



**DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND CAMPUSES
BIENNIAL REPORT
2022**

LEWIS-CLARK STATE COLLEGE

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Introduction

This report reviews and assesses the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) at Lewis-Clark State College (LC State) and its compliance with the Federal mandate outlined in Education Department General Administrative Regulations, Part 86 (EDGAR, 1990). This report relies on information from various LC State offices, departments and staff members including the Student Counseling Center (SCC), Health and Wellness Committee (HWC), Behavior Response Team (BRT), Public Safety and Title IX, Residence Life, the Vice President for Student Affairs, Human Resources (HR), Student Involvement, and the Resources Empowering Action for Community Health (REACH) campus/community coalition.

Sample - Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification (Original on file in the LC State Financial Aid Office)

The undersigned certifies that it has adopted and implemented an alcohol and other drug prevention program for its students and employees that, at a minimum, includes –

1. The annual distribution to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes of any kind of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of:
 - Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities
 - A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
 - A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol
 - A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students
 - A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.
 - A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.
2. A biennial review by the institution of its alcohol and other drug prevention comprehensive program to:
 - Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to its comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program and policies, if they are needed
 - Ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Lewis-Clark State College
500 8th Ave.
Lewiston, ID 83501

Typed Name of Chief Executive Officer or designee

IRS Employer Identification Number

Signature of the Chief Executive

Officer Telephone Number

Date

Email Address

Overview of LC State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP)

The 2020 revised LC State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) has informed the campus over the past two years. The DAAPP (<https://www.lcsc.edu/media/7173/lcsc-daapp-dfscs-annual-notification-report-final.pdf>) consists of various components that address faculty, staff and student substance use and abuse and provides campus and community resources as well as local, state and national statutes and regulations.

Our prevention efforts continued at a reduced pace over this past review period due to the continued impact of COVID-19 mandates and restrictions that persisted through much of 2021. As a result, LC State intentionally limited some in person alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention efforts while continuing mandatory AOD education to all incoming students, conducting the annual Rethink that Drink training to all incoming first year students living on campus, each fall semester, and increasing behavioral health messaging through emphasis of our Therapy Assisted Online (TAO) program to support students while facing the stress of the global pandemic and its ongoing impact.

LC State also continued as a member of the Idaho College Health Coalition (IHC) though there was also limited activity occurring through fall 2021 and into spring 2022 semester due to change of leadership of the IHC as well as the impact of the pandemic. However, in spring 2022, the Idaho State Office of Drug Policy (ODP) reached out to the IHC members and other colleges and universities across Idaho to offer support in reenergizing statewide efforts through this group and as a result, the coalition has begun refocusing on current needs, to identify additional goals and potential activities that this group can facilitate moving forward in this post pandemic timeframe. The IHC coordinated some renewed prevention efforts on campus AOD workers across the state and is working with institutions to renew sustainable efforts for the future.

In 2015, as part of a previous grant through the Office of Drug Policy (ODP), LC State along with other institutional members of the IHC, joined or formed local alcohol or drug related community coalitions within the community where each institution resides. LC State representatives worked with local stake holders and created the Resources Empowering Action for Community Health (REACH) coalition which has been managed and maintained through the LCSC SCC. The goal was for this group to launch through support of LCSC but then to move towards becoming a free standing, separate nonprofit, community coalition. Although, we had robust participation at the start of this effort with good buy in from many sectors of the community, participation and support dwindled over the years. The COVID-19 pandemic along with surge in the demand for student mental health services caused REACH to go into hiatus in 2020-21. Recent attempts to gauge possible interest in restarting this group have been unfruitful so REACH continues to be inactive currently except for one event each semester. The REACH coalition and Nursing and Health Services (NHS) division has partnered each semester since its inception, to conduct the campus Drug Take Back Day (DTBD) through their community health course each semester, to provide students an opportunity to participate in a community health event. This event continues in October and April of each year.

LC State College continues to provide appropriate and beneficial substance abuse prevention programs through SCC, Residence Life and other departments on campus and offers prevention education to our students, faculty and staff members. The HWC also is responsible to address the overall campus health and wellness climate and individual and campus needs which includes the provision of substance abuse prevention and education for the entire campus community. Reoccurring activities such as campus wide efforts (universal), specific group or focused actions (selected) and more directed, individual contact (indicated) along with campus oriented environmental strategies will be addressed below.

Student Alcohol and Drug Use Education and Prevention Efforts

Universal Strategies:

1. Each semester, students are made aware of the DAAPP as part of the Conditions of Registration. Information includes the potential ramifications and effects of substance use and abuse and potential harmful consequences of AOD use. They are also notified of potential impact of violating the LC State AOD Student Code of Conduct Substance Abuse Policy.
2. Students also receive general information regarding the LC State alcohol/drug policy, Idaho state, Federal law and local and state ordinances outlining the possible negative consequences and legal and other health and wellbeing impacts of violating this policy in various settings including:
 - a. New Student Orientation – through in-person presentation, exposure to Student Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook and Resource Guide.
 - b. Prior to the start of the fall and spring semesters, all new students under age 21 receive a notice informing students that they are expected to complete three (3) alcohol and drug related trainings along with two (2) Title IX related trainings through the LC State Vector Solution educational program.
 - c. SCC provides notice to parents and family members of incoming underage students, regarding the Vector Solution alcohol and drug education training courses and ask them to encourage their students to complete the courses.
 - d. Participation in various bystander trainings offered throughout the year, available to all students.
 - e. Attendance in various campus-wide AOD educational events/presentations.
 - f. Participation in random events and activities throughout each semester where incentivized AOD screenings are provided for students.
 - g. Exposure to various points and information, through articles and posters via social media platforms such as Instagram, social norms marketing efforts, traditional posters, table tents, notices, etc.
3. The SCC, along with the HWC and the SHS (operated by St. Joseph Regional Medical Center), works to offer overall health and wellness information, which includes AOD concerns, to our students through regular visits and other educational activities throughout each year.
4. SCC, HR and other web pages provide information and appropriate contact and links to other community substance abuse education and services for students as well as faculty and staff use.

Selective and Indicated Services:

Students who are members of specific groups, organizations or teams may receive information and education that is not provided to all campus groups. Other students that come to the attention of faculty, Residence Life, Public Safety or other staff members due to concerns related to AOD use and/or abuse may be referred to the SCC or to the Vice President for Student Affairs for assistance. Staff and faculty members may be referred to HR for additional information related to workplace sanctions and/or referral for treatment services if needed.

Selective:

1. During orientation, all freshmen students living on campus are required to complete “Rethink that Drink,” which is a live group, psycho educational presentation and discussion related to alcohol, conducted by SCC counseling center staff.
2. New students are enrolled in Student Development 107/307 courses where health and wellness activities are presented and discussed as part of the course requirements.
3. LC State athletic program continues with the substance abuse policy enforcement and prevention efforts and athletes are made aware of this policy and relevant education and resource information during the fall Athlete Orientation sessions and throughout the year.
4. Students receiving counseling through the SCC are routinely screened for AOD concerns at the time they initially enter services.
5. Direct services are provided to our clients and patients and education and prevention programming is made available to the entire campus community and other specific student groups as requested.

Indicated:

1. Students in violation of the Student Code of Conduct may go through the adjudication process which typically involves meeting with the Vice President for Student Affairs and/or the Director of Residence Life. Elements involved in this process are dependent on other factors such as the amount of alcohol consumed, the set/setting of the incidents, and with whom and where the incidents occurred. Components of this process may include the following:
 - a. Completion of *Choices: A Brief Alcohol Abuse and Prevention and Harm Reduction Program* or *Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)* intervention depending on the level and or severity of the initial violation and other related circumstances decided by the Vice President for Student Affairs or his designee.
 - b. Students found using illegal substances (marijuana, OTC meds, etc.), and in violation of our substance abuse policy may be referred directly to the SCC for substance abuse assessment and evaluation and/or may receive other sanctions as warranted.
 - c. Parental notification may also be included in alcohol/drug violation sanctions and is used at the discretion of the Vice President for Student Affairs.
 - d. If necessary, additional substance abuse treatment services may be warranted and students might be referred to other community services when appropriate.
2. Students who may be struggling with alcohol or drug abuse may be referred to the SCC for AOD counseling for individual sessions.

Environmental Strategies:

To promote increased student engagement, LC State has continued to provide alternative programming to ensure there are alternative, alcohol free activities and events available for our students. The Student Involvement and Campus Recreation offices among other departments and groups on campus provide programming that addresses student interests, needs and requests. Over the past two years activities have included intramural sports, student clubs, outdoor recreation opportunities, student government and other leadership development activities to name a few that are actively promoted to the student population. These efforts are an important component of the overall prevention program at LC State. The Student Involvement office and Associated Student Body of LC State College (ASLCSC) also continues to partner with the SCC and HWC to support alternative AOD programming and activities and Residence Life continues to conduct a wide array of AOD alternative activities and events for their residents. Though some of these activities were limited for several semesters due to the pandemic, activities in the past have included bowling, movie nights, outdoor bond fire and related activities, and recreational outings, various student-oriented games and events. Residence Life continues its mandatory meetings each semester regarding the Residence Hall Handbook and specifically addresses alcohol and drug use guidelines. Representatives from the SCC, Public Safety, SHS and Lewiston Police Department typically present during these trainings to Resident Directors (RDs) and Resident Assistants (RAs). These two groups of students also receive regular alcohol and drug education and bystander training to remind them of their role and responsibilities to respond appropriately to alcohol/drug incidents that may occur on campus.

Faculty and Staff Alcohol and Drug Use Education

A campus orientation is provided to employees when they first start, via HR. During that training, they are made aware of the college's policies regarding drug and alcohol use. All employees of LC State receive notification of the college's DAAPP each year as required by DFSCA via LC State's compliance training in Vector Solutions.

Employees are also informed of the Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Employee Assistance Program (EAP) made available to college employees and are given a 24-hour hotline they can call at any time if they need help. All services and policies are posted on the college's [Human Resources](#) website, the [Office of Group Insurance](#) website, the [EAP](#) website through Guidance Resources, and the [SCC](#) website. LC State Employees who violate the Drug Free Workplace policy are referred to HR and may face sanctions and treatment and recovery requirements as part of their conditions of continuing employment at the college.

Assessment Efforts:

The American College Health Association (ACHA), National College Health Assessment III was administered in February 2020 and then again in fall, 2021. The LC State 2021 NCHA Executive Summary report provides a snap shot of the use of alcohol and drugs on campus and of the associated concerns that are present because of that use. This data indicates there are a significant number of students using alcohol, tobacco and cannabis while a smaller number of students report illicit use of cocaine and non-medical use of prescription stimulants, sedatives, hallucinogens and prescription opioids over the past previous three months (Table 1).

Table 1: Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Percent (%)	Ever Used				*Used in the last 3 months			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, Juul or other vape products, water pipe or hookah, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)	35.4	37.6	21.4	36.0	20.8	24.3	14.3	22.9
Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)	63.0	73.4	64.3	70.9	52.1	64.7	64.3	62.3
Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.) <i>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</i>	27.1	41.6	35.7	38.1	6.3	20.2	28.6	17.8
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	8.5	4.7	14.3	6.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.) <i>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</i>	6.3	7.0	14.3	7.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.5
Methamphetamine (speed, crystal meth, ice, etc.)	4.2	2.3	7.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.) <i>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</i>	6.3	2.3	7.7	3.4	4.2	0.6	7.1	1.7
Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	8.3	7.6	21.4	8.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.1
Heroin	4.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine [Suboxone], etc.) <i>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</i>	2.1	4.1	14.3	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8

*These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported lifetime use.

As expected, survey results suggest that alcohol and marijuana are two of the most prevalent substances used by our students and a significant number of students continue use of tobacco products (22.9%) in the past 3 months. Respondents also referenced trying a myriad of other drugs in the past including the following used in the past 3 months: hallucinogens (2.1%) cocaine (.4%), methamphetamine (0.0%), prescription stimulants (2.5%), sedatives (1.7%) inhalants (0.0%), heroin (0.0%), and prescription opioids (.8%) (Table 1). Cannabis use at LC State has increased over the past several years with 38.1% indicating they have used marijuana in the past. Seven-teen point eight percent (17.8%) stated they had used within the last 3 months. (Table 1 above). This significant use of cannabis by our students is likely due in large part, to our proximity to legalized cannabis in Clarkston, WA, along with a national trend towards a more permissive view of marijuana use across the country.

It is worth noting that about 21.6% (over 1/5) of our respondents have never used alcohol while over 57.6% report never using cannabis. A significant number of respondents (40.7%) reported drinking within the past 2 weeks but 8.5% indicate it has been more than 12 months since they last drank alcohol. Eleven percent (11%) of respondents admitted they used cannabis within the past two weeks while 17.8% reported it has been over 12 months since their last use (Table 2).

Table 2: Past Use of Alcohol and Cannabis

When, if ever, was the last time you:

Percent (%)	Drank Alcohol				*Used Cannabis/Marijuana			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	29.2	19.7	21.4	21.6	70.8	53.8	57.1	57.6
Within the last 2 weeks	35.4	42.8	28.6	40.7	4.2	12.1	21.4	11.0
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	4.2	9.2	14.3	8.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	10.4	13.9	14.3	13.1	0.0	3.5	7.1	3.0
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	12.5	5.2	21.4	7.6	4.2	10.4	14.3	9.3
More than 12 months ago	8.3	9.2	0.0	8.5	20.8	18.5	0.0	17.8

*Students were instructed to include medical and non-medical use of cannabis.

Students also show some risk associated with their use of various substances with 18.2% of respondents using tobacco at a “moderate risk” level and .4% indicating use at “high risk” level. Regarding cannabis use, 13.6% of respondents used to a level of “moderate risk” while alcohol use as measured by this survey was 8.1% for “moderate risk” by respondents. Risk of non-medical prescription stimulants use was 2.1% while hallucinogen use of 1.3% for “moderate risk” and all other substances were under 1%, “moderate risk” of their use by respondents (Table 3). All substances other than tobacco as referenced above, were not used by respondents at a “high use” risk level for this survey period. (Table 2).

Table 3: Moderate and High Risk Substance Use

Substance Specific Involvement Scores (SSIS) from the ASSIST

Percent (%)	*Moderate risk use of the substance				*High risk use of the substance			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	22.9	17.9	7.1	18.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Alcoholic beverages	4.2	9.8	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cannabis (nonmedical use)	8.3	14.5	21.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported lifetime use.

Related to alcohol use, the cultural assumption is that most college students are drinking a lot and often. However, 59.3% of LC State students responding to this survey indicated that they either do not drink or that their last alcohol use was over two weeks prior to the survey. Of those who do choose to drink, 58.3% did not drink over the past two weeks while 35.4% drank 1-2 times over the same time frame. Five-point two percent (5.2%) indicated they consumed five or more drinks at one time within two weeks and very few (1%) drank 6 or more times during that period (Table 4).

Table 4: Reported number of times college students consumed five or more drinks in a sitting within the last two weeks:

Percent (%)	Among all students surveyed				*Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	64.6	57.2	71.4	59.3				
None	12.5	27.2	14.3	23.7	35.3	63.5	50.0	58.3
1-2 times	18.8	13.3	14.3	14.4	52.9	31.1	50.0	35.4
3-5 times	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.1	5.9	5.4	0.0	5.2
6 or more times	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.0

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last two weeks were asked this question.

Another measure used for associated risks of alcohol misuse or abuse is the estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (eBAC) of respondents. Based on student indication of the number of drinks consumed in one sitting, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight and average alcohol metabolism rate an estimated BAC can be determined. As indicated below, most students are drinking below the legal limit of .08 BAC as well as being below .10 BAC. Conversely, 20.8% of respondents drank enough the last time they drank, to have an estimated BAC of >.08 and 12.8% indicated they likely had >.10 percent BAC when they last drank (Table 5). These numbers are worrisome as we know that at higher BAC levels students assume a greater degree of risk and often have more intense negative consequences related to their use.

Table 5: Estimated Alcohol Concentration

Estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (or eBAC) of college students. Due to the improbability of a student surviving a drinking episode resulting in an extremely high eBAC, all students with an eBAC of 0.50 or higher are also omitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on the reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they drank alcohol in a social setting, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight, and the average rate of ethanol metabolism. Only students who reported drinking alcohol within the last 3 months answered these questions.

Estimated BAC	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<.08		83.3	77.7	87.5	79.2
<.10		83.3	88.4	87.5	87.5
Mean		0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04
Median		0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02
Std Dev		0.06	0.06	0.04	0.06

Additional items of concern related to LC State student alcohol and drug use are students choosing to drive motor vehicles while possibly being under the influence of alcohol or marijuana. Specifically, of those using any amount of alcohol or marijuana in the past 30 days, 7.7% reported driving after drinking, while 52.2% of cannabis users drove within 6 hours of their last use. Driving within 6 hours of marijuana use is a concerning number as evidence continues to mount that it can impact performance beyond that time frame and that marijuana users typically underestimate their level of impairment while intoxicated.

Alcohol use has caused a significant number of students to indicate they experienced some negative consequences related to use. Two-point seven (2.7%) percent, indicate they are currently in recovery from substance use. Additionally, over the last 12 months, respondents reported doing something they later regretted (14.7%), experiencing a blackout (6.7%) or brownout (15.2%) due to alcohol use. Ten point three (10.3%) reported having unprotected sex while 5.5 % stated they physically injured themselves while drinking and 1.2% reported they had trouble with the police. Additionally, 3% of students seriously considered suicide and 1.8% indicated they needed medical help while they were drinking. Seven-teen point one percent (17.1%) reported one or more negative consequences related to their use (Table 5)

Table 5: Negative Experiences related to alcohol use:

*College students who drank alcohol reported experiencing the following in the last 12 months when drinking alcohol:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Did something I later regretted	16.7	14.9	9.1	14.7
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember, even when someone reminds me)	6.7	7.3	0.0	6.7
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)	13.3	16.3	9.1	15.2
Got in trouble with the police	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
Got in trouble with college/university authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Someone had sex with me without my consent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had sex with someone without their consent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had unprotected sex	13.3	9.8	9.1	10.3
Physically injured myself	6.7	4.1	18.2	5.5
Physically injured another person	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seriously considered suicide	3.3	1.6	18.2	3.0
Needed medical help	0.0	1.6	9.1	1.8
Reported two or more of the above	17.4	17.0	20.0	17.1

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last 12 months were asked these questions.

Enforcement Efforts:

The BRT, which consists of the Vice President for Student Affairs and the directors of the SCC, Residence Life, HR and the Director of Public Safety/Title IX Coordinator, meets on a weekly basis to discuss any concerns related to AOD incidents or the need for referrals to appropriate offices and to identify resources as needed to effectively and efficiently manage student AOD incidents. The Public Safety and Residence Life offices partner to enforce AOD policies consistently and effectively work closely with the Student Affairs office to maintain consistent compliance standards. The Public Safety office also works with local law enforcement as needed when a student, staff or faculty member appears to have violated an alcohol or drug law warranting such contact.

Incident Reports and Resolutions:

Judicial Issues - Drug and Alcohol Reports by semester:

Sanction/outcome	Spring 2021	Fall 2021	Spring 2022	Fall 2022	Total
No Action				12	12
Warning	7	7	8	2	24
Probation					0
Withheld Suspension					0
Suspended					0
Withdrew					0
Removed from Team			1		1
Refer to Law Enforcement		1	1		2
Total	7	8	10	14	39
Referral					
Meet with Counselor re Alcohol					0
Choices			7	1	8
Residence Hall Education Program/Room Checks					0
Total - Refer for Intervention (Choices, BASICS, other) - Total			7	1	8

As mentioned above, the SCC provides periodic training for RAs, Security and other staff and faculty members to address alcohol and drug effects and to explain the referral process. We also continue to build prevention efforts at LC State through the promotion of bystander training and are looking for ways to more fully implement these trainings into LC State campus culture.

LC State AOD Prevention Program Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths:

1. Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) prevention has become part of the campus environment through current and past efforts evidenced by ongoing Vector Solutions alcohol drug programming to all new students each semester, the presentation of Rethink that Drink at the start of fall semester each year, SCC participation in the SD 107 courses, the ongoing AOD emphasis through the Drug Take Back Day and through the regular activities and events where screening and individualized feedback is provided to students that occurs on a regular basis.

Highlights:

- In fall 2021, this training was provided to 226 students and fall 2022, 233 students attended these sessions.
 - Student Counseling Center counselors attended each section of these this course in fall 2022 to present on SCC services, stress management and other resources for behavioral health concerns.
2. LC State's DAAPP provides a thorough and comprehensive representation of our AOD programs, resources and referrals for the entire campus community.
 3. Rethink that Drink, Vector Solutions online trainings and Fresh Check Days, occurred as usual despite the challenges associated with Covid-19 that continued in 2021.
 4. The BRT and HWC continue as the primary driving committees for educational and programming ideas and assistance for related events and activities.
 5. The ASLCSC student leadership has continued increased attention, support of and specific partnering with the SCC and HWC on prevention efforts across campus.
 6. The SCC has had renewed contact and increased interactions with the reinvigorated ICHC with a focus on statewide support of AOD prevention on campuses. Continued involvement in ICHC provides support of local LC State prevention efforts.

Weaknesses:

1. Though Vector Solution alcohol trainings are offered to all incoming students each semester, the college is still exploring best options for funding and implementing an evidence based, universal prevention program.
2. There is a lack of awareness of the available college and community resources to address AOD concerns and there is a need for a plan to improve communication to the entire campus community regarding these concerns.
3. Ongoing funding for specific prevention efforts and services has not been identified or allocated. Additional resources that would help to sustain services and programming would allow expansion of the program and address some of the gaps in our services and ability to reach more of our students and campus community.

Review of 2021-2022 Substance Abuse Prevention Program Goals

1. Re-evaluate our universal approach to AOD programming. SCC will continue work with HWC to identify and/or develop a sustainable universal alcohol/drug prevention program by December 31, 2021.

Outcome: With the continuation of the health pandemic through 2021, the HWC took a subdued role in provision of activities on campus resulting in this goal not being achieved. LC State has continued implementation of the Vector Solution educational platform for student alcohol, drugs, Title IX concerns and bystander trainings through 2021-2022.

2. Increase AOD awareness and education of the prevention programming presently available to the campus community. The SCC will coordinate with the HWC, BRT and REACH along with other campus stakeholders to provide a more comprehensive educational outreach program and marketing and notification plan to promote the college DAAPP by December 31, 2021.

Outcome: As the SCC, BRT and HWC have been utilizing the Vector trainings as referenced in the above outcome, there has not been additional marketing efforts or promotion of the DAAPP and this goal was not met. We are considering some additional options and programs that will contribute to our comprehensive campus prevention plan but it is still in process.

3. Identify additional ongoing funding to sustain AOD prevention for students by December 2021.

Outcome: The Idaho Office of Drug Policy (AOD) reached out to past participants of the Idaho College Health Coalition (ICHC) to revitalize this group of workers from across a myriad of college positions and from across state Institutions of Higher Education (IHE). This group has been supported starting in spring 2022 and is working to find sustainable funding for the future. The director of SCC is participating in leadership and representative of LC State to secure future funding to support our DAAPP and prevention services.

4. Conduct the ACHA - NCHA. The SCC will conduct this randomized survey of 2000 LC State students by December 2021 and distribute the executive summary and other reports to key campus stakeholders by spring 2022.

Outcome: This goal was met at this survey was conducted, fall 2021 and results were distributed and posted in early spring semester 2022.

Recommendations for Improvement of LC State AOD Prevention Efforts

1. LC State should continue to review and determine best practices regarding implementation of a universal alcohol education program for all incoming students. This should involve cooperation and participation by multiple offices such as HWC, Student Affairs, Orientation program, Residence Life, SCC and First Year Experience.
2. Continue active participation in ICHC to continue support and focus on underage drinking and prescription drug abuse prevention strategies, administration of the ACHA-NCHA and other activities.
3. Continue growth in AOD screening and direct education and prevention services and program planning with the goal of developing more specific and more frequent survey information on alcohol, marijuana and prescription drug usage on campus.
4. Pursue grant opportunities and community partnerships to sustain and expand programming and staffing for campus prevention services.
5. Research the need for and feasibility of possible AOD recovery support and services to students, faculty and staff.

Substance Abuse Prevention Program Goals – 2023-24

- By fall 2023, develop program and associated procedures to utilize Screen U program, which was secured through funding as a part of the ICHC, to assist in screening for Alcohol, Cannabis and Prescription Drug Use among LC State students.
- By December 31, 2023 work with Res Life, BRT and HWC to assess for possible programs or other resources for LC State students in recovery.
- Increase AOD awareness and education of the prevention programming presently available to the campus community. The SCC will coordinate with the HWC and BRT along with other campus stakeholders to provide a more comprehensive educational outreach program and marketing and notification plan to promote the college DAAPP by July 1, 2024.
- Re-evaluate our universal approach to AOD programming. SCC will continue work with the BRT and HWC to identify and/or develop a sustainable universal alcohol/drug prevention program by July 1, 2024.

- In coordination with the ICHC, conduct the ACHA – NCHA-III with LC State students again in either fall, 2023 or fall 2024 (or both). Distribution of the executive summary and other reports to key campus stakeholders will go out as they become available.

Annual Notification Procedures

Current procedures for notifying the campus community of the college's policies related to drugs and alcohol consist primarily of information disseminated to major campus groups (i.e., the student body) via intake or orientation programs. The policies and assistance programs are also featured prominently on high-traffic web pages.

1. The LC State DAAPP and required notification information is presented during registration so that each student (except HS/dual enrolled students and some professional technical students) is exposed to this information during the registration process. This allows LC State a systematic and comprehensive method for our notification mandate.
2. Annual notification during compliance training via Vector Solutions to faculty and staff of this policy continues as the primary periodic notification tool at this time with employees. For faculty/staff the primary web page is the college's [Human Resources](#) web page.
3. For students, the primary web page for prevention efforts is the [SCC](#) web page.

Current LC State AOD Policies

Global policies covering students, faculty, and staff as well as the athletic alcohol drug policy and other student policies as published the [DAAPP](#).

Report Contacts

If you have questions or concerns related to any part of this report please contact: Director of Student Counseling at (208) 792-2211 or VP for Student Affairs at (208) 792-2218.

Respectfully submitted,



Dr. Andrew Hanson Vice President for Student Affairs

Appendix

LC State DAAPP, <https://www.lcsc.edu/media/7173/lcsc-daapp-dfsca-annual-notification-report-final.pdf>

LC State Athletics AOD policy,

https://lcwarriors.com/documents/2020/8/18/2020_2021_Student_Handbook_Final_8_18_20_002_.pdf?id=2062

<https://www.lcsc.edu/media/9927/ncha-iii-fall-2021-lewis-clark-state-college-institutional-executive-summary.pdf>

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) CollegeAIM,

<https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/CollegeAIM/>

Student Counseling Center, <https://www.lcsc.edu/student-counseling/substance-abuse-information-assistance>

Employee Assistance Program (EAP), <https://ogi.idaho.gov/counseling/>

In accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of the college. Further, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the college or be subjected to discrimination by the college.