



**DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**

**Biennial Review and Report  
of  
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program  
(DAAPP)**

**2023-2024**

**Completed and submitted, December 2024**

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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), and Student Involvement.

## Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

(Contact Laura Hughes, Director of Financial Aid, 208-792-2224 or [lhughes@lsc.edu](mailto:lhughes@lsc.edu) to review original, signed copy).

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  
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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 [LC State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program \(DAAPP\)](#), outlines multiple components involving alcohol and drug use and possible abuse and health related concerns of students and employees. It also provides specific information related to campus policies and procedures, various program elements and local, state and national statutes and regulations that govern responsible substance use. It also provides specific information and guidance related to campus and community resources available to address AOD issues and concerns for the entire campus community.

Over the past two years, LC State has provided various alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention efforts through delivery of mandatory AOD education to all incoming students, providing alcohol education training to all incoming first year students living on campus each fall semester, and increasing behavioral health messaging through programing provided by the SCC, HWC and other programs such as the Therapy Assisted Online (TAO) program to support students while facing ongoing distress and concerns related to life, school and family balance. Additional periodic and ongoing programs are offered by various departments and committees including the SCC, Residence Life, HWC, First Year Experience (FYE), Student Involvement and HR, to support prevention efforts to our students, faculty and staff members.

As a member of the Idaho College Health Coalition (ICHC) and the Office of Drug Policy (ODP), LC State partners with other colleges and universities across Idaho in supporting prevention activities on our campuses and across the state. This group has continued with support of the NCHA administration, and capacity building efforts elated to identifying current needs of institutions and what is needed to effectively impact the alcohol and drug use concerns of our students and campuses.

The SCC continues to provide direct counseling services and support for students experiencing negative impacts of substance use and assists those students to decrease or stop use of substances as they would like to do so. Students struggling to reduce or cease their use of substances are also referred to viable community support services, recovery and/or treatment resources as needed, on a case-by-case basis. We also, along with the LC State HWC continue to partner with the Nursing and Health Services (NHS) division and Lewiston Police Department to conduct the campus Drug Take Back Day (DTBD). Students enrolled in their community health course each semester, help to organize and promote this community health event which has continued each October and April since 2015. Additionally, the SCC conducts Screen U for Alcohol, Screen U for Cannabis and Screen U for Prescription Drugs at various times each semester including during other events such as the campus Fresh Check Day, mental health and suicide prevention awareness event in the fall, and at the HWC Health and Wellness Screening Fair, which occurs during the spring semester.

The SCC and HWC work 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. Students are made aware of the college DAAPP each semester 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. As part of the SD 107 course for fall and spring semesters, all new students under age 21 are notified that they are expected to complete required alcohol and drug related trainings along with Title IX related trainings through the LC State Vector Solution educational program. Starting in fall 2024, Alcohol Edu, became the required course for these students.
    - c. Participation in various bystander trainings offered throughout the year, available to all students.
    - d. Screen U campaigns are provided periodically at various times and during specific events and activities throughout each semester. These opportunities allow participating students to receive a screen on their substance use and provides, individualized, personal feedback on their use, along with referral to support and other campus/community resources as needed. These campaigns can focus on alcohol, prescription drug use/abuse or for cannabis use and often all three are provided during screening events.
    - 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 offer overall health and wellness information, which includes AOD concerns, to our students and employees 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 information useful for 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 attend specific sessions related to alcohol, substance use and title IX, conducted by SCC counseling center staff.
2. Incoming students are enrolled in Student Development 107 courses where health and wellness activities, including completion of Alcohol Edu, are required as part of their course work assignments. Students in these courses are presented with multiple health and wellness messages, and these topics are discussed as part of the course curriculum.
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 services through the SCC are routinely screened for AOD concerns at the time they initially enter services.
5. Direct services are provided to our clients in SCC 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 receive sanctions as warranted and/or may be referred directly to the SCC for substance use screening and assessment.
  - 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 misuse or abuse may be referred to the SCC for additional AOD screening, assessment or direct counseling services for individual sessions. In some cases, students may be referred to other community treatment or recovery services to address student AOD issues.

**Environmental Strategies:**

LC State has continued to expand its array of alternative programming for students that are alcohol free activities and events. The Student Involvement and Campus Recreation, Residence Life and other offices 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 AOD education and prevention programming and activities.

Residence Life continues to conduct a wide array of AOD alternative activities and events for their residents which have included bowling, movie nights, outdoor bon fires, dances and related activities, and recreational outings, various student-oriented games and events. The Residence Life office also 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

LC State provides a campus orientation to all new employees, through onboarding activities within the HR office. During that training, employees are made aware of the college’s DAAPP, and all other employees 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) available to all college employees and receive 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 last administered in spring, 2023. The LC State 2023 NCHA Executive Summary report provides an overview 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.)	37.2	39.1	42.9	38.4	16.3	20.5	7.1	18.5
Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)	48.8	74.2	78.6	69.2	46.5	66.9	57.1	61.6
Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.) <b>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</b>	30.2	40.4	64.3	39.8	14.0	19.9	42.9	20.4
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	4.7	6.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.) <b>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</b>	7.0	9.9	14.3	9.5	2.3	2.6	0.0	2.4
Methamphetamine (speed, crystal meth, ice, etc.)	2.3	3.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	2.3	4.7	14.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.) <b>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</b>	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	14.0	9.3	7.1	10.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9
Heroin	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine [Suboxone], etc.) <b>[Please report nonmedical use only.]</b>	9.3	6.6	0.0	6.6	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9

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

LC State survey results suggest that alcohol and marijuana continue as the two most prevalent substances used by our students and a significant number of students continue use of tobacco products as suggested by 18.9% of respondents admitting to its use over previous three months. Respondents also referenced trying a myriad of other drugs in the past including the following used in the past 3 months: hallucinogens (1.9%) cocaine/crack (.5%), prescription stimulants (2.4%), sedatives (.5%) inhalants, methamphetamines

and heroin (0.0% respectively), and prescription opioids (1.9%) (Table 1). Cannabis use at LC State continues higher as 38.4% indicate they have used marijuana in the past while 18.5% stated they had used cannabis within the last 3 months. (Table 1). 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 20.4% (about 1/5) of our respondents have never used alcohol while over 51.7% report never using cannabis. A significant number of respondents (39.3%) reported drinking within the past 2 weeks but 7.6% indicate it has been more than 12 months since they last drank alcohol. Seventeen point one (17.1) of respondents admitted they used cannabis within the past two weeks, which is up from 11% since our last NCHA assessment. Twenty, point nine (20.9%), again about one fifth of respondents, 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			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	30.2	17.9	14.3	20.4
Within the last 2 weeks	30.2	44.4	21.4	39.3
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	4.7	8.6	7.1	7.6
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	14.0	15.9	35.7	17.1
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	9.3	7.9	7.1	8.1
More than 12 months ago	11.6	5.3	14.3	7.6

Percent (%)	*Used Cannabis/Marijuana			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	60.5	51.0	28.6	51.7
Within the last 2 weeks	11.6	17.9	28.6	17.1
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	2.3	0.7	14.3	1.9
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.8
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	4.7	5.3	14.3	5.7
More than 12 months ago	20.9	21.9	14.3	20.9

\*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 14.2% of respondents using tobacco at a “moderate risk” level and 1.9% indicating use at “high risk” level (Table 3). Regarding cannabis use, 16.6% of respondents used to a level of “moderate risk” while alcohol use as measured by this survey was 7.1% for “moderate risk” by respondents. Risk of non-medical prescription use of stimulants, hallucinogens, sedatives or sleeping pills, and prescription opioids, were 1.9% each, for “moderate risk use of those substances. Respondents reported a 1.4% “moderate use of” cocaine and methamphetamines and all other substances were under 1% “moderate risk” of their use by respondents (Table 3). Students surveyed reported “high use” risk level on tobacco (1.9%), alcoholic beverages (.9%) and cannabis (.5%). All other substances were reportedly not used by respondents at a “high use” risk level for this survey period. (Table 3).

**Table 3: Moderate and High-Risk Substance Use**

Substance Specific Involvement Scores (SSIS) from the ASSIST

Percent (%)	*Moderate risk use of the substance			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	9.3	16.6	7.1	14.2
Alcoholic beverages	7.0	7.9	0.0	7.1
Cannabis (nonmedical use)	14.0	15.2	42.9	16.6
Cocaine	2.3	1.3	0.0	1.4
Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.9
Methamphetamine	2.3	1.3	0.0	1.4
Inhalants	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.9
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	2.3	1.3	7.1	1.9
Hallucinogens	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9
Heroin	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.9
Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9

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

Percent (%)	*High risk use of the substance			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.9
Alcoholic beverages	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.9
Cannabis (nonmedical use)	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Related to alcohol use, the cultural assumption is that most college students are drinking a lot and often. However, 60.7% 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,



62.7% did not drink over the past two weeks while 30.1% drank 1-2 times over the same time frame. Six percent (6%) indicated they consumed five or more drinks at one time within two weeks while 1.2% 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			Total	*Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non-conforming		Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non-conforming	Total
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	69.8	55.6	78.6	60.7				
None	18.6	27.2	21.4	24.6	61.5	61.2	100.0	62.7
1-2 times	9.3	13.9	0.0	11.8	30.8	31.3	0.0	30.1
3-5 times	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	6.0
6 or more times	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.2

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

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) defines “binge drinking” as pattern of use that brings blood alcohol concentration to .08% (.08 grams of alcohol per deciliter or higher). For an average male, this is equivalent to consuming 5 or more standard drinks or for females, consuming 4 or more drinks over a two hour period. Fortunately, a large majority (80.6%) of our respondents report having 4 or fewer drinks the last time they partied. However, 8.2% reported having 5 drinks, 4.5% had 6 or more while 6.7% indicated they had 7 or more drinks when they consumed alcohol in a social setting (Table 5).

**Table 5: Reported number of drinks consumed during last use in a social setting:**

*\*Reported number of drinks consumed the last time students drank alcohol in a social setting.*

Number of drinks	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non-conforming	Total
4 or fewer		85.7	80.6	66.7	80.6
5		4.8	8.7	11.1	8.2
6		0.0	5.8	0.0	4.5
7 or more		9.5	4.9	22.2	6.7
Mean		3.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
Median		2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Std Dev		4.9	2.0	2.9	2.7

*\*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last three months 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. (Table 6).

**Table 6: 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

As indicated in Table 6, most students (79.2%) report drinking below the legal limit of .08 BAC and this percentage increases to 87.5% of those students having a BAC below .10. This however, indicates that 20.8% of respondents consumed enough the last time they drank, to have an estimated BAC of >.08 and 12.5% indicated they likely had > .10 percent BAC when they last drank. 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. Additional items of concern related to LC State student alcohol and drug use are students choosing to drive motor vehicles while being under the influence of alcohol and/or marijuana. Specifically, of those using any amount of alcohol or marijuana in the past 30 days, 9.3% reported driving after drinking. This is up from 7.7% admitting to this behavior on the previous assessment. Related to cannabis use 55.6%, which is up from 52.2% on the last assessment, reported that they 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 for a prolonged period and cannabis users typically underestimate their level of impairment while intoxicated.

Alcohol use continues to have a major negative impact on some students as indicated by the following consequences mentioned by respondents. Alcohol use has caused a significant number of students to indicate they experienced some negative consequences including 7.8% which is up from 2.7% at our last NCHA administration, indicate they are currently in recovery from substance use. Additionally, over the last 12 months, respondents reported doing something they later regretted (10.5%), experiencing a blackout (7.9%) or brownout (14.5%) due to alcohol use. Other negative results included 9.3% having unprotected sex, 6.6 % being physically injured while drinking and 1.3% reporting they had trouble with the police. Additionally, 3.3% of students seriously considered suicide and .7% got into trouble with college authorities related to their alcohol use. Seven-teen, point nine percent (17.9%) reported one or more negative consequences related to their use (Table 7).

**Table 7: 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	16.0	10.3	0.0	10.5
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a <b>large period of time and cannot remember</b> , even when someone reminds me)	8.0	7.8	10.0	7.9
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for <b>short periods of time, but can remember</b> once someone reminds me)	12.0	15.5	10.0	14.5
Got in trouble with the police	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
Got in trouble with college/university authorities	4.0	0.9	0.0	1.3
Someone had sex with me <b>without my consent</b>	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
Had sex with someone <b>without their consent</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had unprotected sex	16.0	7.8	10.0	9.3
Physically injured myself	8.0	7.0	0.0	6.6
Physically injured another person	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seriously considered suicide	8.0	2.6	0.0	3.3
Needed medical help	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Reported two or more of the above</b>	25.0	17.5	10.0	17.9

### 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. The director of Residence Life and the Vice President for Student Affairs offices coordinate, enforce and track completion of sanctions and outcomes of these cases and resolution and related activities are presented below.

**Judicial Report - Drug and Alcohol Incidents and Outcome:**

	Spring 2023	Fall 2023	Spring 2024	Fall 2024	Total
No Action	1				1
Warning	7	18	31	2*	56
Probation					0
Withheld Suspension					0
Suspended					0
Withdrew					0
Removed from Team					0
Refer to Law Enforcement					0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>
Meet with Counselor re Alcohol			1		1
Choices					0
Residence Hall Education Program/Room Checks					0
<b>Total - Refer for Intervention (Choices, BASICS, other) - Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**LC State AOD Prevention Program Strengths and Weaknesses**

**Strengths:**

1. Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) efforts have been adopted across multiple departments and integrated into many aspects of all our students’ experiences, especially as they enroll and are engaged in their first semester of college. This occurs through the exposure to the LC State DAAPP as they register for classes their first semester (and every semester thereafter), through the expectation that they complete Vector Solutions alcohol sessions as part of their SD 107 and orientation programs, as well as through exposure to the alcohol drug information and its relationship to the Student Code of Conduct and other Residence Life policies through SCC presentations for new students living in our dorms each semester. Additionally, the SCC and LC State Health and Wellness Committee provide additional focus on prevention through periodic screening events using Screen U for Alcohol, Cannabis and Prescription Drugs and the Drug Take Back Day event we host each semester to raise awareness to this issue across campus and within our community.

**Highlights:**

- In fall 2023, Re-think the Drink was provided to 248 students.
- In fall 2024, Vector Solutions made Alcohol Edu available to our students and this training was implemented into SD 107 courses for our students and will continue as

- part of this course on an ongoing basis.
  - Drug Take Back Day collected over 60 pound of unused prescriptions drugs, combined over the past four semesters, spring 2023-fall 2024.
  - Screen U for Alcohol, Screen U for Cannabis and Screen U for Prescription Drugs has been implemented through involvement with ICHC, for substance use screening purposes since spring, 2023.
2. LC State's DAAPP provides a thorough and comprehensive representation of our AOD programs, resources and referrals for the entire campus community and is updated at least every two years.
  3. Student leadership has continued interest and support of partnering with the SCC and HWC regarding prevention efforts across campus.
  4. The SCC continues work with the ICHC with a focus on statewide support of AOD prevention on campuses. Continued involvement in ICHC provides support of local LC State prevention efforts and statewide initiatives like the ACHA-NCHA administration on college/university campuses in Idaho.

### **Weaknesses:**

1. Various aspects of LC States prevention efforts continue to exist in various silos and there is a need to continue to communicate related to expectations and sharing of resources, to improve cross campus participation and program support for various alcohol and drug educational and prevention efforts.
2. There is a lack of awareness of the available college and community resources to address AOD concerns with students and across campus.
3. Although improving, LC State needs to continue its efforts to improve staff/faculty and student understanding of what substance use prevention involves and of their roles related to these efforts with our students.
4. There is a lack of developed, identified and specific resources for students and employees who are in recovery from substance abuse and addiction.

### **Review of 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.  
Outcome: Screen U has been utilized for multiple SCC and campus related activities such as Fresh Check Day, alcohol educational activities with students in the dorms, in SD 107 courses and in periodic screening events during Drug Take Back Day and other tabling events. Also, starting spring semester 2025, students involved in substance use situations on campus may be assigned completion of alcohol, cannabis and/or prescription drug use Screen U for Alcohol as needed.
- 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.  
Outcome: This goal has not yet materialized as there has not been a lot of identified need or request for recovery services on campus. However, with data from 2023 NCHA, the number of students identifying as being in recovery has increased and evidence from Student Counseling Center data, suggest there may be more need for additional support for these students than previously determined.
- 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.

Outcome: This has been discussed in previous HWC meetings, a more specific plan has not yet been identified or further developed. More work is required to move this goal forward.

- 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.

Outcome: As of fall, 2024, some modifications to our universal approach to prevention efforts were made. One major change was the addition of Alcohol Edu, which is an evidence-based alcohol prevention program was implemented starting this fall semester which was implemented through the SD 107 course. This training replaced the three prior alcohol education sessions that were required. Also, this fall we moved away from the Rethink the Drink sessions previously conducted, to a universal overview of alcohol issues and resources presented by a counselor, for new, incoming residence life students as they moved into campus.

- 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.

Outcome: LC State continues as an active participant within the ICHC and coordinates administration of the ACHA-NCHA with other institutions when funding is available. We typically have conducted this survey in fall of odd years. The ICHC plans to coordinate and support Idaho IHE's to conduct this survey during fall 2025 semester.

### **Recommendations for Improvement of LC State AOD Prevention Efforts**

- Actively participate in ICHC to continue support and focus on underage drinking and prescription drug abuse prevention strategies. Two major, specific upcoming initiatives are the fall 2025 administration of the ACHA-NCHA and implementation of a statewide, LC State focused social norms campaign also starting fall, 2025.
- Utilize AOD screening through Screen U for Alcohol, Cannabis and Prescription Drugs, as we have for educational and other prevention efforts but also expand their use by LC State Res Life and VP for Student Affairs as needed for alcohol, cannabis and/or prescription drug use sanctions.
- Assess the need for AOD recovery support and services to students, faculty and staff and feasibility of such activities moving forward.
- Pursue grant opportunities and community partnerships to sustain and expand programming and staffing for campus prevention services.

### **Substance Abuse Prevention Program Goals – 2025-2026**

- Starting in spring 2025, expand use of Screen U through use in the student alcohol and substance use judicial process as warranted as well as through other planned screening activities on campus by the SCC, HWC and within other programs and events.
- Along with guidance and interaction with the ICHC and other state colleges and universities, develop and implement an LC State focused social norms campaign by fall, 2025. A possible focus for this program would be to address risks associated with use, including driving while impaired.
- By summer, 2025 conduct discussions within SCC, HWC, and other relevant offices to determine possible next steps to identify and develop needs and resources for students, faculty and staff in substance abuse and addiction recovery.
- In coordination with the ICHC, conduct the ACHA – NCHA-III with LC State students in fall, 2025. Distribution of the executive summary and other reports to key campus stakeholders

will go out as they become available spring, 2026.

### **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 currently 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.

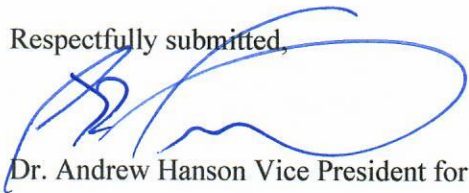
### **Current LC State AOD Policies**

Global policies covering students, faculty, and staff as well as the athletic alcohol drug policy and other student policies as published the [LC State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program \(DAAPP\)](#).

### **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 Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program \(DAAPP\)](#)

[24-25 Student-Athlete Handbook \(PDF\) - Lewis-Clark State College Athletics](#)

[NCHA-III SPRING 2023 LEWIS CLARK STATE COLLEGE INSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.xlsx](#)

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

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

[Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\)](#), <https://ogi.idaho.gov/counseling/> [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism \(NIAAA\)](#)

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.