



**Southeast Community College**  
**Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [Edgar Part 86]**  
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**Community College Drug-Free School and Communities Act Biennial Report**  
**2022-2024**

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## The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

On December 12, 1989, President Bush signed the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Amendments) Public Law 101-226. Section 22 of the Amendments amends provisions for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 and the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program after Oct. 1, 1990, a university or college must submit certification that it has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program.

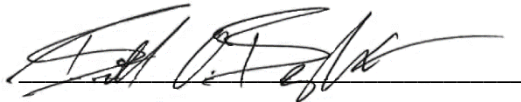
### Southeast Community College: Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Commitment

Southeast Community College is committed to maintaining a drug-free institution, creating a safe and healthy learning and work environment, and assisting its students and employees who may have problems with drugs or alcohol. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act, SCC provides and distributes to its college community, at minimum, an annual distribution in writing to each employee and student the following information:

1. Standards of conduct that, at a minimum, clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students on its property or as part of its activities
2. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
3. A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol
4. A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs
5. Possible disciplinary sanctions that Southeast Community College will impose on employees and students if standards of conduct are violated

Southeast Community College conducts a biennial review of its alcohol and other drug prevention comprehensive program to:

1. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program and policies as needed, and
2. Ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.



Brett Bright

Vice President of Student Success

This Biennial Review has been reviewed and acknowledged by the following committee members:



Toni Landenberger – Beatrice Campus Dean of Students/Assistant Campus Director



Lori Romano – Lincoln Campus Dean of Student Development

## Compliance with the DFSCA

Meeting the expectations with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires creating a program where colleges and universities must:

1. Annually distribute to each student and employee the following items. SCC disseminates these items in the Safety, Security and Crime/Fire Statistics report also known as the annual Clery Act report and the Southeast Community College Catalog:
  - a. Standards of conduct that directly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees both on school premises or as part of any of its activities;
  - b. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
  - c. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
  - d. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
  - e. A clear statement the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law) who violate the standards of conduct. The statement will include a description of the sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution,
2. Conduct a biennial review to:
  - a. Determine the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug (AOD) programs; and
  - b. Ensure sanctions are consistently enforced.
  - c. Maintain its Biennial review report on file so that the College can submit it to the U.S. Department of Education upon request.

## SCC Annual Safety, Security and Crime/Fire Statistics

As part of a multi-campus system that includes Learning Centers throughout a 15-county service area, safety and security is the responsibility of everyone at all times. Everyone on an SCC Campus or Learning Center is subject to the laws established by governmental agencies and rules established by the College.

SCC has several employees who serve as safety and security personnel and are responsible for overseeing and providing safety and security services for SCC. Lead administrative responsibility has been assigned to the Assistant Campus Directors (or designee) at each location for the following:

- enforcing institutional rules of conduct related to safety and security, and
- referring potential or alleged violations of law to government authorities.

The SCC Campus Safety and Security office prepares a log of reported crimes by date that details the date, time, location and disposition of reported incidents.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Campus Crime Statistics Act, (20 U.S.C., §1092) and the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) (20 U.S.C. §1011i), require institutions of higher education to publish an annual report by October 1 containing three years of campus crime statistics.

The Office of Access, Equity and Diversity prepares this annual report for SCC. The report provides prospective students and/or their parents or guardians, current students, and employees information regarding College policies, crime and fire statistics, safety tips, and emergency phone numbers. The report also provides an overview of some of the programs offered by the college that are meant to inform students, employees and applicants of the nature and number of crimes that occur on any SCC campus, Learning Centers, non-campus, and reasonably contiguous public property. A paper copy may be obtained from the Assistant Campus Director/Dean of Students at any of SCC's campuses.

The full text of this report is posted to the SCC website at [Student Life/Safe Campuses](#). All SCC employees, enrolled students, prospective students and prospective employees are notified the report is available; the report URL is also included in the notice.

## Report Objectives

The objectives of the review as identified by the U.S. Department of Education are to:

- determine the effectiveness of alcohol and other drug programs and to implement any needed changes, and
- ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

## Biennial Review Process

Southeast Community College continues to implement and refine comprehensive, targeted, and evidence-based alcohol and other drug prevention programming for its campus communities.

The intention of this document is to meet the regulatory requirements of conducting a biennial review and to summarize the programs and activities related to alcohol and drug programming at Southeast Community College during the 2022-2024 Academic years. The Dean of Students with College oversight of Student Conduct and Accountability under the direction of the Vice President of Student Success are the administrators responsible for ensuring completion of a biennial review of alcohol and drug programming at SCC.

The College utilizes existing campus committees and personnel to assist in enforcement of the DFCSA. These committees may include the Dean of Students from each campus; residential life staff; Student Life coordinators; the Director of Counseling Assistance Program for Students (CAPS); campus prevention planning teams; assessment teams; Campus Assessment, Response and Evaluation team (CARE); and Safety and Security. Involvement of campus committees and employees beyond the responsible administrators ensure representatives with direct connection to and knowledge of AOD aid in appropriate educational program improvements and enforcement.

Participants who received training, developed by the Dean of Students, on the requirements of the DFCSA are staff members involved in the development and implementation of Alcohol and Drug Awareness programming. These individuals collect and submit information about the sanctions assigned, educational programs and activities delivered and the number of students who participate. Additionally, during the applicable time period, the Dean of Students with College oversight of Student Conduct and Accountability reviews Complaints/Concerns Reports via Maxient that are classified as either alcohol and/or drug violations for accuracy.

Specific program objectives were met through a variety of strategies including ongoing process and outcome research and program evaluation, monthly meetings of prevention programming staff, and the enhancement of alcohol and other drug education curriculum through the infusion of social norms data into prevention and intervention strategies.

The following information was examined for the biennial review:

- Prevention initiatives that were offered during the review period
- Resources available to students and employees regarding drug and alcohol abuse
- Southeast Community College Student Code of Conduct
- Southeast Community College Residence Life Handbook policies related to drug and alcohol use on campus and the sanctions imposed for failure to comply
- Southeast Community College Student Athlete Handbook
- Southeast Community College policies related to drug and alcohol use by college employees and the sanctions imposed for failure to comply
- Incident reports related to any possible infractions of the drug and alcohol policy presented to students

Biennial reports can be obtained from the Campus Deans of Students and the Vice President of Student Success by submitting a written request to either office.

## Alcohol and Other Drug Program Mission & Goals

The mission of Student Success and Conduct is to provide students with clear expectations of conduct; consistent processes when expectations are not met; and interventions and programming that promote the development of moral and social growth as well as ethical decision-making skills.

The student conduct process at SCC is intended to provide clear guidance to students who violate conduct expectations, to protect the interests of the SCC college community, and to provide opportunities for growth and development. Sanctions are intended to challenge students' moral and ethical decision-making and to help them bring their behavior into accord with our community expectations. Southeast Community College considers the whole student in our approach to student conduct and applies restorative practices in our resolution of concerns. While student conduct procedures are conducted with fairness to all, they do not include the same protections of due process afforded by the courts. No student will be found in violation of college policy without indication that it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred, and any response or sanction will be proportionate to the severity of the violation and to the cumulative conduct history of the student.

We encourage all students who are found in violation of the Code of Conduct to actively engage in the restorative justice process by identifying the harm that was caused and identifying strategies to repair or remedy the harm with the Dean of Students, Associate Dean of Students or designee. It is our belief that engaging in the restorative justice process positively impacts student growth and development by providing the student the opportunity to engage in critical thinking, perspective-taking, and solution generation. Additionally, students who participate in student conduct processes that utilize restorative practices report feeling higher levels of personal responsibility, belonging, empowerment, empathy and fairness (Karp & Sacks, 2014). By engaging students in a process that feels equitable, fair and encourages active accountability, the student's SPIRE (spiritual, physical, intellectual, relational, and emotional well-being) is enhanced.

To this end, Southeast Community College strives to develop and implement evidence-based alcohol and other drug programming that promotes a safe, healthy, and learning-conducive environment; engages students; and evaluates outcomes.

## Administrative Responsibilities

In furtherance of this policy, the College will:

- Develop and distribute regulations outlining the College drug and alcohol testing procedures.
- Develop and distribute to employees and students educational materials containing information on the College's drug-free environment policy; a description of applicable legal sanctions under state law; a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs available in the area; and a clear statement that the College will impose disciplinary sanctions, and a description of those sanctions, for violation of the standards of conduct set out in the policy.
- Provide for a biennial review of this awareness program to determine its effectiveness, implement any necessary changes, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions are being enforced consistently.
- When required, pursuant to provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the College will notify appropriate federal agencies of reported conviction of a covered employee for violating a criminal drug statute.
- When required, pursuant to provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the College will, within 30 calendar days of being notified of a conviction of a covered employee for violating a criminal drug statute, take appropriate personnel action against the convicted employee, including disciplinary action and/or referral for appropriate treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation.
- Make every reasonable, good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace by complying with the requirements of local, state, and federal law.
- Retain for three years after the fiscal year in which the records were created, the following documents: a copy of each item required as a component of the drug prevention program; the results of biennial reviews; and any other records related to compliance with certification pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

## SCC Employee Policies Addressing DFSCA

Southeast Community College has established all of the College's campuses and remote locations as a drug-free workplace. The drug-free workplace for this purpose includes all College-owned or rented grounds, College-utilized vehicles, and places in which College activities are held. The College recognizes that the use, possession, or being under the influence of illicit drugs or alcohol constitutes a hazard to the positive development of students and employees and a substantial interference with College purposes. The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, purchase, or distribution of alcohol or drugs, or any attempt thereof, by students or by employees on its property or as part of its activities. The College's full drug, alcohol and controlled substance policy is articulated in [sections E-9](#) of the College Policy and Procedures.

Students, employees or visitors who violate federal or state laws concerning the possession, use or sale of drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution. The College refers violations of prohibited conduct to appropriate authorities for potential prosecution.

### Standards of Conduct

College policy absolutely prohibits employees and students of the College from unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, including illegal drugs and alcohol, on College premises, at any College sponsored or sanctioned activities, or while conducting College business off College premises. Any level of impairment from illicit drugs, alcohol, or inhalants, and the presence of any odor of illicit drugs (such as marijuana) or alcohol in the work place or on duty time shall be a violation of the drug-free workplace and may constitute a referral for drug and alcohol testing. Compliance with these standards of conduct is mandatory for employees and students of Southeast Community College.

### Drug and Alcohol Testing

The College will require drug and alcohol tests in circumstances where reasonable cause exists.

### Sanctions for Violations of Policy

Violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action (consistent with local, state, and federal law), up to and including termination of employment or expulsion and referral for prosecution, and thus may have legal consequences. Referral to counseling, treatment and rehabilitation may also be an appropriate sanction.

For employees, the disciplinary sanctions for alcohol and drug violations are found in [section E-9](#) of the College Policy and Procedures. Other actions that may be taken are outlined at <https://www.southeast.edu/current-students/drug-alcohol-and-controlled-substance-policy.php>.

### Reporting of Convictions

Employees must, as a condition of employment, abide by the terms of this policy and report any conviction under a criminal drug statute for violations occurring on or off College premises while conducting College business. A report of the conviction must be made to the Human Resources office no later than 5 days after the conviction. This requirement is mandated by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.

## SCC Student Policies Addressing DFSCA

In compliance with this mandate and in order to fulfill its obligations under the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, 41 U.S.C. § 701 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, 20 U.S.C. § 1145g, as outlined annually in the Catalog and as adopted by the Board of Governors (SCC College Policy/Procedure [E-9](#)), the College absolutely prohibits employees and students of the College from unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, including illegal drugs and alcohol, on College premises, in College-owned property, at any College sponsored or sanctioned activities (both on and off-campus) where alcohol is not permitted/is prohibited, and in all places where its employees and students work and learn. This campus prohibition includes campus student housing and applies to any person on College grounds, whether they are a member of the College community or not.



## Criminal Background Checks & Drug Testing for Students

SCC works with a multitude of community partners who provide experiences for our students. Many of these organizations require a completed Criminal Background Check (CBC) prior to allowing students to participate in experiences within their facilities. Due to this requirement, all students entering the program or course areas listed below are required to have a CBC including, but not limited to, criminal history for at least the past ten years, and the Adult and Child Abuse and Sex Offender Registries.

- Dental Assisting
- Early Childhood Education
- Healthcare Services
- Healthcare Management
- Health - Continuing Education
- Human Services
- Medical Assisting
- Medical Laboratory Technology
- Nursing
- Associate Degree Nursing
- Practical Nursing
- Paramedic and EMT
- Pharmacy Technician
- Physical Therapist Assistant
- Polysomnographic Technology
- Radiologic Technology
- Respiratory Care
- Surgical First Assist
- Surgical Technology

The CBC will be completed before enrollment in courses in which the clinical/practicum, laboratory, or classroom experience requires the CBC. Additionally, registering for some courses or continued enrollment within a program may be contingent upon the completion of the background check. Each program will provide students with specific details, deadlines, and instructions for completing the background check.

SCC is responsible for reporting to all affiliate institutions the results and completion of the CBC by all students who will be interacting or attending experiences at the affiliate site. No student will be allowed to begin an SCC clinical/practicum/internship experience if the report has not been completed.

### Disqualifying Circumstances

A criminal history involving one or more felony offenses will generally be disqualifying. A criminal history involving only misdemeanor offenses will generally be disqualifying if the offense(s) involve:

- a crime of violence
- sexual assault
- the abuse of a child, elder, or person with a disability, or a person under the care of the student in any type of medical or mental health setting
- the unlawful use, possession, or sale of narcotics, or controlled substances
- the offenses are so numerous or of such character to indicate that the student may pose a threat to the employees, clients, or property of the clinical program or College.

A conviction or arrest will not automatically disqualify an applicant from admission to a program or keep them from clinical/practicum experience. If you have questions or concerns about the CBC, please contact your division dean.

Decisions allowing continuance in a program in no way can be construed as a guarantee of licensure or certification upon graduation. Employers and licensing boards make independent decisions about eligibility requirements and granting of licensure and employment.

### Student Drug Screening Procedures

Education of Health Sciences students at SCC requires collaboration between the College and clinical/practicum facilities. The educational process for these students cannot be completed without a quality clinical/practicum rotation. The College shares an obligation with the clinical facility to protect all patients from harm due to students who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol while in the clinical/practicum facility. The facilities require SCC obtain a negative drug screen on all students prior to participating in their clinical/practicum rotation. For specific procedures related to this drug testing please refer to the SCC College Catalog, Enrollment.

In accordance with all National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Drug Testing Policy, all student-athletes may be subject to unannounced random drug screening throughout the academic year. SCC administration will determine a random method of selection, the percentage of each team screened, date, time, and site for testing. All student athletes must complete and sign the consent form prior to the first athletic event and will be subject to testing throughout the course of the subsequent time period where athletic events of the school year are ongoing. For procedures related to drug testing of SCC student-athletes please refer to the [Student Code of Conduct](#) procedure as well as the [SCC Student-Athlete Drug Testing Procedures](#).

Failure to complete the process and/or if a criminal record is reported, students will be unable to complete required program courses and practicums. Contact the Division Dean for more information. Additional programs may require specific criminal background checks and drug testing based on specific requirements for that profession as provided in the [SCC College Catalog](#) in the Admissions and Enrollment sections.

### Student Code of Conduct: Standards of Conduct

The Student Code of Conduct and the student conduct process applies to the conduct of individual students at all college-owned or controlled property and all College-affiliated student organizations, events and activities on or off campus. The SCC Student Code of Conduct applies to any individual enrolled in any credit or non-credit course and thereafter as long as the student has a continuing educational interest in the College. The standards of conduct apply to guests of SCC students whose hosts may be held accountable for the misconduct of their guests. The Code may also be applied to resident non-students, campers and high school bridge/extension/partner/dual-credit and continuing education programs by contractual agreements. Visitors to and guests of the College may seek resolution of violations of the Student Code of Conduct committed against them by members of College community by submitting a [Complaints & Concern Report](#) or reporting directly to a College Administrator.

The Student Code of Conduct adheres to the DFSCA, per Article 5 – Personal and Academic Responsibilities. As stated, students should act in a manner that fulfills their personal and academic responsibilities. Violations include:

- Drugs, Alcohol and Controlled Substances. Prohibits employees and students of the College from unlawfully manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, using, or being under the influence of a controlled substance, including illegal drugs and alcohol, on College premises, in College-owned or controlled property, at any College sponsored or sanctioned activities (both on and off-campus) where alcohol is not permitted/is prohibited, and in all places where its employees and students work and learn. This campus prohibition includes campus student housing and applies to any person on College grounds, whether they are a member of the College community or not (See [Drug, Alcohol and Controlled Substance Policy](#) for further information).
- Other Policies: Violating other published College policies or rules, including all Residence Hall and program policies.

### Amnesty

SCC provides amnesty to victims who may be hesitant to report to College officials because they fear they themselves may be accused of minor policy violations, such as underage drinking, at the time of the incident. Educational options will be explored, but no conduct proceedings or conduct sanctions will result.

#### 1. For Those Who Offer Assistance

To encourage students to offer help and assistance to others, SCC pursues a policy of amnesty for minor violations when students offer help to others in need. At the discretion of the Dean of Students, amnesty may also be extended on a case-by-case basis to the person receiving assistance. Educational options may be explored in lieu of conduct proceedings or sanctions. To be eligible for consideration, students must follow the following protocol: 1) Call for help. Students must contact police or other college staff to request help for themselves or another person. 2) Remain on the scene and with the person who needs help. 3) Cooperate with the first responders and with staff following the incident.

#### 2. For Those Who Report Serious Violations

Students who are engaged in minor violations but who choose to bring related serious violations by others to the attention of the College may be offered amnesty for their minor violations. Educational options may be explored in lieu of conduct proceedings or sanctions. Abuse of amnesty requests can result in a decision by the Dean of Students or designee not to extend amnesty to the same person repeatedly.

### 3. Drug and/or Alcohol Use

SCC believes that students who have a drug and/or alcohol dependency problem are deserving of help. If any College student brings their own use, addiction, or dependency to the attention of College officials independent of the threat of drug tests or conduct sanctions and seeks assistance, a conduct complaint will not be pursued. A written action plan may be used to track cooperation with the assistance plan by the student. Failure to follow the action plan may nullify the amnesty protection and campus conduct processes may be initiated.

## SCC Student Housing Policies Addressing DFSCA

### Reasonable Suspicion of Policy Violations

If there is reasonable suspicion of a Residence Life or college policy violation, including but not limited to the use of illegal substances and/or alcohol; the Residence Life Staff, Campus Administration and/or Safety and Security Staff may enter a room without prior notification to conduct a search of a room and/or a resident's vehicle if it is parked on campus. Additionally, to ensure adequate upkeep of the apartments/rooms, the Residence Life Staff will conduct a walk-through inspection of each apartment/room regularly. Notice will be given of at least 24 hours for scheduled room checks and maintenance assessments.

- If any policy violations are discovered by Southeast Community College Staff in the course of a room entry for any of the above stated reasons, appropriate action including disciplinary action and sanctions will be taken by the Residence Life Staff, Campus Administration, Safety and Security Staff and/or Law Enforcement.
- Before an entry and/or search of a room is made by Southeast Community College staff, the college staff will knock on the door and announce that they are entering. In an emergency, this may not be possible, but efforts will be made to make the students aware of the situation.
- SCC reserves the right to search all SCC property including cupboards, dressers, desks, beds, drawers, refrigerators, microwaves, appliances, closets, trash cans, etc. during a reasonable suspicion search.

### Alcohol

While alcohol itself is not an illegal substance for individuals 21 and older, in accordance of the federal Drug Free Schools and Community Act, possession of alcohol, consumption of alcohol, and/or being under the influence of alcohol while on campus by any person and/or being in a room where alcohol or alcohol containers are present, regardless of age, and/or displaying empty alcoholic beverage containers, are all violations of Southeast Community College Student Code of Conduct.

The following are examples of situations that would violation the Southeast Community College Student Code of Conduct, provide reasonable suspicion to search a resident's room/belongings for further alcohol, and result in an Alcohol Violation:

- Resident is in possession of alcohol (alcohol found in resident's room, refrigerator, desk, closet, vehicle, etc.)
- Resident is under the influence of alcohol on campus (stumbling, yelling, vomiting, passed out in commons areas, slurring speech, smells of alcohol, etc.)
- Resident is in room where alcohol/and or alcohol containers are present
- Resident is in possession of empty alcoholic beverage containers (liquor bottles, beer cans, etc.)
- Resident is in possession of other containers with alcohol residue inside (drinking glass, bottle of pop, flask, shot glasses, etc.)

- Resident is in possession of drink mixes intended to make alcoholic beverages (daiquiri mixes, long island ice tea mixes, etc.)
- Resident is in possession of non-alcoholic beer, wine, or spirits.

If alcohol or alcoholic containers are present in a room, all of the residents and SCC students present in the room may be found responsible for the policy violation, including fines, sanctions and housing probation. Law enforcement will be contacted when (1) alcohol is actively being consumed in a room occupied by or in the presence of minors, and (2) alcohol is found during a room search and is found to be in the possession of a minor. Local law enforcement may arrange for transportation to a detoxification facility for students who are under the influence.

As College employees, the Residence Life Staff are responsible for addressing all violations. Alcohol will be disposed of by Residence Life and/or Safety and Security Staff following contact with law enforcement. Incidents will be documented, and the student(s) will be subject to the appropriate sanctions. Should Residence Life and/or Safety and Security Staff be concerned that a student or residents are at risk medically due to excessive ingestion of alcohol, emergency services will be contacted (911). These procedures also apply to guests of residents.

#### Applicable Alcohol Sanctions

All students who violate Southeast Community College Conduct Expectations, regarding alcohol and drug use must complete either the College Behavior Profile or 3rd Millennium curriculum, and discuss findings with a designated administrative person on their home campus. Students are also issued a housing fine for possession of alcohol, controlled substances and/or tobacco. These are considered sanctions and must be completed as a condition of disciplinary probation. The designated administrative person will be the Dean/Associate Dean of Students or the Residential Services Manager or the Assistant Residential Services Manager at each campus.

#### Controlled Substances

A controlled substance is defined as prescription medication that is not prescribed to the person in possession, illegal drugs, or any other type of material, compound, or substance that is considered to be restricted or controlled by local, state, and federal laws and statutes. This includes paraphernalia.

Residents are not permitted to possess controlled substances without a prescription on any part of campus, including inside residence halls or resident's vehicles. Possession or use of illegal drugs while on campus and/or being in a room where illegal drugs are present or in use is a violation of the Southeast Community College Student Code of Conduct, local, state, and federal law. Residents viewed to be under the influence will be subject to disciplinary action, fines, sanctions, probation, and/or eviction.

Local law enforcement will be contacted if a resident or residents are suspected to be in possession of or under the influence of a controlled substance. Law enforcement may arrange for transportation to a detoxification facility. Should Residence Life staff be concerned that a resident or residents are at risk medically due to excessive ingestion of a controlled substance, emergency services will be contacted (911). These procedures also apply to guests of residents.

Federal law makes no distinction between THC and CBD or Delta 8. Residents in possession of CBD products will face the same sanctions and the CBD product will be confiscated.

#### Applicable Controlled Substance Sanctions

Students who violate Southeast Community College Conduct Expectations guidelines regarding use of controlled substances will be issued a fine and may be required to complete community service, an online screening, an education program. Students may also be required to undergo an assessment with the SCC CAPS counselor. This is considered a sanction and must be completed as a condition of disciplinary probation. The designated administrative person will be the Dean/Associate Dean of Students or the Residential Services Manager or the Assistant Residential Services Manager at each campus.

[Link to full catalog description of SCC Standards of Conduct for Students Regarding Alcohol and Drugs](#)

## SCC Student Athlete Policies Addressing DFSCA

### Athletic Agreement Form

The following language is included in the Athletic Agreement form that all SCC NJCAA student-athletes are required to sign:

"I will abstain from the use of unauthorized controlled substances and illegal drugs. I also agree to participate in a drug education program and submit to group and/or random drug tests as directed by Southeast Community College officials. Violations of the SCC and/or athletic drug and alcohol policies may include penalties ranging from a reprimand up to a dismissal from the team."

"I will ... (c) abide by all disciplinary rules and regulations as set forth in the College, Athletic, and Coaches Handbooks and other authorized publications of the college."

### Student-Athlete Alcohol and Drug Testing Procedure

#### On-Campus Violations for Drugs/Alcohol

If an athlete is observed to be present at an on-campus location where alcohol is present, local law enforcement will be called. If law enforcement determines, via breath analysis or other legal assessment of blood alcohol level, that the athlete has consumed alcohol, the athlete will be subject to a Level 1 sanction (if the athlete has already received a Level 1 or Level 2 sanction, they will be subject to the next sanction level). If a student is cited for any alcohol-related charge (MIP, MIC, DUI, procurement, or contributing to the delinquency of a minor), the athletic policy will also apply and the student will receive the appropriate offense level. If a student's blood-alcohol level tests 0 for the presence of alcohol and is not cited, the athlete will not be subject to a sanction per these procedures; however, a coach may impose their own sanction for the athlete's presence at a location where alcohol was consumed.

If a student is observed in attendance at an on-campus location where drugs are present or reasonably suspected to have been present in a determined location (either witnessed visually or via odor by SCC staff), reasonable suspicion drug testing will be enforced. Drug testing will be requested via the contracted DPA or an alternate location if the contracted agency is not available. If reasonable suspicion testing or law enforcement determines that the athlete has consumed drugs (by issuing any drug-related citation), the athlete will be subject to a Level 1 sanction (if the athlete has already received a Level 1 or Level 2 sanction, they will be subject to the next sanction level). If the reasonable suspicion testing determines that the athlete is negative for drugs, the athlete will not be subject to a sanction per these procedures; however, a coach may impose their own sanction for the athlete's presence at a location where drugs were consumed. Student Code of Conduct Sanctions and Residence Life sanctions may be imposed per the Residence Life Handbook to any/all persons involved in a room where drugs/alcohol are present; however, those sanctions are independent of these procedures.

#### Education Program

A critical component of this program is an ongoing educational effort designed to help athletes avoid involvement in prohibited uses of alcohol and drugs. All athletes are required to participate in prescribed educational sessions related to alcohol and drug use, abuse, or dependency. The program's objective is to educate athletes about the physical, psychological, financial, and legal concerns associated with alcohol and drug use and/or involvement. The program shall consist of, but not be limited to, lectures, online assessments, audio-visual presentations, and printed materials.

Removing the athlete from competition or events is NOT the primary objective of SCC's procedures. Instead, the purpose is to deter the use of alcohol and drugs, counsel, educate, and help those athletes who may test positive. Violation of these procedures will result in the athlete being subject to the sanctions listed in this document. Furthermore, the athlete may be subject to disciplinary action under the rules and procedures described in the SCC Student Handbook, in the SCC Residence Life Handbook, and under the Student Code of Conduct policy, as well as the SCC Athletic Handbook.

## Student Athlete Handbook

### Alcohol and Drug Use

Student-Athletes must adhere to the alcohol and drug policies outlined in the Southeast Community College Student Handbook, the NJCAA, and the team's Coach. Those found under the influence of, or in possession of, alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs not prescribed by a physician, may face immediate suspension from the athletic program and disciplinary proceedings from the Coach and/or SCC Administration and Athletic Director.

## Athletics Sanctions for Violations of Policy

Sanctions may be imposed upon any athlete found to have violated these procedures. More than one sanction may be imposed for any violation and the sanctions may be enhanced, for example, of a greater severity than would usually apply to a given type of misconduct if the athlete has violated the Student Code of Conduct or these procedures previously. All athletes found in violation of these procedures will be subject to additional drug testing and follow-up educational programming with the frequency and timing of each determined by SCC Administration and the Head Coach. Sanctions will be determined by SCC Administration and the Head Coach and may include one or more of the following:

1. Suspensions-From games or matches (Excluding Scrimmages) [minimums described under "Suspension from Competition and Dismissal"]
2. Community Service-Including community service related to drug education
3. Discretionary Sanctions-Including, but not limited to, educational programming, writing assignments, substance abuse or mental health assessment, counseling, or other treatment. The athlete will be financially responsible for counseling or treatment outside of the scope of SCC staffing.
4. Dismissal & Loss of Scholarship-Dismissal from the intercollegiate athletic program and loss of scholarship which may be full or partial based upon the coach's and SCC Administration's discretion.

Additional information about timeframes for competition suspensions and dismissal, failing to report or refusal to test and the appeals process can be found in the [Student-Athlete Alcohol and Drug Testing Procedures](#).

## College Sanctions for Violations of Policy

Student and employee violations of the policy and Standards of Conduct will be subject to disciplinary procedures consistent with applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, College policy, and collective bargaining agreements. If a student's behavior or action constitutes a significant disruption, safety concern and/or potential harm to themselves or others, the College will apply restrictions and/or disciplinary action appropriate to the behavior, setting, and program of study. Disciplinary action will be specific to the situation, class, course or program. All sanctions and the resulting action will be documented. The College will attempt to handle each situation at the lowest level of intervention possible. Actions that may be taken include but are not limited to one or a combination of the following disciplinary sanctions:

- Re-assignment and/or re-direction of student/classroom activities
- Dismissal from class session and/or course
- Verbal/Written Warning
- Disciplinary probation
- Suspension/termination/eviction from on-campus facilities
- Referral to an appropriate drug/alcohol treatment program
- Referral to law enforcement agencies
- Housing fines
- Any other action deemed necessary by college officials

The Campus Dean of Students/Designee should be notified of any violations by students. When cause exists as evidenced by disruptive behavior and/or transitory physical or mental impairment, a student suspected of being under the influence of a controlled substance, including illegal drugs and alcohol, may be requested to submit to a drug/alcohol test. Refusal to submit to the test is a violation of the Drug and Alcohol policy.

Students accused of violating the drug/ alcohol policy as established shall have the right to respond through the appeals process outlined in the Grievance Procedures of the College.

## Annual Policy Notification Process

All incoming students accepted to a program of study, as part of New Student Orientation, receive information about Southeast Community College's policies and procedures related to alcohol and drugs. In addition, this information is available in the College Catalog. Students who reside on campus are required to read and acknowledge the policy as a condition of their housing contract.

All enrolled students are notified of these same policies and procedures in the [SCC Annual Safety, Security and Crime/Fire Statistics Report](#) which is released every October. Students are notified of this report's release via email, Regroup messaging, the Safety and Security website and The Hub.

Southeast Community College's policy for students contains the following information:

- Standards of Conduct for Students Regarding Alcohol and Drugs
- College Sanctions for Violations of Policy
- Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances
- State Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances
- Selected Nebraska Alcohol Offenses
- Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Potential Treatment Options

All new employees as part of New Employee Orientation receive information about Southeast Community College's policies and procedures related to alcohol and drugs. All employees are notified of these same policies and procedures in the Annual Safety Report which is released every October. Employees are notified of this report's release via email, Regroup messaging, the Safety and Security website and The Hub.

## Health Risks Associated with Alcohol and Other Drugs

This is a brief summary of some of the principal health risks and hazards associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Additional information about the health risks related to drug use and abuse can be found at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-fact-sheets>. Information may be found at <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/commonly-used-drugs-charts>.

Drug Type	Common/Street Name	Health Risks
Alcohol	Booze, beer, wine, coolers, liquor	High blood pressure, higher risk of sexually transmitted diseases & unplanned pregnancy, depression, lowered resistance to disease, insomnia
Cannabis/Marijuana	Grass, pot, weed, ganja, chronic	Slowed reaction time; problems with learning and memory; hallucinations; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis; problems with balance and coordination; mental health problems; chronic cough; bronchitis or emphysema; suppression of the immune system
Over-the-counter Cough/Cold Medicines (Dextromethorphan or DMX)	CCC, DXM, Robo, Rojo, Triple C, Skittles	Increased heart rate, blood pressure, temperature; numbness; dizziness; nausea; vomiting; confusion; paranoia; altered visual



		perceptions; problems with movement; liver damage, seizures
Kratom		Psychotic symptoms include, hallucinations, delusion, and confusion; nausea; itching; constipation; tachycardia; seizures
Steroids	Anabolic/Andreno-genic (roids, juice)	High blood pressure, liver damage; kidney damage or failure, enlarged heart; oily skin, yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, acne, shrunken testes, lowered sperm count, breast development in men, breast reduction in women, facial hair and deepening of voice in women, aggressiveness, extreme mood swings, extreme irritability, delusions, and impaired judgment
Solvents-Inhalants	Acetone, freons, nitrous oxide, whippets, laughing gas, spray paint, canned air	Confusion; nausea; slurred speech; lack of coordination; dizziness; drowsiness; disinhibition, lightheadedness, hallucinations/delusions; headaches; sudden sniffing death due to heart failure (from butane, propane, and other chemicals in aerosols); death from asphyxiation, suffocation, convulsions or seizures, coma, or choking; heart failure, respiratory arrest, liver and brain damage
Central Nervous System Depressants (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, GHB, Rohypnol®)	Barbs, benzos, downers, reds, roofies, tranks	Liver damage; poor concentration; confusion; dizziness; problems with movement and memory; lowered blood pressure; slowed breathing convulsions; depression; disorientation and insomnia
Hallucinogens (ecstasy, Ketamine, LSD, psilocybin)	Acid, mushrooms, shrooms, special k, X	Agitation, extreme hyperactivity; nausea, vomiting, reduced eating; flashbacks, persistent psychosis
Stimulants (Cocaine, methamphetamine, khat, amphetamines)	Crank, crack, coke, ice, speeds, uppers, meth	Headaches, depression; malnutrition, anorexia, strokes, seizures, infection and death of bowel tissue from decreased blood flow; poor nutrition and weight loss from decreased appetite, abdominal pain and nausea; erratic and violent behavior, panic attacks, paranoia, psychosis; heart rhythm problems, heart attack; stroke, seizure, coma



Narcotics/Opioids (fentanyl, heroin, morphine, opium, oxycodone)	Smack lords, oxy, junk	Respiratory arrest, sleepiness, organ and lung damage, nausea; collapsed veins; abscesses (swollen tissue with pus); infection of the lining and valves in the heart; constipation and stomach cramps; liver or kidney disease; pneumonia; severe dental problems (“meth mouth”), intense itching leading to skin sores from scratching
Tobacco/Nicotine and Vaping	Cigarettes, cigars, bidis, hookahs, smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Lung cancer, emphysema, chronic bronchitis; heart disease; leukemia; cataracts; oral cancer
Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts, K2)	Cloud Nine, Cosmic Blast, Flakka, Spice, Skunk	Increased heart rate and blood pressure; paranoia, agitation, and hallucinations; psychotic and violent behavior; nosebleeds; sweating; nausea, vomiting; insomnia; irritability; dizziness; depression; suicidal thoughts; panic attacks; reduced motor control; cloudy thinking; breakdown of skeletal muscle tissue; kidney failure; death
Synthetic Cannabinoids	K2, Spice, Black Mamba, Bliss, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Fire, Genie, Moon Rocks, Skunk, Smacked, Yucatan, Zohai	Increased heart rate; vomiting; agitation; confusion; hallucinations, anxiety, paranoia, increased blood pressure

## Alcohol and College Students

**Prevalence of Alcohol Use:** (<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohols-effects-health/alcohol-topics/alcohol-facts-and-statistics/alcohol-and-young-adults-ages-18-25>)

**Prevalence of Drinking:** According to the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 49.6% of full-time college students ages 18-25 drank alcohol in the past month compared with 49.4% of other persons of the same age.

**Prevalence of Binge Drinking:** According to the 2023 NSDUH, 29.3% of full-time college students ages 18-25 reported binge drinking in the past month compared with 28.8% of other persons of the same age.

**Prevalence of Heavy Alcohol Use:** According to the 2023 NSDUH, 6.8% of full-time college students ages 18-25 reported heavy alcohol use in the past month compared with 7.5% of other persons of the same age.

### Consequences-Researchers estimate that each year:

(<https://www.collegedrinkingleadingprevention.gov/statistics/consequences.aspx>)

- **Deaths:** 1,519 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes.
- **Assaults:** 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking.
- **Sexual Assaults:** Although estimating the number of alcohol-related sexual assaults is exceptionally challenging (since sexual assault is typically underreported) researchers have confirmed a long-standing

finding that 1 in 5 college women experience sexual assault during their time in college. A majority of sexual assaults in college involve alcohol or other substances. Research continues in order to better understand the relationships between alcohol and sexual assault among college students.

- **Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD):** 14% of full-time college students meet the criteria for past-year AUD.
- **Academic Consequences:** About 1 in 4 college students report academic consequences from drinking, including missing class, falling behind in class, or getting behind in schoolwork.

## Alcohol's Effects on the Human Body

[www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alphabets-effects-body](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health/alphabets-effects-body)

Drinking too much on a single occasion or over time can take a serious toll on your health. Here's how alcohol can affect your body:

### Brain

Alcohol interferes with the brain's communication pathways and can affect the way the brain looks and works. These disruptions can change mood and behavior, and make it harder to think clearly and move with coordination.

### Heart

Drinking a lot over a long time or too much on a single occasion can damage the heart, causing problems that include cardiomyopathy (stretching and drooping of heart muscle), arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat), stroke, and high blood pressure.

### Liver

Heavy drinking takes a toll on the liver and can lead to a variety of problems and liver inflammations including steatosis or fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis, fibrosis, and cirrhosis.

### Pancreas

Alcohol causes the pancreas to produce toxic substances that can eventually lead to pancreatitis, a dangerous inflammation and swelling of the blood vessels in the pancreas that prevents proper digestion.

### Cancer

Drinking too much alcohol can increase your risk of developing certain cancers including cancers of the mouth, colorectal, esophagus, throat, liver, and breast.

### Immune System

Drinking too much can weaken your immune system, making your body a much easier target for disease. Chronic drinkers are more liable to contract diseases like pneumonia and tuberculosis than people who do not drink too much. Drinking a lot on a single occasion slows your body's ability to ward off infections, even up to 24 hours after getting drunk.

## SCC Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programing

SCC has implemented the evidence-based program, [Year One College Behavior Profile program \(Y1CBP\)](#), [College Behavior Profile \(CBP\)](#) and [Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students \(BASICS\)](#) as part of its alcohol and drug prevention programing for its campus communities. The College has used the Y1CBP prevention module since 2019.

Students who violate the alcohol and drug policies at the college are expected to complete the CBP which provides personalized feedback to students based on the input of their own use of alcohol/marijuana and self-reports of harms, as well as campus norms and bystander intervention strategies. Students are then asked to reflect on these

results in the form of a paper and/or 1:1 conversation with the Dean of Students or designee. The following questions are provided as prompts to promote personal reflection:

- What about the results surprised you?
- What is at least one behavior related to your substance use that you might be willing to change? If there are more, please include those as well.
- How might you use your personal strengths to make that change?
- What is the impact your current use has or may have on others?
- How might your current use be getting in the way of or making it more difficult to achieve your personal goals?

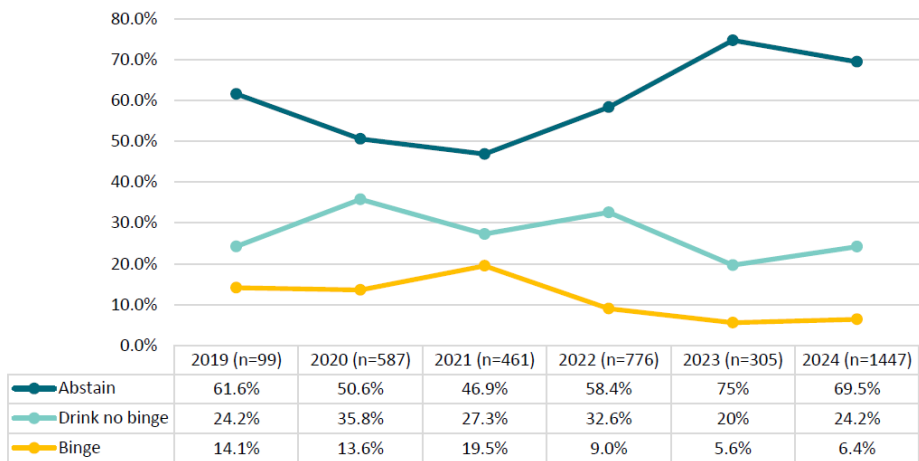
The Deans of Students or designee utilize motivational interview techniques to encourage change talk and commitments to engage in healthier, safer choices regarding alcohol and drugs. The link to complete the CBP is also included in the New Student Online Orientation to provide students an opportunity to obtain personalized feedback if they are interested.

Fall 2024 marked the sixth year of the Y1CBP prevention module. The Y1CBP, like the CBP, provides personalized feedback to students based on the input of their own use of alcohol/marijuana and self-reports of harms, as well as campus norms and bystander intervention strategies. At SCC, these campus norms are based on the previous administrations of the Y1CBP and include both behavioral and attitudinal information. As a population-level prevention tool, the Y1CBP contains a feedback track for those students who do not use alcohol/marijuana. Instead of personalized feedback of using alcohol/marijuana, it provides reinforcement for the abstinence choice. Other aspects of educational information and social norms messages are the same.

Prior to the start of the Fall 2023 term, the Y1CBP was completed by 305 or 11% of entering first-year students, with an average age of 18.60 (98 women and 207 men; 254 NE residents, 51 nonresidents). All new students were mailed a postcard to their home address prior to the start of the fall term that invited them to complete the Y1CBP. Additionally, the Y1CBP was promoted during residence life orientation and the colleges' Weeks of Welcome onboarding activities. The [Nebraska Collegiate Prevention Alliance](#) (NECPA), of which SCC is a Platinum member, supports the development, maintenance and data analysis/distribution of the Y1CBP. In an effort to increase incoming student participation in the Y1CBP, NECPA administrators and the Milford Campus Dean of Students engaged in a strategic planning session to identify barriers and strategies to increase engagement. As of result of the strategies identified which included a letter mailed to the home of every first-time student as well as weekly email completion reminders from the Milford Campus Dean of Students, the Fall 2024 Y1CBP survey was completed by 1,447 or 58% of first-year students with an average age of 18.94 (764 men and 683 women; 1,270 NE residents, 177 nonresidents).

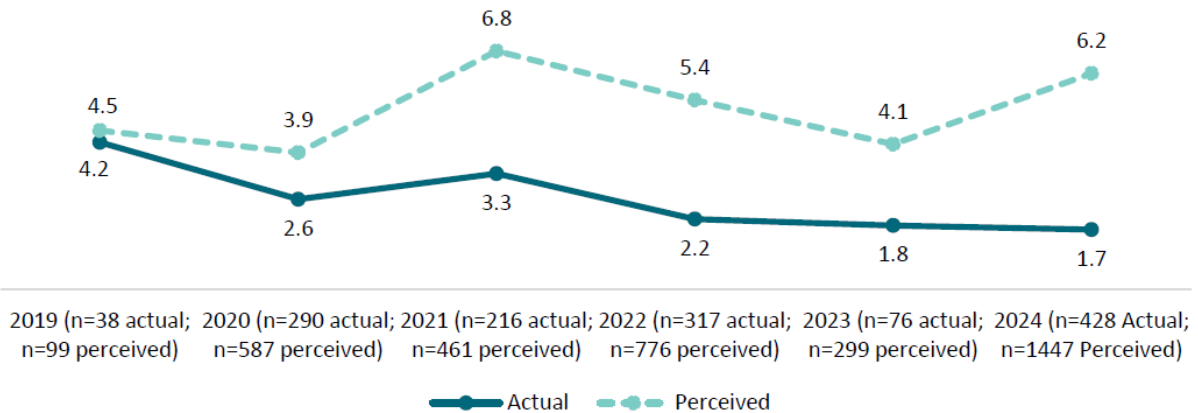
As Figure 1 demonstrates, the number of students reporting being abstainers has increased since 2021 while numbers of students reporting engaging in binge drinking has decreased since 2021. The rates of incoming students who report that they drink alcohol but deny binge drinking has remained relatively stable since 2019.

Figure 1. Student Drinking Categories



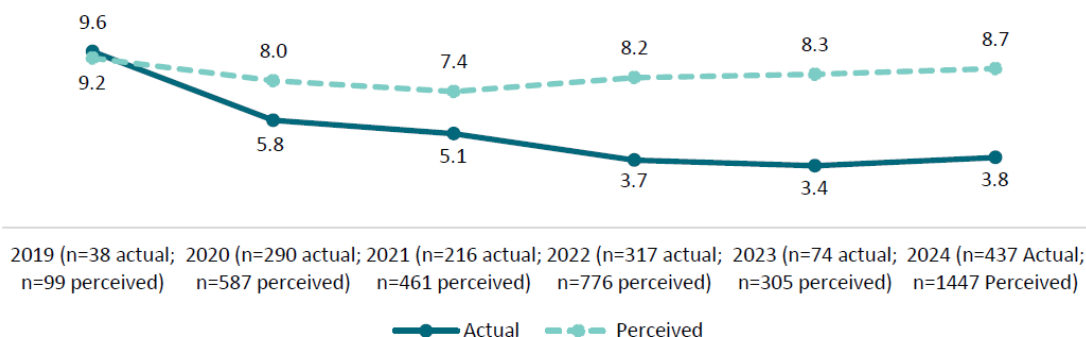
Students’ average drinks per occasion over the past six years are shown in Figure 2. In 2024, incoming SCC students drank more than one and a half (1.7) drinks per occasion (n=428 drinkers), slightly less than those in 2023 (1.8) and those in 2022 (2.2). In 2024, entering students (n=1,447) believed that their peers consumed more than six (6.2) drinks per occasion, which was approximately two drinks more than what students thought in 2023 (4.1). Moreover, the perceived rate of drinks consumed per occasion among SCC students in 2024 was the second highest rate in the last six years.

Figure 2. Average Drinks per Occasion



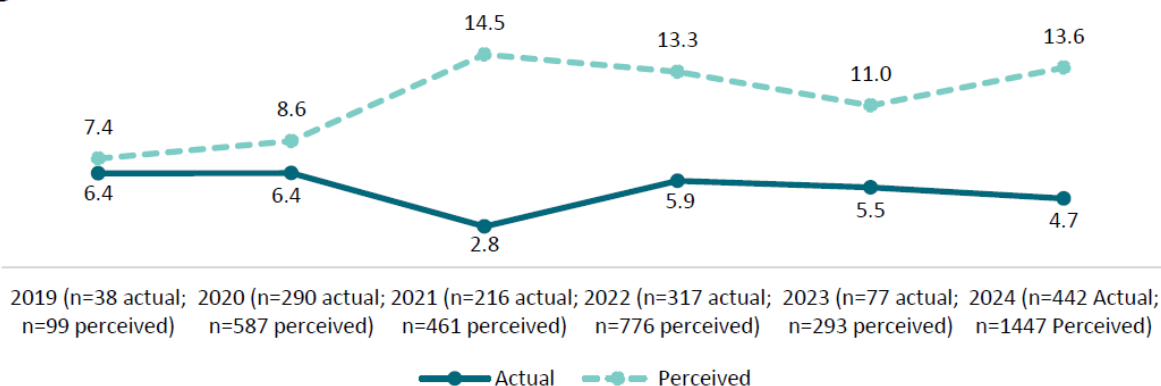
Incoming students who consumed alcohol (n=437 drinkers) reported having less than four (3.8) drinks per week in 2024, slightly more than SCC students in 2023 (3.4) and 2022 (3.7; Figure 3). Resident students had more drinks per week than non-resident students in 2024 (4.0 vs. 2.6). Incoming students (n=1,447) thought that their peers drank more than eight and a half (8.7) drinks per week in 2024, higher than students from 2023 (8.3) and students from 2022 (8.2). Male students perceived their peers to have more drinks per week than female students (9.4 vs. 7.3).

**Figure 3. Drinks Per Week**



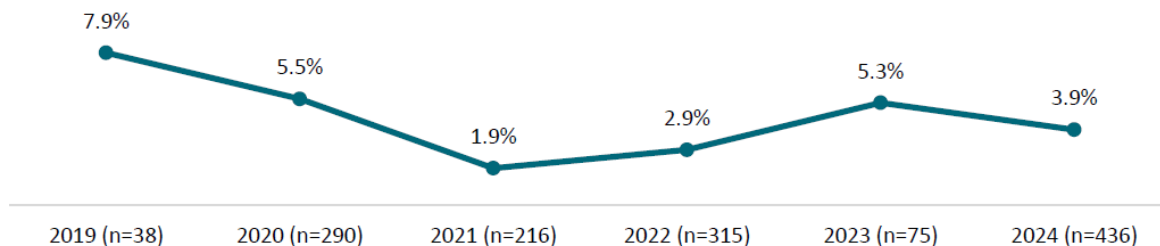
Finally, incoming students (n=442 drinkers) in 2024 drank more than four and a half (4.7) times per month on average, as seen below in Figure 4. This was a decrease from the five and a half times per month students reported in 2023 and from students in 2022 (5.9). In 2024, students (n=1,447) believed their peers drank more than thirteen and a half (13.6) times per month, a rate that was higher than SCC students from 2023 (11.0) but more consistent with students from 2022 (13.3). Male students perceived their peers to drink more times per month than female students (14.7 vs. 12.4). Overall, students believed their peers drank nearly triple the number of times per month than they reportedly do.

**Figure 4. Times Drink Per Month**



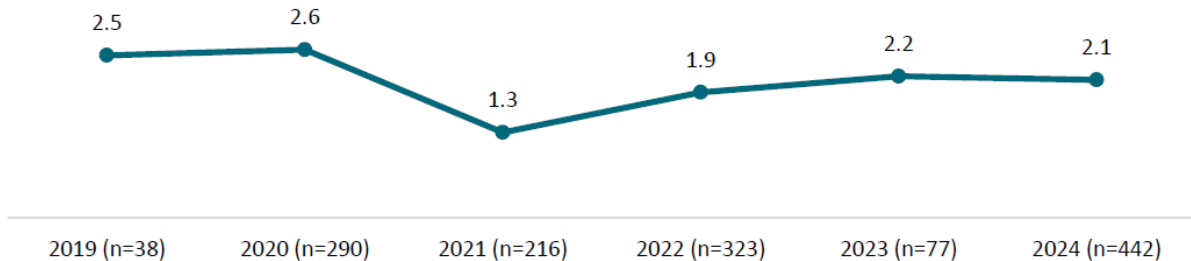
In 2024, 3.9% of incoming students (n=436 drinkers) drove after drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (Figure 5). This was a decrease from students in 2023 (5.3%), but more than the rate of students from 2022 (2.9%). The rate for 2024 was higher than the 1.9% recorded by Nebraska high school seniors on the 2023 Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).

**Figure 5. Drink and Drive Past 30 Days**



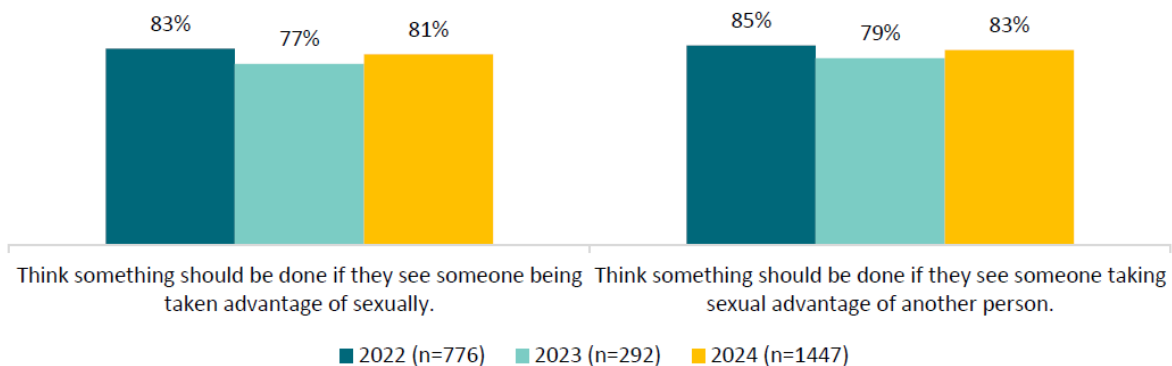
The Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI) is a 23-item self-administered screening tool for assessing drinking-related harms/problems in students. The Y1CBP includes 16 items from the RAPI for an adapted index. Figure 6 shows alcohol-using students averaged more than two (2.1) problems on the RAPI (n=442 drinkers). This was roughly consistent with that of students from 2023 (2.2), but slightly more than students from 2022 (1.9).

**Figure 6. Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI)**



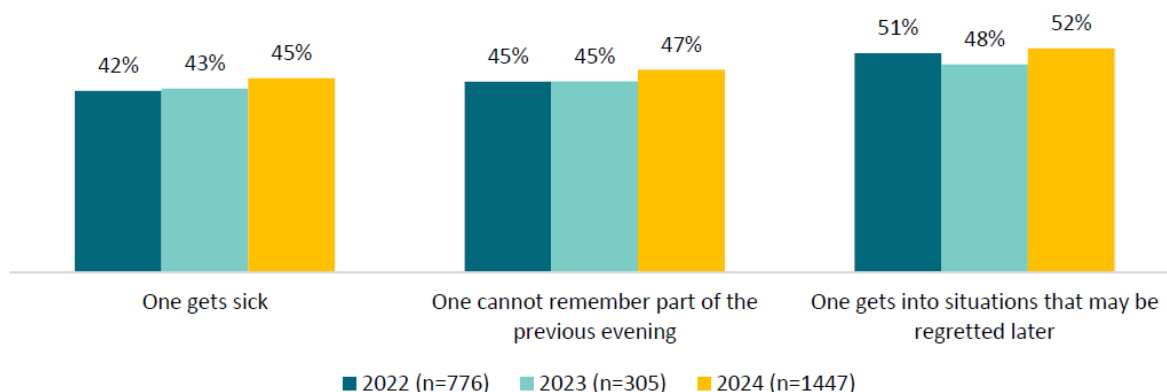
More than four out of five (81%) entering students (n=1,447) believed that something should be done if another person was being taken advantage of sexually, while about five in six (83%) students thought something should be done if they see someone taking sexual advantage of someone. These rates were higher than those in 2023, but roughly consistent with students from 2022 (Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Perceptions – Bystander Intervention**



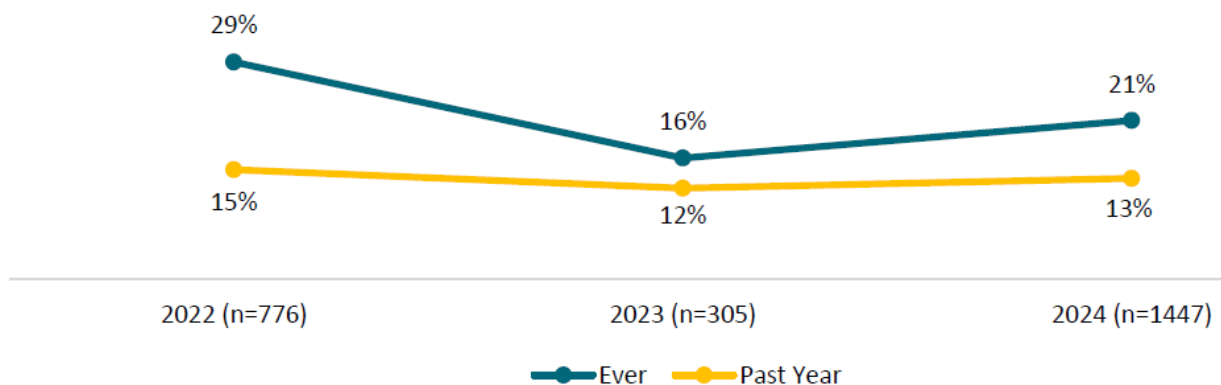
In 2024, less than half of entering students (n=1,447) disapproved of drinking so much one gets sick (45%) or drinking so much that one cannot remember the night before (47%). Over half of students (52%) disapproved of getting into situations that may be regretted later as a result of their drinking. These rates were slightly higher than incoming students in 2023 and 2022 (Figure 8).

**Figure 8. Perceptions - Reasons for Peers' Disapproval of Drinking So Much**



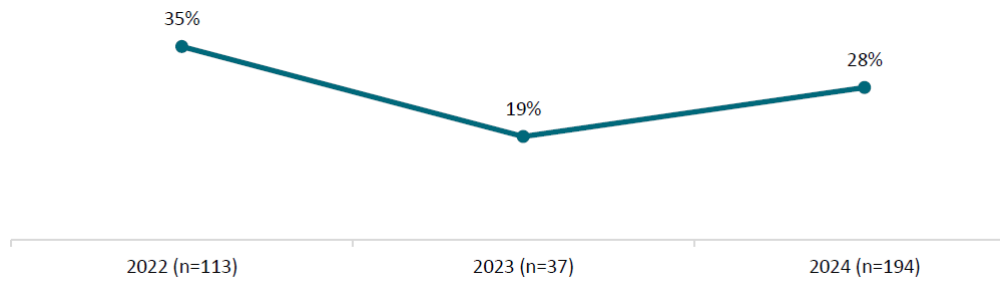
In 2024, more than an eighth (13%) of incoming students (n=1,447) reported using marijuana in the past year with 21% reporting having ever used it. These rates were slightly higher than students from 2023, but less than the students from 2022 (Figure 9). According to the 2023 YRBS, 20.2% of Nebraska high school seniors have ever used marijuana, a rate consistent with students in 2024. Female students were more likely to have ever used marijuana than male students (24.5% vs. 18.1%). Female students were also more likely to use marijuana in the past year (16.1%) than male students (11.0%).

**Figure 9. Marijuana Use – Past Year vs. Ever**



As shown in Figure 10, more than one in four (28%) marijuana-using students (n=194) drove after using it in the past year. This was an increase from students in 2023 (19%), but a lower rate than entering students in 2022 (35%).

**Figure 10. Driving after Marijuana Use**



Overall, 2024 entering students' misperceptions regarding the frequency of alcohol use, as well as peer disapproval of alcohol-related behavior, were in line with previous years. Across the board, students perceived higher rates of drinking per occasion, consumption of drinks per week, and times drinking per month than actual reported values. Male students believed their peers consumed more drinks per week than what female students perceived of their peers (9.9 vs. 7.3). Additionally, male students believed their peers drank more times per month than what female students thought of their peers (14.7 vs. 12.4). Similar to perceived alcohol consumption, the perceptions regarding the frequency of marijuana consumption were also higher than the actual frequency of use among entering students. **These differences imply a need for continuing efforts to address normative perceptions in prevention materials and the importance of Y1CBP as a norms intervention for helping to correct these misperceptions. Social norms marketing/messages in the Y1CBP need to continue to be an important feedback tool to address these.**

A concern is the number of students reporting driving while under the influence of alcohol or marijuana. **Incorporation of information regarding impaired driving is an educational opportunity for students that can be included in the monthly prevention marketing and student newsletters.** An impressive number of students are indicating a desire to intervene when they see peers being taken advantage of. **There exists an additional opportunity to provide students with strategies for intervening so they feel even more empowered to act.**

Additionally, SCC participated in the administration of the Nebraska Assessment of College Health Behaviors (NACHB) to its students ages 18-24 during the Spring 2024 term. Twenty-two other 2- and 4-year Nebraska higher education institutions that are members of the Nebraska Prevention Collegiate Alliance (NEPCA) participated. The distribution of this study and the preparation of this report were sponsored by NEPCA. The NACHB survey is designed to assess students' personal attitudes and behaviors related to alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, and personal violence (e.g., drinking and sexual behaviors). The survey also helps understand individuals' attitudes towards campus and community policies, other student's behavior, and bystander interventions. The data from the survey will make it possible to research trends of these behaviors on campus over time. In all, 336 SCC students participated in the survey.

Comparing SCC students to students from our NEPCA peers, SCC students were more likely to report that their campus alcohol policies were consistently enforced (84% vs 60% respectively), more likely to report that their campus is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use (88% vs 77% respectively), less likely to drink for the purpose to have fun with friends (80% vs 88% respectively), less likely to engage in drinking games (53% vs 66% respectively) and more likely abstain from drinking (12% vs. 5% respectively). However, SCC students were more likely than NEPCA peers to drink for the purpose of hooking up and to escape their problems (see Figure 4). Of additional concern, 34% of SCC student reported that they did not use protection when they had sex within the last 12 months because they were drinking alcohol, 7% report using marijuana derivative at least once per week or more, and 46% reported having bad experiences as a result of drinking.

The results of the NACHB indicate that SCC is enforcing alcohol policies consistently and communicating a message that demonstrates SCC commitment to student safety and wellbeing. However, SCC student do report concerning behavior related to engaging in risky behavior while under the influence. **SCC Deans of Students and Prevention**



Teams should continue to not only consistently enforce alcohol-related policies and sanctions but also communicate our desire for students to engage in behaviors that promote their wellness and safety. The Dean of Student responsible for college-wide policy development of student conduct will continue to review available data and make it available to all campuses for promotion and distribution in the form of ongoing messaging and programming.

## Incidence Rate and Reporting

In alignment with our 2016-18 goals, Southeast Community College has streamlined reporting protocols to increase the validity and consistency of alcohol and other drug violations. The information obtained from the Maxient reporting system may serve to be more useful in evaluating consistency, appropriateness and impact of sanctions when violations occur. Further evaluation of the use of data entry into Maxient was noted to consistently document on all SCC locations alcohol and drug violations.

Data related to campus drug and alcohol violations taken from the 2020, 2021, and 2022 *SCC Annual Safety, Security and Crime/Fire Statistics* reports are as follows:

Campus	Year	Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	Liquor Law Violations- Disciplinary Referrals	Drug Law Violations – Arrests	Drug Law Violations – Disciplinary Referrals
Beatrice	2020	0	35	0	3
Beatrice	2021	0	37	0	4
Beatrice	2022	0	18	1	4
Lincoln	2020	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	2021	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	2022	0	0	0	0
Milford	2020	0	6	0	0
Milford	2021	0	26	1	2
Milford	2022	0	9	0	2

*\*Note: Statistics for the Annual Safety, Security and Crime/Fire Statistics reports are reported per calendar year, not academic year.*

Prior to March 2022, SCC utilized Awarity's TIPS incident reporting system. Unfortunately, the software does not allow for clear analytics of infractions. Beginning March 2022, the College implemented Maxient for incident reporting. This system allows conduct officers the ability to document initial charges, sanctions, referrals to counseling/treatment and case outcomes which in turn, will provide more robust reporting options that can be utilized for strategic planning and programming related to drug and alcohol usage amongst SCC students.

Campus	Academic Year	Liquor Law Violations - Arrests	Liquor Law Violations- Disciplinary Referrals	Drug Law Violations – Arrests	Drug Law Violations – Disciplinary Referrals	Sanctions – Alcohol/ Educational Program	Sanction – Fine	Sanction – Housing Probation / Loss of Privileges	Other (i.e., warning; restitution; drug testing; counseling referral/ assessment)
Beatrice	2022-2023	10	35	1	4	27	36	2	0
Beatrice	2023-2024	0	25	0	10	29	28	12	0
Lincoln*	2022-2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln*	2023-2024	0	4	0	1	2	3	1	1
Milford	2022-2023	0	32	0	8	20	27	1	26
Milford	2023-2024	0	22	0	7	16	21	3	18

\*Lincoln campus opened on-campus housing during the spring 2024 term which likely accounts for the lower number of alcohol and drug-related incidents during this biennial review period.

Athlete AOD Violations 2022-2023	Alcohol Violation- off campus citation	Alcohol Violation- Minor on campus (cited)	Alcohol Violation- Minor on campus (not cited)	Alcohol Violation- Non Minor on campus	Drug Abuse Violations - off campus	Drug Abuse Violations - on campus
Total	0	3	10	5	0	3
Athlete AOD Violations 2023-2024	Alcohol Violation- off campus citation	Alcohol Violation- Minor on campus (cited)	Alcohol Violation- Minor on campus (not cited)	Alcohol Violation- Non Minor on campus	Drug Abuse Violations - off campus	Drug Abuse Violations - on campus
Total	0	4	1	1	0	3

## Drug, Alcohol and Controlled Substance Abuse Prevention Programs and Resources

- An Employee Assistance Program through [Continuum EAP](#) is available at no cost to full-time SCC employees. All Continuum assistance is confidential. In addition to alcohol and drug use, Continuum provides assistance in other areas such as anxiety or depression, change, conflict, depression, anxiety, financial/legal challenges, grief, marital/family difficulties, and stress. Employees may obtain information about the EAP through the Human Resource Office, and/ or by contacting them directly at 402-476-0186 or <https://www.4continuum.com/>
- The Nebraska Collegiate Prevention Alliance offers, free of charge, professional development trainings throughout the year. Staff involved in developing drug, alcohol and controlled substance abuse prevention programs are encouraged to attend.
- The [Counseling Assistance Program \(CAPS\)](#) provides students with access to counseling free of charge. The CAPS program is available to students actively enrolled in any SCC class with no minimum number of credit hours. A referral to counseling does not ensure that a student will agree to counseling. SCC will make no demands of students that they receive counseling. It is voluntary and may be discontinued at will by students.
- Students may request information about community resources by contacting the campus Dean of Students or the Nebraska 211 Office at <https://search.ne211.org/>.
- College Behavior Profile (CBT) which administers screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) is available at no cost to all students. Programming was implemented in the 2019-2020 school term. This tool allows measurement of student consumption, provides education related to drugs and alcohol and measures student use.
- New students are expected to complete the Year One College Behavioral Profile during the first semester of their college experience. New students are provided information about the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#), [Student Code of Conduct](#) and sanctions during new student orientation and via the college catalog.
- All events and activities hosted by Student Life and Residence Life are alcohol-free. The events and their success are measured by the [College AIM, National College Alcohol Intervention Matrix](#).
- Posters annually displayed in designated areas around campuses that promote awareness of local and campus resources, provide information about social norms, and increase awareness of the risks associated with drug and alcohol consumption.
- The [Residence Life Handbook](#) and [Student Code of Conduct](#) contain information about policies, protocol, legal statutes, and community referral information.
- Annual Safety and Security Reports are made available online and on each campus.
- SCC makes information available about Alcoholics Anonymous meetings that are open to all employees and students in recovery or seeking help.
  - The Campus Deans of Students, Counseling Assistance professionals, or Human Resources will provide referrals to students and employees seeking assistance, education or prevention strategies regarding drug and alcohol abuse.

- Many area hospitals and community agencies are available to provide drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation.

Campus alcohol and drug programing **August 2022 – May 2024:**

Activity Name	Campus	NIAAA College Aim Ratings			Reach	Notes
		Effectiveness	Cost	Barriers		
Year One College Alcohol Profile (Y1CAP) (College Wide-Fall 2022)  IND-26; ENV-7	All Campuses	***	\$\$	##	776	The Y1CBP is a web-based brief intervention program designed to target first year students' misperceptions of alcohol and cannabis use. Additionally, the college uses this information in their prevention/ social norming campaigns.
Year One College Alcohol Profile (Y1CAP) (College Wide-Fall 2023)  IND-26; ENV-7	All Campuses	***	\$\$	##	305	
Year One College Alcohol Profile (Y1CAP) (College Wide-Fall 2024)  IND-26; ENV-7	All Campuses	***	\$\$	##	1447	
College Behavior Profile (CBP) (conducted year-round)  IND-26; ENV-6	Milford and Lincoln Campuses	***	\$\$	##	512 (2022-2023); 1419 (2023-2024)	Students who violate the student code of conduct by possessing alcohol on campus are required to complete an educational program. Additionally, the link to the assessment is included in the New Student Online Orientation so students are able to complete anytime they are interested.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Millennium (conducted year-round)*  IND-26	Beatrice	***	\$\$	##	27	Students who violate the student code of conduct by possessing alcohol on campus are required to complete an educational program. *Program ended at the conclusion of the 2022-2023 school year.
CAPS Alcohol Awareness presentation (Fall 2022 and Fall 2023)  IND-16	Milford; Beatrice	**	\$	#	60	Provided information about alcohol dependence and harm reduction; life skills/wellness
CAPS Gambling Screening	Beatrice, Lincoln,	N/A	N/A	N/A	175	Provided screening and information

Awareness (Spring 2023 & Spring 2024)	Milford Zoom					
Drug Recognition Training (Fall 2022)	Beatrice, Milford	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	Training provided to Resident Assistants, Deans of Students, and Safety Staff in Beatrice, Milford
Room Search Training (Fall 2022 & Fall 2023; Spring 2024-Lincoln)	Beatrice, Milford, Lincoln	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	Training provided to Resident Assistants in Beatrice, Milford
Standard drink/Root Beer Pong (Fall 2022, Spring 2023, Fall 2023, Spring 2024) IND-12	Milford	**	\$	#	90	Educational programming in the residence hall and on campus - coordinated with CAPS and local Health Department to provide education about standard drink sizes & harm reduction
Standard drink/Mocktails (Fall 2022, Spring 2023, Fall 2023, Spring 2024) IND-12	Beatrice	**	\$	#	60	Educational programming to provide education about standard drink sizes & harm reduction
Spring Break Safety (Spring 2023 & Spring 2024) IND-12	Lincoln	**	\$	#	75	Students answered various trivia questions about spring break safety that included alcohol- related topics. Students also received information about “smart (standard) pour”.
Beers Aren’t Bad (Spring 2024) IND-16	Beatrice, Milford, Lincoln	**	\$\$\$	##	80	Beers Aren’t Bad is a harm reduction education program aimed at shifting the drinking culture on campus using three key objectives: 1. Better goals for our night out; 2) Choices related to more freedom with if, when, and how much the student drinks; 3) Outcomes focusing on taking ownership over what happens (instead of blaming the alcohol)

**NIAAA Legend:**

Effectiveness: \*\*\*=Higher; \*\*=Moderate; \*=Lower; X=Not Effective; =Too few studies to rate Cost: \$\$\$=Higher; \$\$=Moderate-range; \$=Lower Barriers: ###=Higher; ##=Moderate; #=Lower

## Analysis of Efficacy of Alcohol and Drug Use and Abuse Efforts

Utilization of the NIAA College AIM Alcohol Intervention Matrix assisted in strategic planning and implementation of goals for this report. The college continues to increase the number of events and programs that have at least moderate levels of effectiveness. During the Spring 2024 term, SCC received mini-grant funding through the NECPA to bring the “Beers Aren’t Bad” harm reduction educational program to all SCC campuses. Pre- and post-survey data of attendees indicated that the event was successful in changing the student’s perceptions of drinking norms in that fewer students believed that most of their friends and classmates actually engage in what is considered to be heavy drinking after attending the event; that students feel like they have better confidence in making informed drinking choices, handling peer pressure, and an understanding that drinking is not required to have fun; and that they feel more responsible for their drinking decisions. Additionally, based on the feedback and demographic representation, data suggests that an engaging, student-centered approach as demonstrated in this event, increased feelings of personal responsibility and healthier attitudes towards drinking. It will be important for the college to increase its efforts at assessing the satisfaction and learning of students who participate in AOD programs and activities.

Campus Deans of Students facilitate monthly college-wide as well as campus-specific prevention planning meetings. This allows involved departments such as Student Activities, Residence Life, Athletics and Counseling to collaborate on events and messaging for students. During the summer of 2024, the Milford Campus Dean of Students facilitated a planning retreat for the campus’ prevention team. An identified area of need was increasing messaging to students regarding ‘typical’ challenges that college students may face including potential harms from alcohol and other drug use. Weekly messages from the Milford campus Dean of Students will begin during the Fall 2024 term.

We would like to continue to increase the number of incoming students who complete the Y1CBP. Having data from an increasingly representative sample of students ensures that our social norming messages are accurate and are aligned with the student experience. A frequent comment received when students reflect on their CBP results as part of their sanction involves a belief that many students are not truthful, i.e. underreport their alcohol and marijuana use on the Y1CBP. Having a large, representative sample aids in dispelling this belief and provides additional avenues for exploration with students about their substance use. Additionally, having the opportunity to compare Y1CBP responses with CBP responses for students who entered the student conduct process due to alcohol or drug violations provides additional avenues for student reflection and guidance for student support.

Students continue to perceive their peers are engaging in higher rates of drinking per occasion, consumption of drinks per week, and times drinking per month than actual reported values. Data from the Y1CBP shows there was an increase in students who report engaging in binge drinking and a decrease in students who report abstaining from alcohol. Of additional concern is the percentage of SCC students reporting alcohol-related harms. We know that the COVID-19 pandemic had impacts on the health and wellbeing of individuals which included reported increases in alcohol use as well as declines in wellbeing and mental health.<sup>1</sup> It will be important for the College to address not only harm reduction strategies but also ways the student body can improve their overall wellbeing and mental health. There continues to be a need for efforts to address normative perceptions in prevention materials and the importance of Y1CBP as a norms intervention for helping to correct these misperceptions. Social norms marketing/messages in the Y1CBP need to continue to be an important feedback tool to address these.

Southeast Community College regularly attends trainings sponsored by the Nebraska Collegiate Prevention Alliance (NECPA). These trainings are related to intervention strategies and best practices as well as current data impacting student wellbeing. It will be important for SCC Administration to continue to support staff attendance at these and other professional development offerings.

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<sup>1</sup> Barrett, E. A., Simonsen, C., Aminoff, S. R., Hegelstad, W. T. V., Lagerberg, T. V., Melle, I., Mork, E., & Romm, K. L. (2022). The COVID-19 pandemic impact on wellbeing and mental health in people with psychotic and bipolar disorders. *Brain and behavior*, 12(5), e2559. <https://doi.org/10.1002/brb3.2559>

## Goals for 2024-2026 Reporting Period

- 1) Develop programming and messaging that support students' overall wellbeing and health.
  - a. Objective 1: Continue to provide educational offerings related to alcohol-related harms and harm reduction strategies.
  - b. Objective 2: Enhance messaging to athletes about impact of alcohol and drug use
  - c. Objective 3: Develop and increase assessment of student satisfaction and learning for AOD programs.
- 2) Use data from the Y1CBP/CBP assessment in campus-specific social norming campaign materials.
  - a. Objective 1: Continue partnership with the Nebraska Collegiate Prevention Alliance to promote participation in the Y1CBP to students prior to their first day on campus as well as during the Weeks of Welcome events.
  - b. Objective 2: Add 2024 Y1CBP data to 2025 New Student Orientation module regarding SCC alcohol and drug norms.
  - c. Objective 3: Determine feasibility of requiring all students living in campus housing to complete Y1CBP at Residence Life orientation if they have not completed prior to the start of the fall term.