services, to support alcohol and other drug education and prevention efforts. In addition, the Residential Life Community Engagement Committee plans large-scale programming with Campus partners that promotes responsible decision-making and safe drinking habits.

Ursa's Nite Life is WashU's late-night, substance-free programming board that offers free events, activities, and food every Friday and Saturday. These programs provide students with engaging weekend opportunities that foster community, connection, and well-being in a substance-free environment.

The Office of Human Resources is instrumental in distribution of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy to University employees. The full policy or reference to the policy with directions to the entire policy is included in various publications, including the staff employee handbooks, supervisor policy manuals, Faculty Information Handbook, and online on the Human Resources websites; it is also reviewed in various forums, including faculty and staff orientations, supervisor/manager training programs and human resource policy overview sessions.

Key to the promotion of this policy, along with the resources and programs available to faculty and staff members seeking more information and assistance, is the University's Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The University's EAP also provides confidential, professional assistance to benefits-eligible University employees and their family members to help resolve problems that are affecting their personal life or job performance. In addition to traditional EAP services and support that include crisis intervention and drug and alcohol counseling, the University's EAP offers online access to an array of information resources such as self-assessments, expert articles, reference materials, bulletin boards, chat rooms, online databases, and provider searches to assist and educate on a variety of topics. As a part of WashU's employee outreach, the EAP has been asked to include drug and alcohol education/prevention programs among the services it is contracted to provide. The program is managed by Work-Life Solutions, a nationally known professional consulting firm specializing in EAP services. Employees can contact Work-Life Solutions 24 hours a day, seven days a week to arrange a confidential appointment with a specialist. EAP specialists have professional training and expertise in a wide range of issues such as marriage and family problems, alcohol and drug misuse, emotional and psychological concerns, financial difficulties, stress, and much more.

EAP/Work-Life Solutions
1-844-365-4587
guidanceresources.com (click "Register" and enter the web ID "WASHU")

In addition, the University has established an employee wellness initiative to promote evidence-based, data-driven wellness programs for benefits-eligible faculty, staff, postdoctoral appointees, and clinical fellows. This program provides opportunities for employees to assess their current health status, engage in health education programs, set goals for improving health decision-making, and track progress.

Numerous non-University counseling programs also exist in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Many programs advertise extensively in local media. Consultation with one's personal physician is advised prior to self-referral to such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact Student Health Services on the Danforth or Medical campuses or your private physician.

University Drug and Alcohol Policy

Washington University is committed to maintaining a safe and healthful environment for members of the University community by promoting a drug-free environment as well as one free of the abuse of alcohol. Violations of this policy will be handled according to existing policies and procedures concerning the conduct of faculty, staff, and students.

This policy is adopted in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Washington University strictly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances or alcohol on University property or as a part of any University activity. All faculty, staff, and students must comply with this policy as a condition of their employment or enrollment. Faculty and staff members are prohibited from reporting to work under the influence of alcohol, chemicals, or drugs, including legally obtained prescription drugs, which impair one's ability to perform normal work activities. All faculty and staff members must notify their immediate supervisor(s) within five (5) days of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace or in the conduct of University business.

VIOLATIONS

Violations of the standards of conduct will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis following the policies and procedures applicable to, as appropriate, faculty, staff, or students. Sanctions may include, among other things, reprimand, warning, suspension, probation, expulsion, or termination. Referral to an appropriate assistance or rehabilitation program also may be appropriate. Referral for prosecution may occur for serious violations. The Drug-Free Workplace Act requires the University: (1) within 10 days after receiving notice that an employee has been convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace or in the conduct of University business, to notify appropriate government agencies of such conviction; and (2) within 30 days after receiving such notice, to take appropriate personnel action against such employee up to and including termination and/or to require the employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

AUTHORIZED USE OF PRESCRIBED MEDICINE

Faculty and staff members undergoing prescribed medical treatment with any drug that interferes with their work activity must report this treatment to their supervisor. Prescribed medication should be kept in its original container, which identifies the drug, date, and prescribing doctor.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING, TREATMENT, OR REHABILITATION OR RE-ENTRY PROGRAMS

Early recognition and treatment of drug or alcohol abuse are important for successful rehabilitation and for reduced personal, family, and social disruption. WashU encourages the earliest possible diagnosis and treatment for drug and alcohol abuse; however, the decision to seek diagnosis and accept treatment for drug or alcohol abuse is the responsibility of the individual. The University encourages faculty, staff, and students to seek assistance in dealing with a substance abuse problem, or those problems of a family member, by contacting available resources. University resources include Student Health Services (students on Danforth Campus, (314) 935-6666; Student Health Services (students at WashU Medicine, (314) 362-3523, the Psychological Service Center (314) 935-6555, the Department of Psychiatry (314) 286-1700, and the Employee Assistance Program (844) 365-4587. Numerous non-University counseling programs exist in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Many programs advertise extensively in local media. Consultation with one's personal physician is advised prior to self-referral to such non-University programs. For further information regarding referral to such programs, contact the Student Health Services, WashU Medicine Student and Employee Health, or your private physician.

HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol and drugs can alter a person's thinking and judgment, and can lead to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving, infectious disease, and adverse effects on pregnancy. Information on commonly used drugs with the potential for misuse or addiction and the associated health risks can be found at **https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-useddrugs-charts**.

Drugs: A detailed description of the health risks associated with abuse of controlled substances is provided in the chart, Drug Uses and Effects, published by the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration (**https://www.dea.gov/factsheets**).

Appendix A. Alcohol: Abuse of alcohol can produce severe health risks, including death. Alcohol consumption causes several marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low-to-moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate-to-high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal

alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and intellectual disabilities. In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Drugs: The manufacture, possession, sale, distribution, and use of controlled substances are prohibited by federal, state and local law; punishments range from fines to life imprisonment. Chapter 579 of the Missouri statutes prohibit these actions, and the associated penalties are found in Chapter 558 of the Missouri statutes, which range from a fine up to $2,000 for a misdemeanor or $10,000 for a Class C, D, or E felony or imprisonment from fifteen days to life depending on the nature of the offense.

The Federal Controlled Substances Act prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense. A detailed description of the penalties associated with illegal drug trafficking is provided in the Federal Trafficking Penalties chart, published by the U.S. Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration, found at **https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drugpolicy**. In addition, federal penalties for Simple Possession of a controlled substance can be found in 21 U.S. Code Section 844.

Alcohol: Missouri's Liquor Control Law found in Chapter 311 of the Missouri statutes makes it illegal for a person under the age of 21 years to purchase, attempt to purchase, or possess any intoxicating liquor (Section 311.325, RSMo). It is also illegal for certain individuals to provide intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of 21 (Section 311.310, RSMo). Violation of this provision can result in a fine between $50 and $1000 and/or imprisonment for a maximum term of one year. County and municipality ordinances contain similar prohibitions and sanctions.

LOSS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Act requires the forfeiture of benefits or compensation otherwise payable to an employee when the use of alcohol or non-prescribed controlled drugs is the proximate cause of the employee's injury. At a minimum, the Act provides for a reduction in benefits or compensation when the employee is injured while using alcohol or non-prescribed controlled drugs.

TESTING REQUIREMENT FOR COMMERCIAL DRIVERS LICENSES (CDLS)

To meet requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the University has established a drug and alcohol testing program for its employees who are drivers of its commercial motor vehicles requiring commercial driver's licenses (CDLs), and who perform safety-sensitive functions, e.g., operate a vehicle requiring the display of hazardous material placards. This drug and alcohol testing program also applies to applicants selected for hire for designated safety-sensitive positions. Participation in the drug and alcohol testing program is a condition of employment for these positions. This program requires pre-employment drug testing as well as DOT mandated random testing of current employees who are required to have CDLs. Questions regarding this requirement may be directed to the Designated Employee Representative for this program or to Human Resources.

ACCIDENTS INVOLVING UNIVERSITY-OWNED VEHICLES

The University reserves the right to require that an employee undergo immediate drug and/or alcohol testing if the employee is involved in a vehicular accident while driving a University-owned vehicle.

REASONABLE CAUSE

When the University has reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee unlawfully manufactured, distributed, possessed, or used controlled substances, alcohol, or drug paraphernalia on University property or at any of its activities, the University reserves the right to inspect the employee's locker, desk, or other University property under the control of the employee.

WORKPLACE DRUG TESTING

Pre-employment drug testing where required by law or a strong business case exists to protect the safety and welfare of the University and its faculty, staff, students, patients, and other members of the University community, a pre-employment drug screen will be performed on final candidates for certain positions. Generally, all direct patient care and most patient-facing positions require successful completion of the urine drug screen. Positions which require specific drug testing will be identified in the job posting. In addition, the hiring manager will notify the final candidate when this requirement exists and post a contingent offer and acceptance, and will work with the Office of Human Resources to conduct the steps necessary to obtain a valid, confidential drug screen.

REASONABLE CAUSE

Inspection: When the University has reasonable grounds to suspect that an employee unlawfully manufactured, distributed, possessed, or used controlled substances, alcohol, or drug paraphernalia on University property or at any of its activities, the University reserves the right to inspect the employee's locker, desk, or other University property under the control of the employee.

For Cause Drug Testing: With Human Resources approval and under the following circumstances, an employee may be required to be tested to determine the presence of drugs or alcohol in an employee's system:

1. When there is reasonable suspicion that an employee is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
2. When the employee has been involved in an on-the-job accident or near accident while on University property or

business and there is reasonable suspicion that drugs or alcohol may have been a contributing factor.

3. When the employee is working in a position where public safety is at risk.
4. When monitoring the adherence to a required rehabilitation treatment program and up to two years after completion of the program. If an employee is asked to take a drug test, the supervisor should contact Human Resources and a plan will be made to escort the employee to BarnesCare or alternate facility as designated by HR where sample collection will take place. The employee's department will assume the cost of the test.

View the **WashU Medicine Policy Regarding Consumption of Alcohol at Events on the Medical Campus**.

Procedure: Contact the Office of Human Resources–Employee Relations team for process steps.

Washington University Student Conduct Code

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A. Purpose

Washington University in St. Louis is a community that embraces our mission to act in the service of truth through the formation of leaders, the discovery of knowledge, and the treatment of patients for the betterment of our region, our nation, and our world. In support of this mission, it is expected that our Students strive for personal and academic integrity, treat others with dignity and respect, and act as responsible citizens as members of our University community.

The Washington University in St. Louis Student Conduct Code ("the Code") sets forth community standards and expectations for University Students. These community standards and expectations are intended to foster an environment conducive to working, learning and inquiry. Each Student is held to the expectations outlined in the Code.

Freedom of thought and expression as well as respect for different points of view are essential to the University's academic mission. Nothing in the Code should be construed to limit the lawful, free and open exchange of ideas and viewpoints, even if that exchange proves to be offensive, distasteful, or disturbing to some. However, such speech must conform to University policies.

The Code also describes general procedures that may be used to ensure that these standards and expectations are upheld by all Students. The University is committed to ensuring that Students adhere to University policies, take responsibility for their actions and recognize how their choices may affect others.

B. Inherent Authority of the University

Nothing in the Code should be construed as limiting the University's inherent authority to take necessary and appropriate action to (1) further its mission and (2) protect the working and learning environment and the safety and well-being of the University community. The responsibility of Student Conduct Administrators and Decision-Makers is concurrent with that of the administration of the University and does not displace the University's administrative responsibility to address instances of discrimination, harassment, and threats to individuals or property. Furthermore, the authority and procedures described in the Code supplement, but do not supersede, rights retained by the University in its housing and residential life contracts and leases.

C. Interpretation of the Code and Standards of Conduct

The Code is not a civil or criminal legal code. It is intended to provide general notice to Students of the University's expectations and describe the types of behavior that conflict with University standards. Importantly, the Code's provisions are not designed to be exhaustive; the Code should be read broadly.

D. Scope of the Code

1. Students and Student Groups are subject to student conduct procedures if they engage in behavior that occurs (1) on Campus; or (2) off campus when such behavior disrupts or adversely affects the University community and/or surrounding neighborhoods in the pursuit of the University's objectives.
2. The University reserves the right to investigate and respond to any report of an alleged violation of the Code occurring on or off campus and alleged to have been committed by:
   a. Student or Student Group.
   b. Any person who has accepted an offer of admission as a Student extended by any School at the University and is expected to be an incoming Student.
   c. Any person who is not currently enrolled as a Student but has a continuous relationship with the University, including but not limited to continuing to reside in University property, or who is on an approved leave of absence or studying abroad through direct enrollment at another institution.
   d. Any person who is not currently enrolled as a Student but is accused of an academic integrity violation allegedly committed while enrolled as a Student.

E. Proceedings

Student Conduct Code proceedings are intended to be informal, fair, and timely. Procedures governing criminal or civil courts, including formal rules of evidence, are not applicable. Deviations from the procedures set forth in the Code or as provided by a Decision-Maker do not invalidate a proceeding or decision unless such deviation clearly results in significant prejudice to a Student Complainant, a Respondent, or the University.

F. Violation of Local, State or Federal Law

Students or Student Groups may be accountable to both governmental authorities and to the University for acts that constitute violations of both applicable law and the Code. The University may refer a Student or Student Group to appropriate law enforcement agencies if it believes the alleged conduct at issue may constitute a violation of law.

Student Conduct Code proceedings at the University will not be subject to challenge on the grounds that criminal charges involving the same incident have been

filed, prosecuted, dismissed, reduced, or otherwise resolved by governmental authorities, or that such proceedings constitute double jeopardy (or a similar equivalent).

G. Violation of other University Policies

Students or Student Groups alleged to have violated certain University policies (e.g., the Research Integrity Policy) may be subject to proceedings under the Student Conduct Code as well as procedures and determinations pursuant to that other policy. Student Conduct Code proceedings will not be subject to challenge on the grounds that allegations involving the same incident have been filed or resolved, or that such proceedings constitute double jeopardy.

H. Time Limitations for Bringing a Complaint

Except as set forth herein, a Complaint alleging a violation of the Code may be brought at any time so long as the Respondent is a current Student or Student Group at the University, as defined in section II, and has not completed their program at the University and the University has not conferred their degree. Complaints alleging an academic integrity violation, however, may be brought against any current or former Student at any time. Potential Complainants are reminded that the University's ability to effectively investigate Complaints can be hampered or negated by the passage of time. Potential Complainants are therefore encouraged to file Complaints in a timely manner.

I. Amendment of the Code

The University reserves the right to add to, modify, or otherwise revise or amend the Code, as well as any policies and procedures set forth herein, at its sole discretion and without notice. Substantive changes to the Offenses under the Code (see section III) generally will not apply retroactively.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Administrative Hearing

A procedure whereby a Student Conduct Administrator investigates and determines whether a Respondent is responsible or not responsible for one or more alleged Code Offenses and imposes Sanctions, if appropriate.

B. Academic Integrity Board (AIB)

An appointed body that hears and decides Complaints involving allegations of academic misconduct that are referred to it by Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost.

C. Business Day

Any weekday on which the University is in operation and that is not designated as a holiday on the University's official calendar.

D. Campus

All property owned, leased, managed, or rented by the University or a subsidiary of the University.

E. Complainant

A University Community Member who initiates a Complaint alleging behavior that may constitute a Code Offense. Representatives of the University (e.g., Dean of Students, Residential Life, Washington University Police Department) may serve as a Complainant based on one or more reports received from faculty, staff, Students, or third parties.

F. Complaint

A written submission reporting behavior of a Student or Student Group alleged to be in violation of the Code to the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards or other University office designated to accept Complaints under the Code. A Complaint can be filed by any University Community Member. In cases administered by the Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office, third parties may file a Complaint if the alleged behavior and accused Student Respondent are within the scope and jurisdiction of both the Code and the Gender Equity and Title IX grievance procedures.

G. Consent

Consent is an affirmative and voluntary decision to engage in sexual activity, granted through mutually understood words or actions. Consent cannot be assumed from arousal, silence, passivity, lack of resistance, or the existence of a previous dating, marital, or sexual relationship. Consent to engage in sexual activity must exist from the beginning to the end of each instance of sexual activity, and for each form of sexual contact. Consent may be withdrawn by any party at any time through mutually understood words or actions that communicate a desire to stop. If consent is withdrawn, sexual activity must end immediately.

Sexual activity that is coerced is not voluntary and, therefore, not consensual. Coercion is words or conduct, including intimidation, express or implied threats of violence or other harm, or undue pressure, that unreasonably restrict a person's ability to choose whether to engage in sexual activity. Coercion is more than an effort to persuade, entice, or attract another person to engage in sexual activity. The totality of the circumstances will be considered in determining whether a person's words or actions rise to the level of coercion, including, but not limited to, the frequency, intensity, and duration of the alleged coercive behavior and whether the Complainant was isolated from others during the alleged incident.

An individual who is incapacitated is unable to give consent. In such circumstances, the Respondent will

be held responsible if the Respondent either knew or a reasonable person in the same position would have known that the other party was incapacitated and therefore could not consent to the sexual activity.

Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless due to a medical condition or the voluntary or involuntary consumption of drugs and/or alcohol, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual activity is occurring.

H. Decision-Maker

An individual or a panel designated by the University to review a Complaint and determine whether it is more likely than not that a Respondent has engaged in behavior that constitutes a Code Offense. Decision-Makers may include, but are not limited to, Student Conduct Administrators, the Student Conduct Board, the University Sexual Harassment Investigation Board, and the Academic Integrity Board.

I. Hold

An administrative action that prevents a Student from registering for classes, dropping or adding courses, withdrawing, changing grade options after registration, and obtaining an official transcript.

J. Notice of Complaint

Written notice to a Student that includes a brief description of the reported behavior alleged to be in violation of the Code, a statement of the alleged Code Offenses, and information regarding the procedures to be followed.

K. Panel Hearing

A procedure presided over by a Chair at which the relevant panel considers a Complaint alleging a violation of the Code, determines if a Respondent is responsible or not responsible for an alleged Code Offense and, if applicable, imposes Sanctions.

L. Pre-Hearing

A meeting held in advance of a Student Conduct Board (SCB) Panel Hearing or University Sexual Harassment Investigation Board (USHIB) Panel Hearing presided over by the SCB or USHIB Chair and generally attended by the Respondent, the Complainant and their respective Support Persons, a representative from the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards or GETIXCO, respectively and a representative from the Office of General Counsel. During the Pre-Hearing, the Respondent and Complainant are given opportunities to discuss their proposed list of Witnesses and documents. Matters that may require resolution by the SCB or USHIB Chair prior to the SCB or USHIB Panel Hearing may be discussed as well.

M. Preponderance of Evidence

The standard used by a Decision-Maker when evaluating the evidence and determining whether a Respondent is or is not in violation of the Code. The standard is also referred to as "more likely than not."

N. Respondent

A Student, or a Student Group, alleged to have violated the Code.

O. Sanction

A measure, or measures, imposed against a Respondent who has been found by a Decision-Maker to have violated the Code.

P. Student

Any person who is registered in one or more courses for academic credit in an undergraduate or graduate level degree-seeking program offered by a School of Washington University in St. Louis or who is otherwise engaged in activities pursuant to the degree program requirements. If also registered as Students, teaching/research assistants and assistants in instruction are classified as Students for purposes of the Code.

Q. Student Conduct Administrator

A person or a University office of the University whose responsibilities include the administration of procedures under the Student Conduct Code. Student Conduct Administrators may include, but are not limited to, staff in University offices such as the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Department of Campus Life, the Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office, the Office of Institutional Equity, the Office of Residential Life, Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost, School of Medicine's Office of Medical Student Affairs, some Schools and their Deans, and graduate School administrators for academic and professional integrity cases. Please also see paragraph I.D.2 for the scope of the Code.

R. Student Conduct Board (SCB)

An appointed body that hears and decides on Complaints referred to it by the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards or a Student Conduct Administrator in another University office or department.

S. Student Conduct Board (SCB) Chair

The member of the SCB who presides over all SCB Pre-Hearings and Hearings conducted before the SCB and issues written decision letters. The SCB Chair also serves as the appellate officer and rules on appeals of decisions made by the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards and by other University bodies, as necessary.

T. Student Group

Any organization of two or more Students that (1) is recognized by the University, Campus Life, Student Union, Congress of the South 40, Department of Athletics, Interfraternity Council, Women's Panhellenic Association, Graduate-Professional Student Council or any of the University's Schools, (2) utilizes or seeks to utilize Campus space, or (3) meets the definition of a Student Organization under the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act and is an organization that the University has jurisdiction over.

U. Support Person

Any one person chosen by a Respondent, Complainant, or Witness to accompany them at any meeting or interview throughout the student conduct procedure. A Support Person serves at the Student's own expense, if any, and may include, for example, a friend, faculty member, advisor, or parent. The Support Person's role is to provide support, advice, or assistance to the person requesting their presence. The Support Person is not permitted to actively participate in any part of the procedure and may not serve as a fact Witness or a party in the proceedings. Therefore, if the individual personally witnessed the events at issue or has other first-hand information relevant to the factual circumstances, they may not serve as a Support Person.

V. University Community Member

Any Washington University in St. Louis faculty member, Student, or employee.

W. University Sexual Harassment Investigation Board (USHIB)

Hears cases referred to it by the Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office involving allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and/or domestic violence, stalking based on sex and other sexual misconduct that may be in violation of the Code.

X. Witness

A person who may have knowledge about or other information related to a Complaint alleging a violation of the Code.

III. OFFENSES

A. Any Student or Student Group that aids, conspires with, attempts, or agrees to commit a Student or Student Group who commits a Code Offense may be held accountable and sanctioned to the same extent as the Student or Student Group who has committed the Offense.

A Student or Student Group may also be held accountable for the conduct of any visitor who engages in an act that is prohibited by the Code.

Allegations of the following Offenses by a Student or Student Group are subject to student conduct procedures under the provisions of the Code.

1. **Academic Integrity:** Academic or professional misconduct includes, but is not limited to, cheating, plagiarism, fabrication of data or records, impermissible collaboration, résumé or credential falsification, unauthorized use of resources, violation of test-taking conditions, or otherwise engaging in activity prohibited by the University or applicable School's Academic Integrity and Professional Integrity policies.

    a. Plagiarism: Plagiarism consists of taking someone else's ideas, words, or other types of work product and presenting them as one's own. A Student should not use, copy or paraphrase the results of another person's work, or material generated by artificial intelligence and represent that work as their own, regardless of the circumstances.

    b. Cheating on an Examination: A Student must not receive or provide any unauthorized assistance on an examination. During an examination a Student may use only materials authorized by the faculty.

    c. Copying or Collaborating on Assignments without Permission: When a Student submits work with their name on it, this is a written statement that credit for the work belongs to that Student alone. Unless the instructor explicitly states otherwise, it is dishonest to collaborate with others when completing any assignment or test, performing laboratory experiments, writing and/or documenting computer programs, writing papers or reports, and completing problem sets.

    d. Fabrication or Falsification of Data or Records: It is dishonest to fabricate or falsify data in laboratory experiments, research papers, reports, or in any other circumstances; to fabricate source material in a bibliography or "works cited" list; or to provide false information on a résumé or other document in connection with academic efforts. It is also dishonest to take data developed by someone else and present them as one's own.

    e. Other Forms of Deceit, Dishonesty, or Inappropriate Conduct: Under no circumstances is it acceptable for a Student to:

        i. Submit the same work, or essentially the same work, for more than one course without explicitly obtaining permission from all instructors. A Student must disclose when a paper or project builds on work completed earlier in their academic career.

        ii. Request an academic benefit based on false information or deception. This includes requesting an extension of time, a

better grade or a recommendation from an instructor.

iii. Make any changes (including adding material or erasing material) on any test paper, problem set, or class assignment being submitted for a re-grade.

iv. Willfully damage the efforts or work of other Students.

v. Steal, deface, or damage academic facilities or materials.

vi. Collaborate with other Students planning or engaging in any form of academic misconduct.

vii. Submit any academic work under someone else's name other than their own. This includes but is not limited to sitting for another person's exam; both parties will be held responsible.

viii. Violate any rules or conditions of test-taking or other course assessment (e.g., bringing materials or devices into an exam room when disallowed).

ix. Knowingly making false allegations of academic misconduct against another Student.

x. Engage in any other form of academic misconduct not covered here.

2. Disruptive Conduct

a. Conduct that unreasonably interferes with the rights of other University Community Members or visitors to the University to engage in educational, recreational, residential, administrative, professional, business, ceremonial, or other activities.

b. Conduct that is unreasonably disruptive, disorderly, or disturbs the peace or incites others to engage in such behavior (1) on University-owned or affiliated premises, (2) at events or activities sponsored or participated in by Washington University in St. Louis or a Washington University in St. Louis Student Group or (3) off campus in surrounding neighborhood.

c. Conduct that is lewd or indecent.

3. Physical Assault

a. Physical assault.

b. Threatening physical assault.

4. Harassment and Bullying

a. Harassment as defined in the **University's Discrimination and Harassment Policy**.

b. Sexual harassment as defined in the **University's Discrimination and Harassment Policy**.

c. Stalking.

d. Any other conduct that is harassing, threatening, bullying, or endangers the safety or health of a University Community Member or a University visitor.

5. Sexual Contact: Sexual contact with any University Community Member or visitor to the University without that person's Consent, including but not limited to rape and other forms of sexual assault.

6. Hazing: Hazing as defined in the **University's Hazing Policy**.

7. Weapons and Explosives: Use, actual or implied possession, distribution, manufacture or storage of weapons, explosives, or fireworks, or an imitation or replica thereof, as defined by the University's Policy on Weapons, Explosives or Fireworks on any University owned or controlled property and at any University sponsored event or activity except as otherwise permitted under the University's Policy. Implied possession or threat of use of a weapon will also be considered a violation. Additional prohibitions as defined in the **University's Weapons, Explosives or Fireworks Policy**.

8. Narcotics, Other Controlled Substances, and Prescription Medications

a. Possession or use of medical or recreational cannabis on Campus or at off campus events and activities sponsored by the University.

b. Possession or use of narcotics or other controlled substances, including prescription medication, except as expressly permitted by federal law.

c. Manufacture of cannabis on Campus or narcotics or other controlled substances.

d. Distribution or facilitation of distribution of narcotics or other controlled substances, including prescription medication.

e. Possession of drug paraphernalia.

9. Smoking and Tobacco Policy: Smoking, vaping, and otherwise consuming tobacco products within any University building and on University property and any additional smoking and tobacco usage as defined in the **Tobacco Free Policy**.

10. Alcoholic Beverages

a. Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by a Student in violation of the law.

b. Distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages, except as expressly permitted by law and by University policy.

c. Possession or use of common-source containers on Campus, including but not limited to, BORGs, kegs, mini kegs, trash cans, tubs, or any similar containers of alcohol.

d. Manufacture of alcohol on Campus.

e. Alcohol abuse, regardless of age, including being involved, facilitating, arranging, or participating in extreme alcohol consumption activity which includes but is not limited to actions that constitute, facilitate, or encourage competitive, rapid or excessive consumption of alcohol.

11. Unauthorized Use of University Resources: Unauthorized or fraudulent use of the University's resources, including, but not limited to, employee resources, facilities, telephone system, mail system, electronic communication devices, electronic databases, course management programs and computer systems, or use of any of the above for any illegal act.

12. False Information

a. Knowingly furnishing false, or fabricated information or intentionally withholding information to a University official or designee acting in an official capacity.

b. Falsifying information in applications for admission or financial aid.

c. Intentionally passing an insufficient funds check or fraudulent money order or other fraudulent payment to satisfy a financial obligation to the University.

d. Filing a false police report.

e. Knowingly making a false claim with the intent of fraudulently representing the University or a Student Group of the University.

f. Knowingly communicating false information regarding a threat to the University community or members of the University community.

13. Obstruction of Student Conduct Procedures

a. Preventing or attempting to prevent another person from reporting an alleged violation of a University policy or the Code.

b. Fabricating, intentionally withholding or misrepresenting information, defiance, or belligerence before any Student Conduct Administrator or any Decision-Maker of the University, including but not limited to knowingly filing a false Complaint against a Student or Student Group.

c. Failure to appear before a Decision-Maker, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards or any University administrative personnel as directed.

d. Conduct that hinders, disrupts, interferes or attempts to influence another person to disrupt the procedures set out under the Code or other University policies or procedures.

e. Failure to comply with a directive or complete a Sanction imposed by a Decision-Maker.

f. Attempting to influence, harass, or intimidate a Student Conduct Administrator, Decision-Maker, Witness, or other person involved in an investigation or Hearing conducted by the University.

14. Retaliation: Any action taken to intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against an individual either to interfere with University student conduct processes, or in response to that individual's involvement—whether reporting a violation, filing a complaint, testifying, assisting, participating, or choosing not to participate—in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under these processes.

15. Identification

a. Refusing to self-identify upon reasonable request by an appropriate University official or designee.

b. Providing a false University identification card or other identification to an appropriate University official or designee upon reasonable request.

c. Manufacturing, using, or possessing false identification, including another person's identification.

16. Failure to Comply: Failure to comply with a reasonable and lawful request of a University official or designee acting in an official capacity.

17. Theft and Attempted Theft

a. Taking, attempting to take or using any University, public or private property without proper authorization.

b. Knowingly possessing stolen property.

18. Unauthorized Recording: Recording, attempting to record, sharing, publishing, or distributing unauthorized video or photographic images of one or more persons taken in locations where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy or where otherwise prohibited by the University, including but not limited to prohibition by faculty in their courses.

19. Unauthorized Entry and Property Damage

a. Entry into any University, public or private property without proper authorization.

b. Intentional or reckless destruction of, damage to, malicious use of, or abuse of any University, public, or private property.

20. Violation of University Policy: Knowingly or recklessly violating a published University policy, rule or regulation; or participating in conduct that one should reasonably know to be a violation of a published University policy, rule or regulation, including, but not limited to, Residential Life Policies and Procedures, Campus Life Student Group policies, and Parking and Transportation Rules and Regulations.

21. Fire and Life Safety Violations

a. Intentionally or recklessly disabling, removing, covering, hanging items from, or otherwise tampering with safety devices, including, but not limited to, exit-door alarms, emergency telephones, fire-safety equipment, smoke detectors, sprinklers, closed-circuit television systems, emergency notification systems, and identification-card and door-access systems.

b. Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause a fire or explosion.

c. Intentionally or recklessly causing the activation of a fire alarm.

d. Failing to comply with emergency notification directives, including but not limited to the requirement to evacuate a building during a fire alarm (including a fire drill) or directives given during a tornado.

22. Criminal Charges: Formally convicted of or found guilty of a crime such that the Student's continued presence on the University Campus poses a substantial threat to the ability of others to continue their normal University events and activities.

B. Student Groups

Student Groups and their officers may be held responsible for violations of the Code, and for violations of Campus Life policies, committed by any of their members or by others associated with the Student Group or organization in the event that the Student Group or its leaders, officers or spokespersons have given implied or overt consent or encouragement to the member alleged to have violated the Code.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

A. The Student Conduct Code is administered by the offices and bodies set out below.

1. Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards

a. The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards (OSCCS) oversees the administration of the University's Student Conduct Code. OSCCS staff serve as Student Conduct Administrators; in this role, they review all Complaints alleging a Code violation that are submitted to OSCCS.

b. Following initial review, OSCCS either investigates and adjudicates the Complaint through an Administrative Hearing or refers the Complaint to the SCB or to another University office (see below) for adjudication.

c. If OSCCS retains the Complaint, the assigned Student Conduct Administrator investigates the facts of the Complaint and an Administrative Hearing is held. Complaints investigated and heard by OSCCS are governed by procedures posted on the OSCCS website.

d. If, as a result of the evidence presented, the Student Conduct Administrator determines that it is more likely than not that the Respondent has committed the alleged violation of the Code, OSCCS will impose appropriate Sanctions. OSCCS is not authorized to suspend, expel, or otherwise directly terminate the status of a Student, unless by agreement with the Student. However, OSCCS is authorized to revoke a Student Group's status.

2. Other Student Conduct Administrators: Representatives of a number of other University offices may serve as Student Conduct Administrators responsible for reviewing and adjudicating Complaints alleging violations of the Code. These offices include the Department of Campus Life, the Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office, the Office of Residential Life, Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost, and the School of Medicine's Office of Medical Student Affairs, as well as some Schools and their Deans.

3. Student Conduct Board

a. An assigned panel from the SCB hears and decides cases referred to it by OSCCS or a Student Conduct Administrator in another University office. Procedures for SCB Panel Hearings are governed by procedures posted on the OSCCS website. The SCB also performs other duties as called for by the Code.

b. The SCB has the authority to suspend, expel or otherwise directly terminate the status of a Student.

c. SCB members including the SCB Chair, selected from faculty, staff and Students, are appointed for a two-year term by OSCCS and may be reappointed. OSCCS consults with and seeks nominations from Faculty Senate Council, Student Union, Graduate-Professional Student Council, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and Human Resources. OSCCS retains final authority to select SCB members and SCB Chairs. SCB members may be reappointed. Members of the Faculty Senate Council, Student Union Executive Council, officers of the Graduate-Professional Student Council, and officers of the University may not serve on the SCB.

d. The SCB Chair, a University staff or faculty member, is appointed by OSCCS and may serve without limitation for consecutive terms. The Chair presides over all SCB procedures.

e. OSCCS selects SCB panel members to be

convened for a SCB Panel Hearing which will include three members, including the SCB Chair. OSCCS determines which SCB members will comprise the panel for each case. A Student member will comprise a portion of the Hearing panel in every case. Reasonable attempts are made to designate peer representation of a graduate or undergraduate Student member on every SCB Hearing panel.

4. The Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office and the University Sexual Harassment Investigation Board

   a. The Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office (GETIXCO) receives and investigates Complaints that involve allegations of sex-based discrimination, sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking based on sex. GETIXCO either investigates and adjudicates the Complaint or, in its discretion, may refer the Complaint to another appropriate University office, Hearing body, or Student Conduct Administrator (e.g., OSCCS, SCB, USHIB, the Office of Institutional Equity or Human Resources) for investigation and/or Hearing. If GETIXCO or its designee investigates a Complaint against a Student Respondent and a violation is found, GETIXCO may impose appropriate Sanctions.

   b. The USHIB is composed of faculty, staff, and Student members.

   c. Complaints investigated and heard by a USHIB panel or GETIXCO are governed by separate investigation and hearing procedures found on the GETIXCO website. Complaints may allege other violations of the Code, in which case GETIXCO or the USHIB may investigate and exercise jurisdiction over such Complaints in their entirety, as long as the additional charges arise out of the same set of facts and circumstances or are related to the alleged incident(s). The USHIB may elect to refer the other charges to GETIXCO, OSCCS or SCB for Hearing and resolution.

   d. Following a determination by a USHIB Panel that it is more likely than not that a Respondent has committed a violation of the Code, Sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the applicable USHIB grievance procedures and may include suspension or expulsion.

5. Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost and the Academic Integrity Board

   a. Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost receives Complaints that involve allegations of misconduct in violation of University (or a School's) academic integrity policies. Upon receipt of a Complaint, Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost initiates the hearing and adjudication process, including recommendation of appropriate Sanctions if a violation is found. In evaluating the Complaint to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to move forward with adjudication, the Office may conduct additional investigation at its discretion. The Office may refer the Complaint to another appropriate University office, Hearing body, or Student Conduct Administrator (e.g., OSCCS, AIB, SCB) for investigation and/or Hearing.

   b. The AIB is composed of faculty and Student members.

   c. Complaints received by Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost or the AIB are governed by procedures that are posted on the Academic Integrity webpage on the Office of the Provost's website. Complaints may allege other violations of the Code, in which case Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost or the AIB may investigate and exercise jurisdiction over such Complaints in their entirety as long as the additional allegations arise out of the same set of facts and circumstances or are related to the alleged incident of academic misconduct. The AIB may also refer the other allegations to another appropriate Decision-Maker for investigation and adjudication.

   d. In the event of a determination by the AIB that it is more likely than not that a Student committed a violation of the Code, Sanctions are imposed according to the applicable procedures and may include suspension or expulsion.

6. Authority of Schools Over Graduate and Graduate Professional Students

   a. Each School at the University may establish an academic integrity officer and/or a panel to hear and decide cases of alleged academic or professional misconduct by its non-PhD graduate or graduate professional Students. Schools that so choose are required to create procedures to govern the process of investigating and adjudicating the Complaints filed.

      i. The School Dean, or a designee, determines the composition of such a panel and the scope of the panel's authority, which will not exceed the parameters set out immediately below.

      ii. The panel has authority to impose or recommend appropriate Sanctions to the School Dean, including suspension or expulsion, if academic or professional misconduct is determined.

      iii. Appeals of decisions made by an academic and professional integrity panel of a

School may be made to the School Dean, whose decision is final. This includes decisions of a School's academic and professional integrity panel where the panel is vested with such authority, and the panel's decision is to impose the Sanctions of suspension or expulsion. Schools are permitted, but not required, to establish an intermediate level of appeal that must be completed before a final appeal to the Dean.

iv. Except for cases falling within Section IV.A.6.a(iii) above, any appeal from a decision of a Dean of a School to suspend or expel a Student will be made in accordance with the provisions of Section VI of the Code.

b. PhD students, regardless of School, follow the Academic and Professional Integrity Policy for PhD students. The scope, procedures, and appeals process are described within that policy.

c. If a School does not establish an academic integrity officer or panel or if an established officer or panel fails to function, Complaints of academic or professional misconduct against graduate or graduate professional Students may be heard by Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost, the AIB or the SCB.

B. Internal Student Group and Standards Board Procedures

The Sorority and Fraternity Life (SFL) Standards Board hears and decides cases referred to it by Campus Life or a Student Conduct Administrator in another University office pursuant to the procedures established in Campus Life.

Student Groups may establish procedures that they can use to determine if a member has violated the group's expectations of its members and/or internal policies, as well as apply appropriate remedies for Student members. The University regards it as essential that such procedures, investigations, and remedies be conducted in a fair manner. Student Groups are strictly prohibited from taking any investigative or other actions with regard to allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, hazing, or other alleged violations that are the exclusive responsibility of GETIXCO or OSCCS.

C. Temporary Appointments

In the event that Student Conduct Administrators or other individuals with roles in investigating and adjudicating alleged violations of the Student Conduct Code are unavailable to serve as described above, the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, Provost, Dean of Students, Dean of a School or their designees may serve as the Student Conduct Administrator or appoint an appropriate University official to serve temporarily in that capacity.

V. SANCTIONS

A. Subject to the limitations described below in paragraph V.B.7., a Sanction may be imposed following a determination that a violation of the Code has occurred. A Student's entire academic record, Student conduct record, and criminal history, if appropriate and relevant, may be considered in determining the appropriate Sanction. The Respondent is responsible for any financial costs associated with a Sanction.

1. Warning: A written notice of a Code violation finding and that a continuation or repetition of Code violations may result in a more severe Sanction.
2. Written Reprimand: A written reprimand, as well as a second notice that a continuation or repetition of Code violations may result in a more severe Sanction.
3. Probation: A specific period of time during which the Student may be expected to complete an additional Sanction or may be restricted from participating in specified University programs events and activities. A continuation or repetition of Code violations may result in a more severe Sanction.
4. Suspension: Removal from Student status at the University for a specified period of time (see also V.B., below).
5. Expulsion: Permanent removal from Student status at the University (see also V.B., below).
6. Restitution: Reimbursement for actual damage or loss resulting from the violation through appropriate monetary compensation as determined by the University.
7. Educational Assignments (Educational Remedies): Required activities and submissions that may include, but are not limited to, participation in workshops, trainings, educational classes, and panel discussions; meetings with University officials or other specified persons; completion of any subsequent educational requirement; and composing letters of apology, research papers, or reflective essays.
8. Alcohol/Drug Wellness Meeting: Participation in a wellness meeting with a Student Health Center Alcohol and Other Drug Health Educator for supportive education and assistance in setting personal goals for substance use.
9. Activity Restriction: Ineligibility for participation in some or all elected and appointed positions within the University and University-recognized events and activities for a specified period of time.

10. Facility Access Restriction: Exclusion from some or all University-owned or leased facilities and grounds, including but not limited to housing, athletic and recreation facilities, or grounds, for a specified period of time.
11. Housing Probation: Notice that any further violation of the Code or other stipulations of the Housing agreement may result in termination of the Student's Housing contract and their removal from Residential Life Housing.
12. Temporary Removal from University Housing: Temporary removal and ineligibility to reside in University Housing—including off campus University-owned, -leased, -managed, or -rented apartments—for a specified period of time.
13. Permanent Removal from University Housing: Removal and permanent ineligibility to reside in University Housing, including off campus University-owned, -leased, -managed, or -rented apartments.

B. Conditions of Suspension and Expulsion

1. A Student who is suspended or expelled is not permitted to be on Campus for any reason, including to attend on or off campus University-sponsored events and activities, or to be in any University-owned, -leased, -managed, or -rented property.
2. A Student who is suspended is prohibited from applying any academic credit for coursework, internships or study abroad earned during the period of suspension, completed at the University or elsewhere, toward a degree from the University.
3. A Student who is suspended after completing all degree requirements but before degree conferral will not be awarded a degree until their period of suspension is over. Additionally, a Student may not participate in Commencement exercises until the period of suspension is over.
4. In the event that a suspension and an academic time away or medical leave of absence occur simultaneously, the suspension and time away/leave of absence will occur consecutively, not concurrently.
5. If the University is contacted by another institution of higher education or by a future employer, agency, or entity conducting a background check or investigation, the details surrounding a Student's suspension or expulsion will be disclosed in accordance with the law.
6. Suspensions and expulsions are permanently noted on the Student's official transcript.
7. Sanctions of suspension and expulsion may only be imposed by:
    a. SCB.
    b. USHIB.
    c. AIB.
    d. The Chancellor, Provost, Vice Chancellor for Student Success, or Dean of a Graduate or Graduate Professional School or their designees
    e. For Graduate and Graduate Professional Schools that grant such authority, the School's Academic and Professional Integrity Panel

C. Academic Misconduct

If academic misconduct is determined to have occurred, the AIB may recommend that the faculty member in whose course the academic misconduct occurred consider a grade penalty, for example, that the grade of the Respondent be lowered or that no credit be given. The final decision regarding any grade penalty, however, is at the faculty member's total discretion.

D. Sanctioning of Student Groups

As set forth in the Code, Student Groups are subject to the same or modified Sanctioning provisions as individual Students, including, but not limited to, revocation of the Student Group's status. Campus Life policies provide a full listing of Student Group regulations and Sanctioning.

E. Failure to Comply with Sanctions

If a Student or Student Group fails to satisfactorily comply with an assigned Sanction (or Sanctions), a Hold may be placed on the Student's record and/or the Student or Student Group may be subject to other interim measures (e.g., restricting their participation in University events and activities). The Hold will be removed upon completion of the assigned Sanction. Other circumstances created by failure to comply with an assigned Sanction are outlined in section III of the Code.

VI. APPEALS

A. Who Can Appeal

1. A Respondent who has been determined to have violated the Code may submit a written appeal of decisions by a Decision-Maker who has imposed Sanctions.
2. A Student Complainant has the right to appeal decisions of the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards that result in dismissal of their Complaint. A Student Complainant also may appeal a finding that the Respondent did not commit an Offense.
3. If the University served as the Complainant in a case, it may not appeal a decision.

B. Grounds for Appeal

1. A Student may initiate an appeal on any of the following grounds:
   a. A procedural irregularity that materially affected the determination.
   b. Except for Academic Integrity cases, new evidence that was not reasonably discoverable or available before the decision was made that could have affected the determination.
   c. A conflict of interest or bias on the part of the Decision-Maker that affected the determination.
   d. Except for USHIB cases, the claim that the Sanctions imposed are excessive.
2. Grade penalties imposed by a faculty member for academic misconduct are not considered a Sanction under the Code and are not appealable.

C. Appeal Officer Authority and Actions

The appeal officer is not permitted to substitute their judgment of the facts for that of the Decision-Maker. The appeal officer, whose decision is final, may take the following actions:

1. Affirm the original finding and Sanction (or Sanctions).
2. Remand the case to the appropriate Decision-Maker for further procedures.
3. Modify the imposed Sanction (or Sanctions).
4. If there was a procedural or factual defect that cannot be remedied by a remand, dismiss the case.

D. Sanctions are postponed pending the disposition of an appeal, but a temporary suspension or other interim measures (see section VII) remain in effect. If a Hold was placed on the Student's record for a suspension or an expulsion, it will remain until final disposition of the case.

E. More information on appeal procedures and processes is posted on the websites of the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, the Gender Equity and Title IX Compliance Office, and Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost.

VII. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION AND OTHER INTERIM MEASURES

A. Temporary Suspension

1. The Chancellor, Provost, Vice Chancellor for Student Success, Dean of Students, Deans of Schools, or their designees with suspending authority may suspend a Student for a temporary period of time in the following situations:
   a. There is evidence that the Student has committed an Offense under the Code or the Student has been indicted or otherwise formally charged with a crime; and
   b. There is evidence that the Student's continued presence on the University Campus or in the University community poses a substantial threat to the Student, to others or to the ability of others to continue their daily University activities.
2. The suspending authority will limit the scope of the temporary suspension to those parameters necessary to protect those who might be harmed by the Student's actions. Access to University-owned, -leased, -managed, or -rented property, the Campus, or to University events or activities, may be limited. In cases of substantially disruptive or dangerous behavior, the suspending authority may deny the Student access to the University-owned or -leased, -managed, or -rented property, and/or prohibit class attendance and participation in University events and activities.
3. Written notice of the temporary suspension setting out the scope and rationale, as well as the appeal procedures under the Code will be sent to the Student at their University email address.
4. A Student wishing to appeal a temporary suspension can submit a written appeal to the suspending authority within five (5) Business Days from the date of the written notice of the temporary suspension. In order to be reviewed and acted upon, the appeal must question one or more of the following issues:
   a. The reliability of the information about the Student's conduct on which the suspending authority based the decision to issue a temporary suspension.
   b. If a reasonable basis exists for believing that the Student's continued presence on Campus poses a substantial threat to the Student or to the rights or the safety, security and well-being of others to engage in their daily University activities.
   c. The reasonableness of the terms of the temporary suspension.
5. Following the suspending authority's imposition of a temporary suspension, OSCCS or the Student Conduct Administrator will issue a Notice of Complaint to the Student within a reasonable time.
6. A temporary suspension ends when rescinded by the suspending authority or when the Complaint brought against the Student is heard and decided.

B. Other Interim Measures

The University may determine that other interim measures are necessary and appropriate to ensure the safety, security and well-being of the University

community or to otherwise prevent and/or respond to allegations of misconduct while a Complaint against a Student is pending. Such measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. A no-contact order
2. A wellness or behavior contract.
3. Temporary changes to housing, work, or course/ classroom assignments.
4. Limitations on the Student's participation in University events and activities.
5. Denial or limitations of access to University facilities.

VIII. RECORD RETENTION

A. Except as otherwise described in the Code, both written and electronic records of cases alleging non-academic violations of the Student Conduct Code are destroyed by OSCCS after a period of 10 years from the date of the final decision.

B. Records of cases alleging academic or professional integrity violations of the Student Conduct Code that are maintained by OSCCS and Academic Integrity in the Office of the Provost are retained permanently.

C. Records of any cases resulting in suspension or expulsion, as well as records of cases that are not pursued because the Student Respondent withdraws from the University while a Complaint is pending against them, are retained permanently.

IX. REPORTING POLICY

Information regarding a Student's conduct record may be reported to internal or external agencies in accordance with the University's Student Conduct Code Violation Reporting Policy. More information is posted on OSCCS's website: **Reporting Policy**.

Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs

Evidence-based information on specific drugs and substance use disorders can be found on the National Institute on Drug Abuse website: **https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics**

ALCOHOL

- Studies have shown that alcohol use by those less than 24 years old increases the risk of both fatal and nonfatal injuries.
- Research has also shown that the earlier one begins drinking the chances for alcohol dependence increases compared to adults who begin drinking at age 21.
- Other consequences include increased risky sexual behaviors, poor school performance, and increased risk of suicide and homicide.
- Young adult alcohol use has the potential to trigger long-term biological changes that may alter development as well as affect immediate behavior. The resulting adverse outcomes may include mental disorders such as anxiety and depressive disorders. (NCBI)

The liver is extremely important. The liver is the second largest organ in your body. It processes what you eat and drink into energy and nutrients your body can use. The liver also removes harmful substances from your blood.

- Alcohol can damage or destroy liver cells.
- The liver breaks down alcohol so it can be removed from your body. Your liver can become injured or seriously damaged if you drink more alcohol than it can process.
- Alcohol-related liver diseases include "fatty liver," alcoholic hepatitis, and alcoholic cirrhosis. These diseases can result in liver cancer, brain disorders, coma, and death.
- The liver can only metabolize a certain amount at a time, leaving the excess circulating throughout the body.
- When the amount of alcohol in the blood exceeds a certain level, the respiratory system slows down markedly, and can cause a coma or death, because oxygen no longer reaches the brain.
- Binge drinking and continued alcohol use in large amounts are associated with many health problems, including:
- Unintentional injuries such as car crash, falls, burns, drowning
- Intentional injuries such as firearm injuries, sexual assault, and domestic violence
- Increased on-the-job injuries and loss of productivity
- Increased family problems, broken relationships
- Alcohol poisoning
- High blood pressure, stroke, & other heart-related diseases
- Liver disease
- Nerve damage
- Sexual problems
- Permanent damage to the brain
- Vitamin B1 deficiency, which can lead to a disorder characterized by amnesia, apathy & disorientation
- Ulcers
- Gastritis (inflammation of stomach walls)
- Malnutrition
- Cancer of the mouth and throat

DRUGS

Cannabis

- Short-term effects: feelings of relaxation, paranoia, euphoria, slowed thinking and reaction time, confusion, impaired balance and coordination
- Long-term effects: memory loss, shortened attention span, colds, breathing problems, increased heart rate, apathy, weight gain, gynecomastia (males developing breasts), and smoking related cancers

Cocaine

- Short-term effects: energy bursts, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing rate; increased body temperature, mental "clearness" while high, and fatigue and insomnia after the high
- Long-term effects: addiction, paranoia, violent behavior, aggression, depression, loss of interest in food or sex, destruction of nasal passages (if snorted), lung damage (if smoked), stroke, heart attack, and death

MDMA (Molly) or Ecstasy

- Short-term effects: increased tactile sensitivity, empathic feelings, increased physical energy, paranoia, hallucinations, nausea, chills, dehydration, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and blurred vision
- Long-term effects: damage to dopamine- and serotonin-releasing neurons, impaired memory and learning, hyperthermia, cardiac toxicity, renal failure, muscle breakdown, liver toxicity, depression and/or other mental health conditions, and death

Steroids

- Short-term effects: increases muscle mass, strength and endurance, acne, water retention, high blood pressure, impaired judgment due to feelings of being invincible, mood swings, and other negative behavioral effects.
- Long-term effects: hypertension, high cholesterol, stunted growth, liver tumors and cancers, and heart damage. For males, side effects may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. For females, side effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and deepened voice.

Prescription drugs and use

Use is considered "misuse" when a prescription drug is used for something other than its intended purpose, is taken in excessive dosages, or is used by someone for whom it was not prescribed.

- Opioids: opioids such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, and codeine are usually prescribed to treat pain. Misuse of these drugs can depress breathing and cause physical dependence.
- Depressants: Central nervous system (CNS) depressants—also called sedatives or tranquilizers—such as Valium, Xanax, Ambien, and Lunesta are used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders. These drugs can be addictive if misused, and can slow heart rate and respiration, which can be fatal.
- Stimulants: CNS stimulants such as Ritalin, Concerta, and Adderall are prescribed to treat ADHD and narcolepsy. Taking high doses of stimulants can cause dangerous body temperatures and irregular heart rates and can sometimes cause hostility or paranoia.

STIMULANTS AND "STUDY DRUGS"

Some students who have not been prescribed stimulants choose to buy or take someone else's medicine because they believe that taking "study drugs" can improve their study behavior and in turn improve their grades. These students may not be aware that the drugs do not perform for them in the way they do for a person with a diagnosis. There are serious dangers associated with abusing prescription stimulants:

- Short-term: increased or irregular heartbeat and respiratory rate, elevated blood pressure, nervousness, sleep difficulty, appetite loss, blurred vision, and risk of overdose
- Contraindications: adverse effect on some pre-existing medical conditions including heart conditions and/or adverse interactions with other drugs
- Other potential risks: sudden death, misuse potential, worsening mental illness, decreased growth and weight loss, and danger to fetus or breastfeeding infants

RESOURCES

ON CAMPUS:

For questions related to substance use risk reduction on the Danforth Campus, email **riskreduction@wustl.edu**.

PREVENTION/EDUCATION EFFORTS:

Peer Health Educators

A Peer Health Educator (PHE) is an undergraduate student volunteer who receives training by health professionals on the topics of alcohol/other drugs, mental health, or sexual health. They plan programming and communications to promote risk reduction and create a healthier WashU.

Alcohol, Cannabis, and Tobacco Personalized Feedback Program

The Personalized Feedback Program is an evidence-based, online, brief intervention designed to reduce high-risk substance use among college students. The Personalized Feedback Program can also reinforce low-risk behaviors and reaffirm those who choose to abstain from alcohol, cannabis/marijuana, or tobacco.

Students complete the Personalized Feedback Program in a confidential platform by indicating their plans for use while in college. Based on student response, the program gives students real-time feedback with information about their alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco use including risks, expectancies, perception of social norms, along with options for reducing problems and consequences that may be related to their substance use. The Personalized Feedback Program is used at WashU as a pre-matriculation prevention program, required of all entering first-year students to help correct the misconceptions students have about the prevalence of alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco use before they begin their college career at WashU.

BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening Intervention for College Students)

BASICS is a two-session intervention program that provides alcohol education and harm reduction techniques through motivational interviewing. Students are referred to the Health Promotion Specialist for Alcohol and other Drugs through emergency incident reports, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, Residential Life, Title IX, the Student Health Center, the Center for Counseling and Psychological Services, or the WashU Cares Team. The students referred for BASICS may have already experienced negative consequences related to their alcohol use. This intervention is provided to students for free and includes a brief assessment of their current drinking habits. The student completes an assessment online and reviews it with the Health Promotion Specialist for Alcohol and Other Drugs. Based on the outcomes of the two-session intervention, if the student shows signs of a substance use disorder or a more serious mental health concern, the staff member will provide referral to appropriate campus and community resources. These typically include community AA meetings, campus/community mental health providers, and/or intensive outpatient treatment or inpatient treatment facilities.

WashU Recovery Community

The University founded the WashU Recovery Community in the spring of 2017. This group helps students in recovery from substance use connect with other students on campus with similar experiences. The group provides a safe place for students to learn about local resources, gain support, and connect during meetings and social activities. The group is not a recovery program, but is a resource that students can add to their support system while attending the University. Additional substance recovery programs and meetings are offered near campus.

OFF-CAMPUS:

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA): For a complete listing of online and local meetings visit: **aastl.org**.

Marijuana Anonymous: For a complete list of online and local meetings, visit: **https://marijuana-anonymous.org**.

Narcotics Anonymous (NA): For a complete list of online and local meetings, click **here**.

SMART Recovery: For a complete list of online and local meetings, click **here**.

The Aviary Recovery Center: A local treatment facility that offers a full continuum of care which includes residential treatment, detox, and intensive outpatient care. Length of treatment is individualized to a client's needs. There are three locations in Missouri. For more information call (888) 979-2411 or visit: **https://aviaryrecoverycenter.com**.

Plan Your Recovery: A local treatment center that offers cognitive behavioral therapy, psychiatry, medication-assisted treatment, and family-focused care to treat mental health and addiction. For more information, visit **planyourrecovery.com**.

PreventEd: Formerly referred to as the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (NCADA), PreventEd is a Missouri-based community health agency working to prevent harms of alcohol and other drug use through education, intervention and advocacy to support nearly 100,000 St. Louis residents annually. PreventEd resources are given to WashU students seeking additional clinical support with their substance use, including a referral guide of local inpatient treatments, outpatient programs, therapists and community clinicians, in addition to other resources. For more information visit: **prevented.org**.

IMPORTANT LINK

Medical Amnesty and Active Bystander Protocol: **https://studenthealthcenter.washu.edu/about/policies/medical-amnesty-active-bystander-policy** The Medical Amnesty and Active Bystander Protocol is designed to encourage students to seek medical care in an alcohol or other drug-related emergency by reducing the potential barrier of University disciplinary consequences in certain circumstances.

Health Risks of Commonly Misused Drugs

Many drugs can alter a person's thinking and judgment, and can lead to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving, infectious disease, and adverse effects on pregnancy. Information on commonly used drugs with the potential for misuse or addiction can be found here, **https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts**

Federal & State of Missouri Drug & Alcohol Laws

Federal Drug Laws (updated 07.18.2025)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, "liquid ecstasy"), or flunitrazepam (or, "rohypnol"), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to $10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed $500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense. In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than $250,000, or both, for a first offense. Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or University (21 U.S.C. § 860) 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 year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than $1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of $2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of $5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at **https://www. campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-andpenalties**.

Category	Summary (Missouri Revised Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Statutorily, marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 195.017(2)(5)(ff). Possession for personal use of 10 grams or less, for a first offense, is a class D misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $500. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(5). For a second offense, the charge elevates to a class A misdemeanor with a maximum fine of $2,000 and up to one year in jail. §§ 579.015(4), 558.002(1)(2), 558.011(1)(6). It is also a class A misdemeanor to possess more than ten grams but thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid. § 579.015(3). Possessing more than 35 grams is a class D felony with a maximum fine of $10,000 and up to 7 years in jail. §§ 579.015(2), 558.002(1)(2), 558.011(1)(4). The delivery of 35 grams or less of marijuana constitutes a class E felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to four years and a fine of up to $10,000. §§ 579.020, 558.002(1)(1), 558.011(1)(5). Notwithstanding the foregoing, and subject to limitations, individuals over the age of twenty-one may purchase, possess, deliver without consideration, and consume up to 3 ounces of dried marijuana. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 2. Medical marijuana for certain conditions is allowed, and up to six ounces may be purchased every 30 days. Mo. Const. art. XIV § 1.
Controlled Substances	Missouri statutes cover a wide range of offenses related to the possession and delivery of controlled substances. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 579.015–579.088. Knowing possession of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana, is a class D felony, with a term of up to seven years imprisonment and a fine up to $10,000. §§ 579.015, 558.011. Delivery of a controlled substance other than 35 grams or less of marijuana is a class C felony, resulting in a prison term of not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, and a fine up to $10,000. §§ 579.020(2), 558.002, 558.011. If a controlled substance is distributed or delivered within one thousand feet of a park designed for public recreation purposes or on public housing property, or within two thousand feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, or on any school bus, the charge elevates to a class A felony, resulting in imprisonment between 10 to 30 years, or life imprisonment. §§ 579.030, 558.011. The offense of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any amount of a controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, is a class C felony. § 579.055. Possessing, purchasing, or bringing into the state large quantities of controlled substances, also known as trafficking, can result in severe penalties, which vary depending on the substance and quantity involved. §§ 579.065, 579.068. It is also unlawful to possess drug paraphernalia, which is generally a class D misdemeanor. § 579.074.
Alcohol and Minors	In Missouri, it is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase any intoxicating liquor; a first violation is a class D misdemeanor carrying a fine not to exceed $500. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 311.325, 558.002. A subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, subject to a term of up to one year in jail and a fine not to exceed $2,000. *Id.*; § 558.011(6). Anyone between the ages of 17 and 21 who represents that they have attained the age of 21 for the purpose of obtaining intoxicating liquor is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.320(1). The use of a fake identification is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a $500 fine. § 311.320(2). Additionally, any person who procures for, sells, gives away or otherwise supplies intoxicating liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years is guilty of a misdemeanor. § 311.310.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	A person is guilty of a DUI if the person operates a vehicle while having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or more or while in an intoxicated condition. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 577.012, 577.010. A first offense is generally a class B misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 and imprisonment for up to six months. §§ 577.012, 577.010, 558.002, 558.011. If the offender qualifies as a prior offender, the offense constitutes a class A misdemeanor. §§ 577.012, 577.010. Penalties may increase depending on the circumstances of the offense and the presence of prior offenses. *Id.*