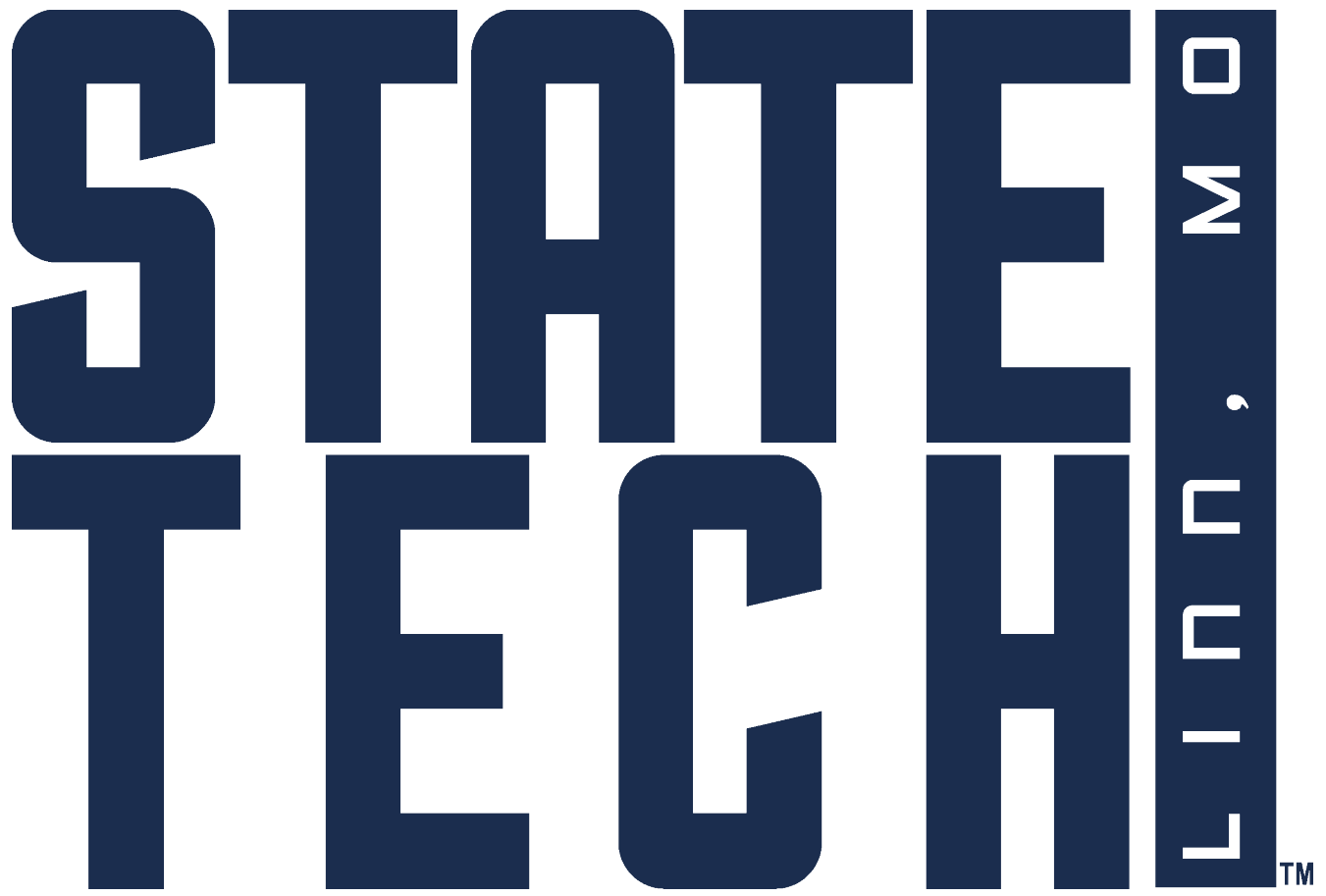




Drug-Free Schools and Communities

2026 Biennial Review

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Introduction and Overview

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act require that State Technical College of Missouri design and implement alcohol and other drug prevention programs for the campus community. As a condition of receiving funding under any federal program, the college must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent “the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees” on campus property or as part of any college activity. The college must have the following in place:

- A written policy on alcohol and other drugs, including information about federal, state, local, and college sanctions for being in violation and health risks associated with abuse;
- A distribution plan for ensuring the policy is made available to all students, faculty, and staff;
- Prevention programs for students, faculty, and staff that support the policy; and
- Biennial review to assess the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug policies and programs.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, State Technical College of Missouri is completing a biennial review of the state of prevention efforts on campus for 2024 and 2025.

Objectives of the Biennial Review

State Tech is committed to maintaining an AOD prevention program for its students and employees. The objective of this report is to document the college’s alcohol and other drugs efforts toward compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. In this section is an overview of the major goals of this report and the steps taken to achieve these goals.

Goals

- Be in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act by ensuring annual notification is sent out accordingly.
- Document consistency of AOD sanctions.
- Evaluate AOD programs to ensure best practices.

Annual Policy Notification Process

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, State Tech publishes information regarding the College’s educational programs related to drug and alcohol misuse prevention; sanctions for violations of federal, state and local laws and College policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drugs use; and a description of available treatment programs for State Tech students and employees.

The College provides information for students each fall regarding illicit drug and alcohol use, including standards of conduct, health risks, state and federal penalties, and available drug or alcohol counseling and rehabilitation services. Campus notification of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, 2026 Biennial Review Notice, will be sent to students, faculty and staff via email from the Division of Student Affairs.

Additionally, employees are notified of AOD policies and the same prohibited conduct during annual training sessions at the beginning of the Fall semester. AOD policies are also included in the employee handbook that employees are required to review annually and acknowledge receipt by digital signature. All policies and the employee handbook are available within the State Tech Policy Library.

Notifications

AOD Policies and Standards of Conduct

State Tech's alcohol and other drug (AOD) policies prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on campus or as part of any college activity. Violations are subject to disciplinary action as outlined in the Code of Conduct. All policies are available in the State Tech policy library.

- [Substance Abuse Policy](#)
- [Drug Free and Alcohol Free-Workplace Policy](#)
- [Drug Screening Policy](#)
- [Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy "For Cause"](#)
- [Drug-Free and Alcohol-Free Workplace](#)
- [Student Code of Conduct](#)
- [Smoke Free/Tobacco Free Campus](#)

Sanctions and Penalties for Substance Abuse and AOD Violations

Institutional: Violations of the State Tech AOD policies will result in appropriate disciplinary action (consistent with local, state, and federal law) according to established procedures.

- Sanctions for students vary and may include completion of educational materials, apology letters, educational meetings, warnings, probation, restitution, expulsion and referral for legal prosecution. Students may be referred for mandatory treatment as an alternative to permanent expulsion from school attendance or may request it as an alternative. First time alcohol offenders may be required to participate in an Alcohol 101 substance abuse education program. First time offenders relating to marijuana violations may be required to participate in an education session with a member of the Counseling Services team. Students are put on notice that infractions of these policies may result in the loss of eligibility for financial aid. Additional information concerning the loss and potential return of federal financial aid can be found in Appendix C of this document.
- Sanctions for employees include written warnings, other personnel actions up to and including termination of employment, and referral for legal prosecution if applicable.

Local, State, and Federal Law: Violations of the many state and federal laws governing controlled substances carry varying penalties. Under Missouri law, punishment for possession of controlled substances can range up to 15 years imprisonment, depending on the quantity and type of controlled substance. Punishment for manufacture or distribution of controlled substances can range up to 30 years or life imprisonment, depending on the quantity and type of controlled substance. These statutory ranges of punishment are increased for prior or persistent offenders. Punishment for violations of federal drug laws is set by the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, which establish ranges of punishment after consideration of a variety of sentencing factors. The Board of Regents' approved policies are filed in the President's Office. Missouri's Liquor Control Law makes it illegal for a person under the age of 21 years to purchase, attempt to purchase, or possess any intoxicating liquor. Violation of this provision can result in a fine between \$50 and \$2,000 and/or imprisonment for a maximum term of one year.

Harmful Effects and Health Risks of Alcohol & Drugs

There are numerous, serious health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Substance abuse, when left untreated, may lead to damaged vital organs such as the liver, brain, and kidneys. Other problems normally associated with substance abuse include nausea, vomiting, loss of memory, slurred speech, blurred vision, and violent acts of aggression. These effects, more often than not, lead to poor academic performance, loss of jobs, arrests, arguments with family and friends, and serious accidents. Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low-to-moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate-to-high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher manual functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol can produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and intellectual disabilities. In addition, research indicated that children of alcoholic parents are at a greater risk of becoming alcoholics than other children.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation and re-Entry Programs.

Alcohol and Drug Prevention and Education Programs

State Tech has developed a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The program provides services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals, and College disciplinary actions. A description of drug and alcohol abuse education programs as required under Section 120(a) through (d) of HEA is available through the Biannual Review.

Counseling

Students needing assistance locating professional treatment, alcohol or drug counseling, and/or rehabilitation programs may request information from Counseling Services. Such contacts will be handled with confidentiality. However, volunteering to participate in treatment programs will not, in-and-of-itself, prevent disciplinary action for violation of the substance abuse policy.

Community resources, which are available for counseling and assistance with alcohol and/or substance abuse problems, include:

Resource	Contact Info
Alcoholics Anonymous	aa.org
Narcotics Anonymous	na.org
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	www.samhsa.gov
Compass Health	compasshealthnetwork.org

Information about additional private counseling resources may also be accessed through Counseling Services. Grief counseling and crisis intervention are also available.

AOD's Effect on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

Given that illicit drugs or alcohol are often present and/or a major factor in occurrences of sexual misconduct, illicit drugs and alcohol are directly addressed in the Title IX and Sexual Misconduct policy. All students enrolled receive this policy via email each Fall. The Title IX policy is equally provided to employees through the annual review of policies at the beginning of the Fall semester.

Relating directly to illicit drugs and alcohol, the following definitions are included in the Title IX and Sexual Misconduct policy:

Consent- is defined as permission to act. Lack of consent is a critical factor in determining whether sexual violence has occurred. This must be an unambiguous and voluntary agreement to engage in a specific sexual activity during a sexual encounter. Although consent can be given by words or actions, those words or actions must be clear and mutually understood. The legal definition of consent may differ depending on the jurisdiction or location where the sexual activity occurs. In Missouri, consent or lack of consent may be express or implied. Furthermore, in Missouri, assent does not constitute consent if:

- It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental capacity is manifest or known to the actor; or
- It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reasons is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable
- judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
- It is induced by force, duress, or deception.

Sexual violence - is a particularly severe form of prohibited sexual harassment. Sexual violence includes physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person's will or where a person is incapable of giving consent because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, because they are below the minimum age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction, or because of their incapacitation due to the use of drugs and/or alcohol. Other types of conduct may also constitute sexual violence. The legal definition of sexual assault and/or rape may differ depending on the jurisdiction or location where the sexual activity occurs.

AOD Enforcement

State Tech has a diverse selection of educational delivery formats and enforcement of AOD policies at times vary by venue. The VP of Operations oversees all investigation and adjudication of violations involving staff and faculty members, regardless of venue. Any such violations, findings of responsibility, and disciplinary actions are thoroughly documented and kept in the individual staff members' personnel file.

The Dean of Students oversees the investigation and adjudication of all violations involving students regardless of venue or educational delivery format. Those violations occurring within the residential halls are initially handled by Residential Life as student staff members, RAs, are those individuals who help to monitor and document any potential violations of policy concerning student behavior, to include alcohol and other drug use. Once RAs document potential violations of policy, the Resident Manager typically investigate further and adjudicate any violations. Some circumstances do require that cases be escalated to the Office of Student Conduct for investigation and adjudication.

Amnesty

The College recognizes that an individual who has engaged in behavior that may violate the College's Student Code of Conduct may be hesitant to report sexual misconduct. To encourage reporting, the College will grant immunity to any student who reports, in good faith, an alleged violation of this policy to the Dean of Students / Title IX Coordinator or other responsible employee.

The reporting student will not receive a disciplinary sanction by the College for a conduct violation, such as under aged drinking, that is revealed in the course of such a report, unless the College determines that the violation was egregious, including without limitation, an action that places the health and safety of any other person at risk.

Notwithstanding the College's commitment to amnesty in these situations, the College may require the reporting individual to attend a course or pursue other educational intervention related to alcohol and/or drug use. Further, this amnesty provision does not prevent action by police or other legal authorities against an individual who has illegally consumed alcohol or drugs or otherwise violated the law.

While not necessarily a focus of this review, there are other policies upheld on campus that relate to illicit drug and/or alcohol use. For instance, the college complies with federal regulations that disqualify individuals with certain drug convictions from accepting any federal aid. Additionally, State Tech does not allow the purchase of alcohol with institutional funds unless express permission is granted beforehand by the College President.

AOD Comprehensive Program and/or Intervention Inventory

The heart of State Tech's AOD preventative efforts and AOD program was/is the Drug Free and Campus Safety Act Strategic Plan that can be found in Appendix A. Our program takes aim at:

- Providing alcohol prevention education to students.
- Curbing the ability of students who are under the age of 21 to obtain alcohol.
- Reducing drinking and driving rates.
- Promoting Ask, Listen, and Refer (ALR) and Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR).
- Conducting communication and harassment training.
- Collecting and interpreting data to help guide the college in future AOD efforts.

Supporting the State Tech strategy is our Student Government Association. Our SGA programs multiple drug and alcohol-free events and college club sponsored events that promote development of the mind, body, and spirit of our students and employees. The SGA schedule of events and prevention and education efforts can be found on our [Campus Events Calendar](#). In addition to these programed events, there are numerous individual and group-based programs and interventions that are available to State Tech students and employees. Those programs that State Tech utilizes with the most frequency and success are identified below.

Individual Based Programs and/or Interventions:

Partners in Prevention: A Coalition of Public Institutions of Higher Education in Missouri:

A statewide coalition called Partners in Prevention (PIP) composed of the 21 public and private college and university campuses in Missouri and relevant state agencies (the Missouri Division of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Missouri Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and the Missouri Department

of Transportation's Highway Safety Division). The purpose of PIP is to collaboratively develop strategies for reducing and preventing high-risk drinking among Missouri's college students. The coalition encourages and nurtures collaboration among the colleges and state agencies and creates partnerships that will result in systemic change in the environment. PIP provides a communication network and on-going training opportunities through monthly meeting/in-services, a state conference, a drive-in workshop, a quarterly newsletter and web resources. In addition, they are providing resources that the campuses can access in order to create ongoing, creative, and effective prevention efforts including a statewide social norming campaign. They have created social norming posters and ads for campuses throughout the coalition. Over 100 people attended from all over the state.

SMART (State of Missouri Alcohol Responsibility Training)

The University of Missouri WRC created a free, online server training program that has been offered to over 2800 establishments in the State of Missouri that sell alcohol for on premise drinking in 21 cities. Since December 1, 2004 when SMART went online, over 208 establishments have signed on with the program and over 3698 servers have been enrolled. The educational portion of the program has two main topics; how to avoid serving to minors and how to not serve an already intoxicated customer. State laws on these subjects are listed, as well as graphics covering fake and acceptable ID's and many other topics. Once servers cover the training they have to pass two online tests with 100% correct. If they do not, they can retake either test as often and whenever they choose, but the program will create different questions on the test. Once an establishment has 80% of their servers trained, they can receive a certificate of completion by the University of Missouri WRC. SMART is funded through a grant from the Missouri Division of Highway Safety.

Project CHEERS to the Designated Driver

Project CHEERS to the Designated Driver is a grant-funded program from the Missouri Division of Highway Safety Division. Project CHEERS has been in existence under this sponsorship for over eighteen years. Establishments throughout the state of Missouri are asked to adopt the program by offering free sodas to those who acknowledge themselves as the designated driver in a group of two or more. Incentives for establishment owners are that the program provides the cups for them to serve the sodas, free publicity of the establishment as a CHEERS participant and other promotional items such as napkins, pens, notepads, highlighters, key chains and coasters.

21st Birthday eCards

State Tech, with PIP assistance has created an animated 21st Birthday ecard that is emailed to every State Tech student the month they turn 21. The ecard is creative and has information about alcohol poisoning, BAC, how to have a safe 21st birthday party, etc.

Drive Safe, Drive Smart

State Tech in conjunction with PIP created a comprehensive program for State Tech called The Drive Safe Drive Smart. The campaign involved information on distracted driving, drowsy driving, drinking and driving, aggressive driving, seat belt use and crash safety. We had posters, pens, key chains, crash safety flyers, tire gauges, thumb rings, cups, and t-shirts.

Social Norming

State Tech implements a comprehensive social norming effort throughout the year that focuses on the protective factors and the good choices our students are making in regards to alcohol consumption, tobacco, driving safety, suicide prevention, etc. State Technical College of Missouri created monthly social norming ads on monitors across campus, and flyers on bulletin boards. Other social norming promotional items included t-shirts distributed at major prevention events, key chains, cups, and mouse pads for all of the computer labs on campus.

Ask. Listen. Refer (ALR)

The ALR Training program is an online training, designed for students, faculty, staff and parents at colleges in Missouri. The program currently serves over 30 campuses in Missouri and several campuses outside of the state of Missouri. Sites are customized to each campus and include individual logins for participants. During the 20-minute training program, participants learn about signs and symptoms of suicidal behavior, common myths about suicide, how to ask if someone is considering suicide, and how to refer someone that needs help. Participants are given a pre- and post-test and have the opportunity to take follow-up surveys at 3, 6 and 12 months to assess the overall use of the program.

Question. Persuade. Refer (QPR)

QPR Suicide Triage Training is designed for anyone wishing to learn how to conduct a first level suicide risk assessment and to establish a collaborative crisis management and personal safety plan for someone considering suicide. This training is a ‘best practice’ approach for how to engage with a suicidal person, determine immediate risk of a suicide attempt, and how reduce risk factors while enhancing protective factors to bring about a life-affirming outcome to a crisis is designed for crisis line workers, clergy, school counselors, resident advisors, and all first responders.

Step UP!

Step Up! is a prosocial behavior and bystander intervention program that educates students to be proactive in helping others. Students’ ideas surrounding alcohol, drugs, and sex are challenged using social norms and interactive activities. The students are then given skills to intervene when able. This is followed by discussion and practice in smaller groups.

Valuing & Assisting Students for Tomorrow (VAST)

The VAST (Valuing & Assisting Students for Tomorrow) Program is a counseling and referral service staffed by a team of licensed mental health professionals, and is designed to help you with your personal, job or family problems. It is free, voluntary and confidential.

Prescription Drug Misuse Education – Students complete a 5-question quiz on prescription drug misuse and then were able to pick from Rx giveaways

Early Alert Referral Process – Staff and faculty from across campus that have direct interactions with students meet to discuss those that appear to be struggling and/or have received a “Early Alert.” If drugs and/or alcohol are factors, appropriate interventions are implemented.

Student Conduct Interventions and Educational Sanctions – Individual interventions as suggested or required by the Vice President of Student Affairs.

MACHB Survey – Survey to collect information on student behaviors and perceptions, including those surrounding drugs and alcohol.

Alcohol Responsibility Bulletin Boards, Table Tents, Posters, Large Sign – Provided information about BAC, portion size, using a DD, and promoting the CHEERS program. Also included are social norming statistics and information on distracted driving.

Group Based Programs and/or Interventions

Overdose Education and Naloxone Administration Training

Description/Explanation: Campus safety officers trained annually on overdose education and naloxone administration training. This is an online class offered through the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

Target Audience: Campus Safety Employees

Dates Offered: annually

Preventing Workplace Harassment Training and or Title IX training!!!!!!!!!!

Description/Explanation: Mandatory online training program from EduRisk by United Educators designed to promote a workplace free from harassment by helping learners recognize and prevent unlawful harassment. Additional training specific to Title IX is provided upon hire.

Target Audience: All employees of State Tech (to include faculty, staff, and student employees).

Date(s) Offered: Annually every calendar year (and upon hire). The Preventing Workplace Harassment online training program is available at all times.

Adulting Series Presentations – Students are provided lunch and learn presentation on, test anxiety, soft skills, hygiene, harassment, healthy relationship, Academic Resource Center, suicide prevention and ATOD prevention.

Data

MachB Survey Results

Data regarding AOD use is readily available at our institution from a variety of sources. Due to our membership in Partners in Prevention (a state-wide coalition of institutions of higher education focused on the prevention of illicit drug and alcohol use in Missouri), we are provided the opportunity to access numerous best-practice resources, including the Missouri Assessment of College Health Behaviors (MACHB). The assessment is provided to all enrolled full-time students. Following are results from the 2024 and 2025 survey, as well as the average results from all participating schools.

Question	State Tech Two-Year Average (2024/2025)	Missouri Average
Consumed alcohol in the past 12 months	55%	46%
Binge drank in past 30 days (2-hour definition)	28%	10%
Underage students (<21 years old) binge drank in last 2 weeks (2-hour definition)	22%	8%
Driven after drinking in the past year (at least one time in the past year)	12%	9%
Always used a designated driver in the past year	42%	47%
Used marijuana in the past year	22%	23%
Marijuana use in past 30 days	14%	15%
Used illegal drugs (excluding marijuana) in past year	11%	8%

Question	Two Year Average (2024/2025)			
	Yes	No	Unsure	No Response
Does your campus provide a program or information about alcohol and drug prevention?	52%	3%	44%	1%
Does your campus have a tobacco/smoke-free policy?	88%	4%	7%	1%
Do you believe that your campus policies are consistently enforced?	56%	14%	29%	1%
Do you believe that your campus is concerned about the prevention of alcohol and drug use?	57%	20%	22%	1%

Violations

Campus Safety responds to all alcohol-related incidents on campus and thus a thorough review of all student conduct cases and Campus Safety reports (to include AOD related incidents that occur in residence halls) from 2024 and 2025 indicate the following in regard to number of incidents that could implicate AOD policy violations as well as number of actual referrals for disciplinary action for potential AOD policy violations.

Incident Type	Student - On Campus		Student - Off Campus		Employee	
	# of Incidents	Referral for Disciplinary Action	# of Incidents	Referral for Disciplinary Action	# of Incidents	Referral for Disciplinary Action
Alcohol	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	2	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Transport (AOD Related)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0

AOD SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Data collection for the MACHB has been challenging the last two years. Due to technical issues the survey was not received by the student body. Therefore, we did not reach our collection goals. As a result, it is difficult to determine if the data received from the MACHB will affectively guide the Strategic Plan. Despite this, with Partners in Preventions assistance, we gleaned what we could from the data received. It is a strength of this Coalition to find ways to keep working towards shared goals, despite the hurdles.

Those individuals who serve on our Campus Coalition are incredibly dedicated to the work tasked to the coalition and consistently strive to promote and educate the entire campus community about the importance of prevention (specifically as related to alcohol and other drugs, but also in relation to mental health, interpersonal violence, and other applicable issues). The most notable strength is the depth and involvement of our Coalition members. Our Coalition includes representatives from the Osage County Health Department, Sheriff Department, Police Department, MoDOT, Rape and Abuse Crisis Center, Meramec Regional Planning Commission, Compass Health, Osage Ambulance District, Osage County Anti-Drug Community Action Team (OC-ADCAT), local landlords and numerous members of State Tech staff.

- The Coalition meets the first Thursday of every month and continues to have good attendance.
- We continue to add new members to our Coalition.
- Coalition members continue to WANT to grow current initiatives and start new ones.
- Student Services continues to increase on and off campus student activities. Coalition members work to staff education/prevention tables during our student events.
- Meetings with IT have been held to assure that prior issues with the MACHB don't reoccur.
- Students "Sense of Belonging at STCM" is back to levels expected.

Weaknesses

The current most significant challenge is the low response rate on the MACHB. Significant efforts have been made to address this issue. Having adequate and accurate data is a cornerstone of the Coalitions efforts. The Coalition still lacks student involvement. Efforts need to be refocused to make this happen.

- Not having the available time to provide even more prevention and education programs on campus.
- Continued growth (while good) provides additional challenges that need to be addressed.
- Having an Early Alert system in place has generated more Alerts. Efforts need to be made to assist with the initial communication to students, advisers and deans.
- STC has monetary resources through PIP to order and purchase prevention and education items. State Tech's challenge is having the human capital to manage the prevention and education efforts.
- Inadequate number of responses for the MACHB.
- Still struggling to gain student representation on our Coalition.
- Areas of needed improvement include: Binge drinking, Cannabis use, Tobacco use and Mental Health concerns.

Opportunities

The Campus Coalition feels there is great potential to work more with faculty throughout the institution in the development and publicity of programs related to prevention. One opportunity that needs bolstering is a Coalition partner has begun testing some training and education seminars with specific programs. This has protentional to expand significantly and offer added student benefit. Another significant opportunity is the willingness and availability of most all Coalition members to provide trainings, education/prevention fairs, market and promote new initiatives, and assist however needed. Their potential contribution is underutilized.

- Student Affairs is still trying to find the resources to assist with initial communication following Early Alerts. A pilot program is being implemented in two programs with hopes of releasing to the campus soon.

- The Campus Coalition would like to retry an initiative that was attempted some years ago in which ALR (Ask/Listen/Refer) is made apart of the COM 101 curriculum. The COM 101 class has a self-awareness section that ALR would fit well in.
- Partners in Prevention has tobacco cessation resources that we would like to refocus efforts on marketing. Since going “Tobacco Free” tobacco usage on campus has certainly diminished, however the MACHB shows us we still have significant tobacco usage among our students.

Threats/Challenges

Meetings have occurred to help insure there are no barriers to reaching State Tech’s MACHB survey response goals. This is a priority and will happen.

We are so fortunate to have a motivated and involved Coalition team. To be honest, the challenge seems being able to get out of the Coalition members way so they can do more prevention and education. They stand ready and willing and always want to do more. Discussions need to take place that focus on giving members the autonomy to do what they do, when they can do it.

Conclusion

Challenges continue to surface but then so do solutions to them. Our goal to create a campus environment that supports positive health and safety behaviors for our students is what motivates our team and brings us together. Our foundation is strong and despite challenges, continues to see success. Positive relationships with Coalition members ultimately help the students. Efforts will continue that foster and maintain those relationships. Many thanks go out to our Coalition Team members. You are our foundation and what keeps us heading in the right direction.

Appendix A - Strategic Plan

State Technical College of Missouri Drug Free Schools and Campus Safety Act Strategic Plan

Introduction

This plan was developed with the support and guidance of P.I.P, a 24-member Consortium of Missouri Colleges supported by the Wellness Resource Center located on the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Problem # 1: High risk drinking behaviors.

Students report concerning levels of high-risk behaviors while under the influence of substances. Students report a concerning lack of knowledge, willingness and/or awareness of resources regarding intervening in their own or other's substance abuse.

Goal #1:

Decrease the percentage of State Tech students with high risk drinking behavior by 2% within two years.

Strategies:

1. Provide alcohol prevention education.

1. Distribute State Tech alcohol and drug prevention policy to students, faculty and staff.
Person responsible: Counseling Services, Admissions & Human Resources
Date of completion: Orientation week, upon hire, on-going
2. Provide educational brochures, videos and Web-Based Information about healthy behavior choices.
Person responsible: Counseling Services
Date of completion: On-going
3. Implement educational/awareness campaigns to promote responsible decision making (Buckle-Up Campaign, Relationship Violence Awareness Week, National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month).
Person responsible: Counseling Services, Resident Manager, student groups
Date of completion: On-going
4. Continue use of Alcohol 101.
Person responsible: Vice President of Student Affairs
Date of completion: On-going
5. Create a social norming campaign to include positive messages gained from MACH-B.
Person responsible: Counseling services.
Date of completion: On-going

2. Attempt to curb minor students' ability to obtain alcohol.

1. Continue to promote the START program.
Person responsible: Counseling Services
Date of completion: On-going
2. Conduct underage decoy compliance checks in local establishments and implement SMART program.
Person responsible: Local law enforcement
Date of completion: On-going
3. Provide education on legal ramification of hosting/buying for minors.
Person responsible: Counseling services, Law enforcement

- Date of completion: Fall semester orientation, on-going
4. Utilize Osage County Anti-Drug Community Action Team “Thank You” cards when cashiers/servers card patrons.
Person responsible: OC-ADCAT members
Date of completion: On-going

3. Reduce drinking and driving rates.

1. Continue to promote the CHEERS program.
Person responsible: Counseling Services, SGA, RGA
Date of completion: Fall semesters
2. Increase sobriety checkpoints / saturations.
Person responsible: Law enforcement
3. Continue bystander (Step-Up) training campaign.
Responsible person: Resident Manager, Counseling Services, PIP assistance
Date of completion: On-going

Problem # 2: Student Mental Health and Bystander Behavior.

Students report concerning levels of mental health concerns including stress and suicidal ideation. Students report a concerning lack of knowledge, willingness and/or awareness of positive bystander behavior to assist fellow students in need.

Goal #2:

Reduce level of suicidal thinking and frequency of attempts among students through empowering faculty, staff, and students to intervene effectively.

- Objective is to increase the percentage of students who use Ask Listen Refer (ALR) online training.
- Objective is to increase the numbers of faculty who have completed the ALR on-line training.
- Objective is to increase the number of students, faculty, and staff who have completed QPR training.
- Objective is to increase student’s willingness to intervene in critical situations.

Strategies:

1. Promote ALR on-line training to students through awareness events and marketing.
2. Promote ALR to faculty and staff through communications with department chairs, and staff e-mails.
3. Promote QPR to students, faculty, and staff through scheduled departmental trainings.
4. Continue using Step UP! Bystander Intervention Training.

Goal #3:

Educate students on appropriate school and workplace communication.

Strategies:

1. Utilize video created by Phi Theta Kappa students, Jeff Bucholtz resources, SAVE Act video, etc. to increase awareness of appropriate interpersonal communication.
2. Schedule Lunch and Learn with RACS.
3. Conduct workplace harassment trainings.
4. Continue using Step UP! Bystander Intervention Training.

Goal #4:

Continue quantitative and qualitative data collection regarding student health and wellness behaviors.

Strategies:

1. Implement Missouri Assessment College Health Behaviors.
2. Track substance abuse issues on and off campus.
3. Gather focus group data.
4. Intercept interviews or key informant information from stakeholders and task force members.
5. Use College AIM in using best practices for interventions.

Appendix B - Standards of Conduct

Notification of Drug Statute Convictions

State Tech regulations prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution and sale of illicit drugs by students, employees and visitors on College-owned or controlled property and at College-sponsored or supervised activities. Each employee engaging in the performance of work supported by a federal grant or contract, as a condition of employment, must notify the College of any Criminal Drug Statute Conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after each conviction. The College must notify the contracting party within 10 days after receiving notice from the employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction.

The below links are specific Missouri Revised Statutes for further reference.

Missouri's Alcohol Law

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Chemical Tests for Alcohol Content

Drug Regulations Chapter 195 RSMO

Appendix C - Supplemental Information

Notice to Students Concerning Penalties for Drug Violations per HEOA section 488(g) section 485(k), effective date August 14, 2008.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) under new subsection (k) of section 485 of the HEA requires institutions to provide to every student upon enrollment a separate, clear and conspicuous written notice with information on the penalties associated with drug-related offenses under existing section 484(r) of the HEA. It also requires an institution to provide a timely notice to each student who has lost eligibility for any grant, loan, or work-study assistance. The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires a separate clear, and conspicuous written notice that notifies the student of the loss of eligibility and advises the student of the ways in which to regain eligibility under section 484(r)(2) of the HEA.

Regaining Eligibility after a Drug Conviction per HEOA sections 485(a)(7)(C) and (a)(9) HEA sections 484(r)(2)(B) and (t), effective date July 1, 2010.

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) adds a new provision at section 484(r)(2)(B) of the HEA that allows a student whose eligibility has been suspended due to a drug conviction to resume eligibility if the student successfully passes two unannounced drug tests conducted by a drug rehabilitation program that complies with criteria established by the Secretary. The HEOA adds a new section 484(t) of the HEA that now requires the Secretary, by August 14, 2009, to analyze data from the FAFSA for students denied Federal assistance based on a drug conviction while receiving Federal aid. The results from the analysis must be made available continuously 46 on the Department's website and the Digest of Education Statistics. Each fiscal year, the results must also be provided to Congress.