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**Colby Community College**  
**Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86) Alcohol**  
**and Other Drug Prevention Certification**


I affirm that Colby Community College 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 lengths 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 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 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.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CCC President, Seth Macon Carton, Ed.D.

10/3/2025  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act 2024 Biennial Review Executive Summary**

Colby Community College (CCC) is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy campus community through education, information, and intervention concerning alcohol and other drugs. Among other efforts in support of this commitment, the College conducts a biennial review of the effectiveness of its drug and alcohol prevention programs, and the consistency of disciplinary sanctions imposed for violations of standards of conduct pertaining to possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on College property or as part of its programs.

This College has conducted a biennial review of its Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) program for the period covering 2022 to 2024. This review had two objectives: (1) to determine the effectiveness of, and to implement any needed changes to, the College's AOD prevention program, and )2) to ensure the College enforces the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct consistently. The review and this report ("Report") are required by amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989 – also known as the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (EDGAR Part 86) – and U.S. Department of Education regulations. Consistent with these requirements, this Report explains the review process, current College programs and policies, and findings and recommendations for continuous improvement.

Colby Community College endeavors to educate its students, staff, and faculty regarding the dangers of alcohol and illicit drugs through effective educational programs and policies. When appropriate, the College holds its students and employees accountable with appropriate sanctions in relation to the use or abuse of alcohol and drugs. Colby Community College offers several programs to its campus community that are designed to encourage informed decision making and healthy behaviors. Regarding the student population specifically, the College's programming focuses on resource identification and harm reduction, recognizing that college students have consistently represented a large portion of the American population engaging in drug and alcohol abuse. These programs are discussed in more detail below.

As a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education (IHE) such as Colby Community College must certify that it has adopted and implemented an AOD program that is compliant with the law. Specifically, an IHE must adopt and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees as any part of its campus or activities.

Requirements under the (DFSCA) contain significant overlap with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (known as the Clery Act), which requires policy statements about alcohol and drugs and a description of AOD education programs in the annual security report. As such, anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain an electronic copy of the both the Drug-free Schools and Campuses

Biennial Report and the Annual Security at the Clery Act federal compliance page found at <https://www.colbycc.edu/student-life/security/Clery-Security-Report.pdf>. This review shows consistency between reported crime and prevention data and programs provided by the College

## **Background**

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations ([34 CFR Part 86](#)) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require institutions of higher education (IHEs), such as Colby Community College, to conduct a biennial review of their AOD programs and policies with the following objectives:

- To determine the effectiveness of the AOD prevention program and to identify any needed changes that need to be implemented.
- To ensure that campuses enforce the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct consistently.

The Biennial Review must also include data relevant to:

- The number of drug- and alcohol-related violations and fatalities occurring on the campus or as part of their activities that are reported to campus officials; and
- The number and type of sanctions the IHEs impose on students or employees as a result of such violations or fatalities.

In order to certify its compliance with the 34 CFR Part 86, the College must:

- Adopt and implement a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees both on school premises and as part of any of its activities.
- Develop a sound method for annually distributing the policy to every student and employee.

The Biennial Review includes the following elements:

1. Description of the Biennial Review Process.
2. Summary of AOD program strengths and weaknesses.
3. Procedures for distributing the Annual AOD Notification to students and employees.
4. Recommendations
5. Violations and Sanctions
6. Compliance Checklist (EDGAR, Part 86).
7. Copies of the policies distributed to students and employees

## **Biennial Review Process**

This review was conducted, including all campuses, in compliance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and implementing regulations.

The review is intended to be a full, College-wide, cross-campus review of the effectiveness of how the College addresses alcohol and other drugs on its campuses.

The review examined:

1. Current policies pertaining to alcohol and other drugs for students;
2. Current policies pertaining to alcohol and other drugs for employees;
3. Notifications to students and employees of the standards of conduct, policies, laws, types of violations, health risks and consequences of violations, and treatment options related to alcohol and other drugs;
4. Programs in place that are provided regarding the abuse of alcohol and other drugs;
5. Most recent data collected regarding arrests and violations referred for disciplinary actions involving alcohol and other drugs on campus and in College programs; and

A thorough review was undertaken by a task force including representatives of relevant offices and departments across the College's campuses. A list of strengths and improvement areas regarding alcohol and other drug prevention programs and policies was developed. From that information, the committee compiled a list of recommendations for future action.

## **Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Program Goals**

Efforts to prevent or decrease AOD abuse are most likely to succeed when all relevant stakeholders such as College administration, faculty, staff, students, and parents, work together with campus Police and Security along with a variety of mental health and other social service agencies in the community towards a common goal. K-State's central goal is to increase awareness of the negative consequences related to high-risk alcohol consumption and other drug use. To this end, the Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Biennial Review committee identified two target goals designed to reach specific objectives:

**Goal 1:** Continue to increase communication and resources available to the campus community.

- Objective: Evaluate the utility of adding Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) information and resources on a revitalized campus safety webpage.

**Goal 2:** Continue implementing the American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA-II) and review data to identify campus trends.

- Objective: Review the 2023 (ACHA-NCHA-II) institutional data to identify a baseline for future comparisons and trends related to students' usage and habits involving alcohol and other drugs.

**Goal 3:** Implement the Healthy Minds Survey (HMS) and review data to identify campus trends.

- Objective: Utilize the Healthy Minds Survey institutional data to identify a baseline for future comparisons and trends related to students' usage and habits involving alcohol and other drugs.

## **Strengths, Improvement Areas, and Recommendations for Colby Community College's Alcohol and Other Drug Policies and Programs**

### **Strengths**

- Generally good level of awareness among target populations
- Consistent enforcement of standards of conduct
- Generally good outcomes for the students referred to assistance/treatment programming outside of the college
- Policy, Annual Notification letters for students and employees, and supporting documentation are updated periodically.
- Strong system for documenting violations and sanctions.
- Consistent and timely process and schedule for distribution of Annual Notification Letters to Employees and Students.
- A Campus Climate Survey is conducted every during graduation for students. Alcohol and drug questions will be added in 2026.
- Instructors in the fields of life sciences, chemistry, psychology, health, were requested to cover the effects of AOD if it could be added to the curriculum.
- There are more prevention messages linking AOD with poor judgment which could lead to Title IX and student conduct violations as well as negative impacts on life.
- Random drug testing is conducted monthly for members of athletic teams.

### **Weaknesses**

- Programming is not robust/awareness and educational efforts are somewhat relegated to fall orientation/onboarding efforts or tied to sanctioning
- No survey is currently completed for Faculty/Staff to determine Alcohol and/or Drug usage or awareness
- A more robust training and education plan needs to be implemented
- No funds specifically budgeted for AOD programming

## Data Gathered on Alcohol and Other Drugs Arrests, Violations and Usage

### Colby Community College Main Campus

#### Arrests for Selected Offenses- On Campus

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons arrests</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Drug arrests</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Liquor arrests</u>	3	0	0

#### Arrests for Selected Offenses- On Campus Student Housing Facilities

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons arrests</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug arrests</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor arrests</u>	0	0	0

#### Arrests for Selected Offenses- Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons arrests</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug arrests</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor arrests</u>	1	0	0

#### Disciplinary Referrals- On Campus, Student Housing, Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons referrals</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug referrals</u>	2	0	0
c. <u>Liquor referrals</u>	(SH) 32	(SH) 14	(SH) 10



## Colby Community College Norton Campus

### Arrests for Selected Offenses- On Campus

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons arrests</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Drug arrests</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Liquor arrests</u>	0	0	0

### Arrests for Selected Offenses- Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons arrests</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug arrests</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor arrests</u>	0	0	0

### Disciplinary Referrals- On Campus, Public Property

Criminal Offense	Total Occurrences		
	2022	2023	2024
a. <u>Illegal weapons referrals</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug referrals</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor referrals</u>	0	0	0

## Part 86 Compliance Checklist

### Part 86, Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations Compliance Checklist

1. Does the institution maintain a copy of its drug prevention program? Yes ☒ No ☐  
If yes, where is it located? Office of Student Affairs, Office of Counseling Services, Office of Student Health
- 
2. Does the institution provide *annually* to *each employee* and *each student*, who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, written materials that adequately describe and contain the following?
- a. Standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of its activities.  
Students: Yes ☒ No ☐ Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒ No ☐
  - b. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.  
Students: Yes ☒ No ☐ Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒ No ☐
  - c. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law.  
Students: Yes ☒ No ☐ Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒ No ☐
  - d. A description of applicable counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs.  
Students: Yes ☒ No ☐ Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒ No ☐
  - e. A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution will impose on students and employees, and a description of those sanctions.  
Students: Yes ☒ No ☐ Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒ No ☐
3. Are the above materials distributed to students in one of the following ways?
- a. Mailed to each student (separately or included in another mailing)  
Yes ☐ No ☒
  - b. Through campus post offices boxes  
Yes ☐ No ☒
  - c. Class schedules which are mailed to each student  
Yes ☐ No ☒
  - d. During freshman orientation  
Yes ☐ No ☒
  - e. During new student orientation  
Yes ☐ No ☒

- f. In another manner (describe) Emailed each semester to all student email addresses.  
It is also located in the Student Handbook and Residence Life Handbook. Also available on the website

4. Does the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each student receives the materials annually?  
Yes ☒ No ☐

5. Does the institution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to students who enroll at some date after the initial distribution? Yes ☒ No ☐

6. Are the above materials distributed to staff and faculty in one of the following ways?

a. Mailed

Staff: Yes ☐

No ☒

Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

b. Through campus post office boxes

Staff: Yes ☐

No ☒

Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

c. During new employee orientation

Staff: Yes ☒

No ☐

Faculty: Yes ☒

No ☐

d. In another manner (describe)

Employees sign the notification annually. Emailed to all work email addresses and available on the ColbyCC website.

and available on the ColbyCC website. All new hires throughout the year receive the information when on-boarded as well.

7. Does the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each staff and faculty member receives the materials annually?

Staff: Yes ☒

No ☐

Faculty: Yes ☒

No ☐

8. Does the institution's distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to staff and faculty who are hired after the initial distribution?

Staff: Yes ☒

No ☐

Faculty: Yes ☒

No ☐

9. In what ways does the institution conduct biennial reviews of its drug prevention program to determine effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced?

a. Conduct student alcohol and drug use survey

Yes ☐

No ☒

b. Conduct opinion survey of its students, staff, and faculty

Students: Yes ☐

No ☒

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

c. Evaluate comments obtained from a suggestion box

Students: Yes ☒

No ☐

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒

No ☐

d. Conduct focus groups

Students: Yes ☐

No ☒

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

e. Conduct intercept interviews

Students: Yes ☐

No ☒

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

f. Assess effectiveness of documented mandatory drug treatment referrals for students and employees

Students: Yes ☐

No ☒

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☐

No ☒

g. Assess effectiveness of documented cases of disciplinary sanctions imposed on students and employees

Students: Yes ☒

No ☐

Staff and Faculty: Yes ☒

No ☐

h. Other (please list)

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10. Who is responsible for conducting these biennial reviews?

The Office of Student Affairs as well as the Behavior Care Team

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11. If requested, has the institution made available, to the Secretary and the public, a copy of each requested item in the drug prevention program and the results of the biennial review? Yes ☒ No ☐

12. Where is the biennial review documentation located?

Name Nikol Nolan

Title Executive Vice President

Department Student Affairs

Phone 785-480-5490

E-mail nikol.nolan@colbycc.edu

13. Comments

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## **Legal Sanctions**

### **Kansas Alcohol, Drug, Tobacco Statutes**

The following are violations of Kansas Statutes (as well as Colby Community College conduct standards) and may result in disciplinary action up to and including reporting to local law enforcement and dismissal from Student Housing and the College:

#### **K.S.A. § 41-727 Possession of alcoholic beverage by a minor.**

Additionally, possession or use of alcohol by any person on the College's campuses except as allowed for special events, is prohibited regardless of age.

#### **K.S.A. § 21-5607 Furnishing alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage to a minor.**

#### **K.S.A. § 21-5706 Unlawful possession of controlled substances.**

Additionally, Colby Community College considers items such as hookahs as drug paraphernalia.

#### **K.S.A. § 21-5708 Unlawfully obtaining or selling a prescription-only drug.**

Any prescription drugs brought on campus must be contained in an appropriately labeled bottle. If College Personnel determine that ill-gotten prescription drugs have been possessed, stored, furnished, distributed, or sold on Campus, it will result in immediate removal from housing.

#### **K.S.A. § 21-6110 Smoke-free Public Places**

Smoking in public places, public meetings, and other places prohibited



## Letter to Employees

### DRUG-FREE WORK PLACE POLICY

Under the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, we are required to adopt a policy regarding maintenance of a drug-free work place. Each employee will receive a copy of the policy.

Please sign and return this form, as an indication that you have received and have read the information listed below.

This policy is intended to implement the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. It is not intended to supplant or otherwise diminish disciplinary personnel actions which may be taken under existing board policies or by the negotiated agreement.

The board believes that maintaining a drug-free workplace is mandatory for an appropriate learning environment for the students. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on the college campus.

As a condition of employment by Colby Community College, employees shall abide by the terms of this policy. Employees shall not unlawfully manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess or use controlled substances in the workplace. Any employee who is convicted under a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring at the work place must notify the President of the conviction within five days after the conviction. Within 30 days after the notice of conviction is received, the college will take appropriate action with the employee.

Employees who have substance abuse history shall be provided rehabilitation assistance. This assistance shall be given prior to the initiation of termination proceedings, suspension, placement on probationary status, or other disciplinary action. Such assistance may include participation in an approved substance abuse program. The cost of this assistance shall be borne by the employee's insurance, Colby Community College, and the employee. The amount paid by the employee shall be determined by mutual consent between the employer and the employee. Should no agreement be reached, one administrator, one unit member selected by the Alliance, and one person selected by these two shall meet to resolve the issue.

*I have read the Drug Free Work Place Policy and, as a condition of employment, will abide by its terms.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employee Name (please print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employee Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Policies are subject to change by the Board of Trustees and administrative decision. The most current policy may be found at [www.colbycc.edu](http://www.colbycc.edu).*

## **Letter to Students**

Dear Colby Community College Student:

U.S. Department of Education regulations and the Higher Education Act require this ANNUAL NOTIFICATION to all students and employees. Please take a few minutes to review this important material.

### **Standards of Conduct**

Colby Community College (CCC) supports and endorses the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act amendments of 1989. Students and employees are expected to abide by all applicable alcohol and drug laws, and to abstain from use of alcohol and illegal drugs while on campus and during school-sponsored activities, unless its use is in accordance with Board of Trustee Policy. Additionally, smoking and smokeless tobacco are prohibited in college facilities and college vehicles.

### **Applicable Legal Sanctions**

Local, state, and federal laws relate to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These laws govern such issues as: public drunkenness; purchase, consumption, possession or transportation of alcohol by a minor; selling or furnishing alcohol to minors; manufacturing, selling, or carrying a false ID; driving under the influence; and, illegal trafficking and possession of controlled substances. Penalties for violation of alcohol and drug laws can include fines, court costs, diversion costs, treatment costs, community service, loss of driver's license, and jail or prison time.

### **Health Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol or Use of Illicit Drugs**

The consumption of alcohol and drugs of any level may have serious risks, such as altered mood (anxiety, apathy, paranoia, psychosis); altered behavior (impaired coordination); sleep disorders, addiction, altered breathing and heart rate; communication of infectious disease; distorted senses; unconsciousness leading to coma; and permanent damage to the liver, heart and central nervous system leading to death.

### **Drug and Alcohol Programs**

All students are eligible for basic assessment and/or referral by the Colby Community College Counselor, the Director of Student Health, or the Executive Vice President. These individuals can be contacted at the following numbers:

Counselor 785.460.5439; Nurse 785.460.5502; Executive Vice President 785.460.5490.

Employees who choose to contact the Counselor or Nurse regarding substance-related issues are eligible for consultation and referral.

### **Disciplinary Sanctions**

Colby Community College will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of these standards of conduct. Sanctions may include fines, removal from housing,

suspension, counseling, verbal warning, Performance Improvement Plan, expulsion or termination of employment as provided in the Student Code of Conduct or the Employee Workplace Policies procedures, and may include referral for prosecution.

**Confidentiality**

All information received by CCC through the drug-free program is confidential. Access to this information is limited to those who have a legitimate need to know in compliance with relevant laws and College policies.

**Clery Act**

In compliance with the Student Right-to-Know/Campus Security Act and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy/Campus Crime Statistics Act, it is the policy of Colby Community College to make available to all prospective/current students and college staff CCC's Annual Security Report and Fire Safety Report, by October 1 of each year.

The report includes campus crime statistics and log, Campus Safety Authority information, procedures for reporting emergencies or crimes and issuing timely warnings, information about facilities and Safety Officer authority and jurisdiction, crime, sexual assault/misconduct and drug and alcohol prevention programming, sex offender and missing student, and fire safety information. The most current report as well as several previous years of Colby's reports are available at <https://www.colbycc.edu/student-life/security/Clery-Security-Report.pdf>

**Questions or Comments**

Any questions or comments regarding this notification or requests for hard copies may be directed to Nikol Nolan, Executive Vice President, at 785.460.5490 or [nikol.nolan@colbycc.edu](mailto:nikol.nolan@colbycc.edu)

Sincerely,

Nikol Nolan  
Executive Vice President



**Students are provided the following statements in the Student Handbook as well as the Residence Life Handbook at the beginning of each semester detailing expectations and policies:**

### **Alcohol**

Colby Community College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcoholic beverages by students and employees on its campus. Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages are expressly prohibited in all residence halls, regardless of age. Students may not be in the presence of alcohol use or consumption. Colby Community College reserves the right to contact law enforcement for assistance in enforcing its college-wide policy. The concealment of illegal alcohol activity from plain view does not preclude the enforcement of state laws or this policy for just cause. Those conducting Health and Safety Checks and authorized staff may search beyond plain view with explicit approval from the Director of Residence and Student Life, or the Vice President of Student Affairs. A model of progressive discipline will be implemented to encourage students to make safe and healthy choices about alcohol use during their collegiate career.

#### **REMEMBER:**

1. It is illegal for anyone to have alcohol on campus;
2. It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to drink;
3. It is illegal for anyone to buy or provide alcohol for someone under 21;
4. It is illegal for anyone to be intoxicated in public or to drive while intoxicated, on- or off campus;
5. It is illegal for anyone to sell alcoholic beverages without a license. By law, the sale of alcoholic beverages including any situation in which there is a charge for entertainment or service and alcohol is freely available (including through common source or selling a cup);
6. It is a violation of College policy for a student to hurt or endanger another student through drinking.

### **Drug Use**

Colby Community College expressly forbids the unauthorized possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance, illegal drug, or drug paraphernalia regulated by state or federal law. This policy expressly prohibits being in the presence of illegal drug activity. Colby Community College upholds the state law of Kansas so medical marijuana use is expressly prohibited in residence halls. Colby Community College reserves the right to contact law enforcement for enforcement assistance of this policy. The concealment of illegal drug activity from plain view does not preclude the enforcement of criminal behavior or this policy for cause. Privacy rights of students in their residential space will be respected, by any public nuisance coming from private space related to prohibited drug activity will bring the full force of this policy and applicable state law into play. Progressive disciplinary action will be utilized to maintain student health and safety and student success.

### **Policies and Programs Available**

The College's Drug-free Workplace Policy and Drug-free Awareness Program are designed to enhance the physical health of our employees and students and to provide a safe workplace. All

employees and students are expected to be in suitable mental and physical condition while at work or in a learning environment, and to perform their jobs in a satisfactory fashion.

In accordance with this policy, when the use of controlled substances interferes with an employee's or student's responsibilities, appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including termination or expulsion, will be taken.

Colby Community College values the dignity of every individual and is committed to maintaining an educational setting which will provide each student and employee with optimum opportunities for reaching his or her potential. This commitment is incorporated in the institutional philosophy and goals, which specify the paramount importance of each student's welfare.

Colby Community College does not permit or condone the consumption of alcoholic beverages by any individual under the age of 21. All laws, local, state, and federal, concerning the possession or use of illegal drugs by any student, faculty or staff member will be strictly enforced on the campus and at any event sponsored by the College.

Students and employees are reminded that local, state, and federal laws provide for a variety of legal sanctions and penalties for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. These sanctions include, but are not limited to, incarceration and monetary fines.

The Federal Controlled Substances Act provides penalties for unlawful distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotics. For unlawful possession of a controlled substance, a person is subject to imprisonment and fines. Any person who unlawfully distributes a controlled substance to a person under twenty-one years of age may be subject to imprisonment and fines otherwise authorized by law.

Kansas Drug Laws statutes provides any person who violates the criminal statutes on controlled substances by possessing, offering for sale, distributing or manufacturing, will be subject to Kansas law regarding controlled substances. For a conviction, the court may sentence a person to a term of imprisonment and or fines.

Kansas Liquor Laws statutes prohibits to the possession and distribution of alcohol for anyone under the age of 21. Colby Community College is an alcohol-free college. All student violations of policy will be handled on an individual basis affording each student the right to due process. Procedures of this process are described in the Student Handbook. Sanctions which may be imposed include: reprimand, probation, suspension, or expulsion.

It is the College's belief that all disciplinary sanctions should provide the opportunity for personal growth; to that end counseling and referral for individual assessment may be included as a condition of any sanction.

## **Standards of Conduct**

### **Statement for Colby Community College Admission Portal**

Submitting an application for admission to Colby Community College represents a voluntary decision on the part of the prospective student to participate in the programs offered by the institution pursuant to the policies, rules, and regulations of the Kansas Board of Regents and Colby Community College. Colby Community College's approval of that application, in turn, represents the extension of a privilege to join the college community (faculty, students, and administration) and to remain a part of it so long as the student meets the required academic and behavior standards of the college. In accepting admission to/enrolling in Colby Community College, the student assumes responsibility for awareness of and compliance with the academic and conduct policies and procedures set forth by Colby Community College.

### **Statement for Colby Community College Employment Application**

Submitting an application for employment to Colby Community College represents a voluntary decision on the part of the prospective employee to comply with the College's Administrative policies and procedures. In accepting employment with Colby Community College, the employee assumes responsibility for awareness and understanding of all policies and procedures set forth by Colby Community College.

### **POLICIES**

- [Drug Free Environment](#)

The College is committed to protecting the safety, health and wellbeing of all employees, students and visitors in the educational and work environment. We recognize that alcohol abuse and drug use pose a significant threat to our goals. Therefore, we have established a drug-free program that balances our respect for individuals with the need to maintain an alcohol and drug-free environment.

- [Student Code of Conduct](#)

Manufacture, possession, control, sale, transmission of or use of any controlled substance, alcohol, or other illicit drugs on the College's campuses.

- Tobacco Use

Colby Community College is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for its students, employees, visitors, and contractors. The President or his/her designee is authorized to designate the areas of the campus that tobacco use is permitted. Smoking and all other forms of tobacco use is prohibited in College buildings, facilities, and vehicles

## **Federal Legal Sanctions**

Federal and state laws prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. Conviction for violating these laws can lead to imprisonment, fine, probation, and/or assigned community service. Students convicted of a drug- and/or alcohol-related offense will be ineligible to receive federally funded or subsidized grants, loans, scholarships, or employment. Colby Community College will fully cooperate with the local, state, and federal authorities in the enforcement of all applicable laws.

### **Federal Drug Laws**

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

### **Denial of Federal Aid (20 USC 1091)**

Under the Higher Education Act of 1998, students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of drug possession will be ineligible for one year from the date of the conviction of the first offense, two years for the second offense, and indefinitely for the third offense. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

### **Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC 853)**

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure is issued and property is seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

### **Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC 841)**

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a College (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

## **Federal Drug Schedules**

Drugs, substances, and certain chemicals used to make drugs are classified into five (5) distinct categories or schedules depending upon the drug's acceptable medical use and the drug's abuse or dependency potential. The abuse rate is a determinate factor in the scheduling of the drug; for example, Schedule I drugs have a high potential for abuse and the potential to create severe psychological and/or physical dependence. As the drug schedule changes-- Schedule II, Schedule III, etc., so does the abuse potential-- Schedule V drugs represent the least potential for abuse. A Listing of drugs and their schedule are located at Controlled Substance Act (CSA) Scheduling or CSA Scheduling by Alphabetical Order. These lists describe the basic or parent chemical and do not necessarily describe the salts, isomers and salts of isomers, esters, ethers and derivatives which may also be classified as controlled substances. These lists are intended as general references and are not comprehensive listings of all controlled substances.

Please note that a substance need not be listed as a controlled substance to be treated as a Schedule I substance for criminal prosecution. A controlled substance analogue is a substance which is intended for human consumption and is structurally or pharmacologically substantially similar to or is represented as being similar to a Schedule I or Schedule II substance and is not an approved medication in the United States. (See [21 U.S.C. §802\(32\)\(A\)](#) for the definition of a controlled substance analogue and [21 U.S.C. §813](#) for the schedule.)

### **Schedule I**

Schedule I drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse.

Some examples of Schedule I drugs are:

heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote

### **Schedule II**

Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous.

Some examples of Schedule II drugs are:

Combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin

### **Schedule III**

Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low

potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV.

Some examples of Schedule III drugs are: Products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, testosterone

#### **Schedule IV**

Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence.

Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are:

Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien, Tramadol

#### **Schedule V**

Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes.

Some examples of Schedule V drugs are: cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC), Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica, Parepectolin.

## FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 grams mixture	<b>First Offense:</b> Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	<b>First Offense:</b> Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not less than 15 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 grams mixture	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine	5–49 grams pure or		50 grams or more pure or	
(Schedule II)	50–499 grams mixture		500 grams or more mixture	<b>2 or More Prior Offenses:</b> Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

PENALTIES				
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.		
		<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more	<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	<b>First Offense:</b> Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.		
		<b>Second Offense:</b> Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		



## FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES—MARIJUANA

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 15 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kg marijuana (except 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight);  1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual

\*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 years imprisonment, and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

For complete information on Federal Drug law, download the latest edition of 2024 Edition of Drugs of Abuse, DEA Resource Guide at: <https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/sites/default/files/2025-03/Drugs-Abuse-2024.pdf>



## Health Risks

### ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Abused by individuals to put muscle on during weight training. The side effects and health risks far outweigh any benefits to the user.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Steroids  Safely used under strict medical supervision for medical conditions only.	Anadrol Oxandrin Dursabolin Depo-Testosterone Equipoise	Juiceball D-balls Injectibles Orals Rhoids Juice Pumpers	Increased blood pressure Acne Balding Decreased sexual function Deeper voice	Cardiovascular damage Liver damage Possible stop bone lengthening in adolescents Blood clotting Cholesterol changes Hostility and Aggression  Males— Prostate cancer Reduced sperm count Shrunken testicles Breast enlargement  Females— Menstrual irregularities Development facial hair Other masculine characteristics	

### CANNABINOIDS

Mind altering ingredient is THC. Amount of THC determines the strength of effects.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Cannabis  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS IN THE STATE OF KANSAS.  Some states allow for medical purposes and/or have legalized usage.	Hashish Hash Oil Marijuana Marinol THC	Pot Weed Grass Herb Ganji Kif Honey Dope Acapulco gold Reefer Sinsemilla Thai sticks Aunt Mary Skunk weed Boom	Impaired judgement and coordination Blood shot eyes Increased heart rate Increased appetite Euphoria Relaxation Slowed reaction time Distorted sensory perception Impaired balance and coordination Impaired learning and memory Anxiety Panic attacks Psychosis	Chronic cough Frequent respiratory infections Possible mental health decline Addiction	Death may occur from Accidents as a result of the acute effects.

## DISSOCIATIVE DRUGS

Gasses, liquids or powders.

Work by traveling to the nerve cells on the receiving end of the signal and block its receptors. This blocking action produces an anesthetic or numb state. User feels dissociated, detached and or removed from the world.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Safely used under strict medical supervision for medical conditions only. Safely used under strict medical supervision for medical conditions only.	Ketamine	Special K K Vitamin K Super K Purple Jet Cat Valium Honey Oil	Nausea Vomiting Pain suppression Paranoia Amnesia Decreased heart rate Drowsiness Decreased motor skills	Physical and psychological dependence Flashbacks	
ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	PCP	Angel Dust Hog Love 1 boat Embalming Fluid Rocket Fuel Peace Zombie Dummy Dust Killer Weed	Hallucinations Confusion Disorientation Convulsions Decreased heart rate Decreased motor skills	Physical and psychological dependence Flash backs Depression Anxiety Schizophrenic-like symptoms	
DXM  Normal usage and reduction of health risks if taken ONLY as directions provided	Dextromethorphan (found in Robitussin, Coricidin and other cough meds)	Robo Dex DXM Tussin Triple C Syrup Robotripping	Cough suppression Euphoria Impaired motor function Dizziness Slurred speech Confusion Memory loss Distorted visual perception	Tremors Anxiety Numbness Memory loss Nausea Excessive amounts in combination with acetaminophen leads to liver damage	Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death

## HALLUCINOGENICS

Often referred to as psychedelics. May come from natural resources but many are synthetically developed.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Natural Hallucinogenics  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Mescaline Peyote Psilocybin Mushrooms	Buttons Mesc Shrooms Magic mushrooms Cactus Caps Lucky7 Blue Mystic	Altered state of perception and feeling Hallucinations Disorientation Aggression Delusions Elevated heart rate and temperature Nausea	Nervousness Paranoia Panic Addiction	Coma Death
Synthetic Hallucinogenics  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	LSD	Acid Hit Blotter Trip Microdot Red/green dragon Boomers Yellow sunshine Cube Sugar cube Tabs	Hallucinations Disorientation Decreased appetite Increased body temperature Delusions Tremors Impaired memory Panic Aggression	Physical tolerance Psychological dependence Flash backs Depression Anxiety Psychosis	Coma Death

Amphetamine-related hallucinogenics  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	MDMA (Ecstasy) DMT MDA MPTP DOM STP	Ex Xtabs Designer drugs XTC Club drugs Hug drug Scooby snacks Adam Batmans Bibs E Kleenex Lovers speed Sextasy (with Viagra) Kitty flipping (with ketamine) Roll	Increased heart rate and blood pressure Increased body temperature Hyperthermia Dehydration Dizziness Nausea Blurred vision Paranoia Insomnia	Depression Sleep disturbance Aggressive behavior Impulsivity Kidney failure Liver damage Paranoia Paralysis Cardiovascular failure Brain damage	Coma Death
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## INHALANTS

Breathable chemicals that produce mild altering vapors. Typically, the product is utilized in a manner that was never intended. Includes solvents, aerosols, some anesthetics and other chemicals.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Nitrous Oxide  Safely used only in medical settings where close monitoring is utilized.	Hexane	Laughing gas Buzz bomb Whippets Whippers Shoot the breeze	Decreased body functions Loss of consciousness Feeling of intoxication Stimulation Loss of inhibition Headache Nausea/vomiting Slurred speech Loss of motor coordination Wheezing	Altered perception Loss of sensation Blackouts Injury to red blood cells Decreased heart muscle functioning Cramps Muscle weakness Depression Memory impairment Damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems	Unconsciousness Sudden death
Amyl Butyl Nitrate  Safely used only in medical settings where close monitoring is utilized.	Various	Poppers Locker room Rush Snappers Ram Thrust TNT Liquid gold Rock hard Medusa Aimies	Same as Nitrous Oxide	Same as Nitrous Oxide	Unconsciousness Sudden death
Gasoline Glue Solvents White Out Scotch Guard Toluene Aerosols Paint Butane Freon  Purpose of the above products are not for consumption in any manner.	Various	Whiff Huff Air blast Moon gas Snot balls	Same as Nitrous Oxide	Same as Nitrous Oxide	Unconsciousness Sudden death

**NARCOTICS**

Also referred to as Opiates.

Group of drugs which are used **MEDICALLY** for pain relieve.

High potential for abuse.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Non-Prescription  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Heroin	Horse Smack Dope China White Skag Junk Boy Bones Skunk Brown Sugar Black Tar Big H Sweet Lady H	Euphoria Drowsiness Impaired coordination Dizziness Confusion Nausea Sedation Feeling of heaviness of body Slowed or arrested breathing	Constipation Endocarditis Hepatitis HIV Addiction Fatal overdose	Respiratory depression Coma Death
Non-Prescription  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Street Opium	Big O Black Stuff Gum Hop	Euphoria Drowsiness Impaired coordination Dizziness Confusion Nausea Sedation Feeling of heaviness of body Slowed or arrested breathing Decreased sex drive	Constipation Endocarditis Hepatitis HIV Addiction Fatal overdose	Seizures Respiratory depression Coma Death
Prescription (Opiates and related analgesics)  Normal usage under physician supervision and taken as specifically ordered Discontinue usage as advised by physician.	Demerol Fentanyl Codeine Morphine Hydromorphone— Dilaudid, MS-cotin Laam Methadone Oxycodone— Oxycontin, Percodan Percocet Hydrocodone— Tylox, Lortab, Lorcet, Vicodin, Tussionex Talwin Darvon Darvocet Fioricet Fiorinal Norco	Killers OC OXY	Muscle relaxation Lowered blood pressure and heart rate Decreased respiration Itching sensation Mild euphoria	Constipation Respiratory depression Tolerance Psychological and physical dependence Weight loss Lethargy  Withdrawal includes— Sweats Cramping Nausea Chills Anxiety	Respiratory depression Coma Death



**SEDATIVES/DEPRESSANTS**

Drugs which depress or slow down body functions. Effects range from calming down anxiety to promoting sleeping.

Dependence—regular use over long period of time results in tolerance. Tolerance requires larger doses to achieve same effect.  
**EXTREMELY DANGEROUS WHEN MIXED WITH ALCOHOL.**

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME	ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Alcohol  Legal only after age 21. Usage recommended in low moderation.	Found in liquor, beer and wine	Various	Low doses— Euphoria Mild stimulation Lowered inhibitions  Higher doses— Drowsiness Slurred speech Nausea Emotional volatility Loss of coordination Visual distortion Impaired memory Sexual dysfunction Loss of consciousness	Increased risk of injury Violence Fetal damage (pregnant women) Neurological deficits High blood pressure Liver and/or heart disease Addiction Fatal overdose  Serious health risks develop prior to stage of addiction	Seizures Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death
Benzodiazepines/Anxiolytic  Normal usage under physician supervision and taken as specifically ordered	Valium Librium Tranexa Xanax Ativan Klonopin	Various	Mild sedative effect Relaxation	Physical and withdrawal Impaired sexual function Anxiety Increase depression	Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death
Barbiturates  Normal usage under physician supervision and taken as specifically ordered	Amytal Nembutal Tuinal Seconal Phenobarbital	Blues Downers Yellows Purple Hearts Reds Rainbows	Relaxation Sleep Loss of inhibition Decreased alertness and muscle coordination	Excessive sleepiness Confusion Irritability Physical addiction with severe withdrawal Accidental overdoses Tremors Seizures Delirium	Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death
Flunitrazepam  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Rohypnol	Date rape drug Roofies Mexican Valium Circles R-2 Baptist communion Ruffles Ropes Forget me now	Sedation Muscle relaxation Confusion Memory loss Dizziness Impaired coordination	ADDICTION—physical and psychological	Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death
GHB  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid	Date rape drug Grievous bodily harm Georgia home boy Liquid ecstasy Soap G	Drowsiness Nausea Headache Disorientation Loss of coordination Memory loss	Unconsciousness Seizures Coma	Respiratory depression Unconsciousness Death
Nonbarbiturate Sedative-Hypnotics  Normal usage under physician supervision and taken as specifically ordered	Quaaludes Sopor Placidyl Halcion Dalmane	Ludes 714's Q's sopos	Similar to barbiturates Known as aphrodisiac	Similar to Barbiturates Injuries caused by faulty judgements and drowsiness	Respiratory depression Convulsions Coma Death

## STIMULANTS

Refers to groups of drugs that tend to increase alertness and physical activity. Some individuals abuse these drugs as a counteraction to drowsiness or the "down" feeling caused by sleeping pills and alcohol consumption. This up/down cycle is extremely dangerous.

DRUG TYPE	TRADE NAME	STREET NAME		ACUTE EFFECTS	HEALTH RISKS	OVERDOSE
Caffeine  Usage recommended in moderation.	Coffee Soda Pop No Doz Vivarin Tea Energy Drinks	Various		Increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature and metabolism Feeling of exhilaration Increased energy Increase mental alertness Tremors Reduced appetite Irritability Anxiety Panic Paranoia Violent behavior Psychosis	Stomach disorders Weight loss Insomnia Cardiac and/or cardiovascular complications Stroke Seizure Addictions	Heart palpitations Coma Death
Nicotine  For health reasons not recommended. If usage then low moderation.	Cigarettes Cigars Smokeless Tobacco Pipes E-cigarettes	Various		Same as Caffeine	Cancer Lung/heart damage Withdrawal with anxiety Sleep Increased appetite Addiction	Rare but OD is possible Seizures Coma Death
Amphetamines /Methamphetamine  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Benaedrine Dexedrine Biphedamine Methedrine Desoxyn Cylert	Speed Crystal Crank Ice Meth Yaba	Glass Cat Chalk Fire	Same as Caffeine	Same as Caffeine Severe dental problems	Heart palpitations Coma Death
Methylphenidate  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS	Ritalin Methylin Concerta	Vitamin R Cramming drug Pineapple Kibbles & Bits		Same as Caffeine	Same as Caffeine	Heart palpitations Coma Death
Cocaine  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS		Coke Snow Toot Blow Crack Flares Ringer Blast	Nose candy Girl Rocks White Big C Snowbirds Flake	Same as Caffeine	Psychological dependence Possible physical tolerance Seizures Strokes Impotence Aggressive paranoia Damaged nasal tissue from snorting	Heart palpitations Coma Death
Look-alikes  Normal usage and reduction of health risks if taken ONLY as directions provided	PPA Ephedrine Caffeine	Black beauties White crosses Yellow jackets Robin eggs Christmas trees Pink hearts		Same as Caffeine	Same as Caffeine	Heart palpitations Coma Death
Khat  ILLEGAL FOR POSSESSION AND/OR USAGE IN ANY AMOUNTS		Khat Chat Gat Tohai African salad Bushman's tea Tschatt		Same as Caffeine	Suicidal depression Violence Fatigue Hallucinations Hyperactivity	Heart palpitations Coma Death

## **AOD Programs Available to Students, Staff, & Faculty**

1. Athletics Athletes are provided information on:
  - drug and alcohol policies, health risks, and related sanctions.
  - Student Activities programming options, all of which are drug and alcohol free.
2. Campus Safety
  - a. Clery Reporting is managed by the Director of Residence Life and Security
  - b. Residence Life and Security, in conjunction with Colby Police Department and Thomas County Sherriff's Office provide a 24/7 patrol of campus including housing areas and monitor student behavior and environmental signs for potential AOD violations or concerns.
  - c. The Anonymous Complaint Form – allows for anonymous reporting of drug or alcohol violations, or other campus safety concerns
3. Student Life/Residence Life
  - a. Residential students are provided with the Residence Life Handbook at move-in, and residents signs off on receipt of the handbook and associated information.
  - b. Semester housing meetings - residents are provided information on AOD policies and related sanctions.
  - c. Continuous programming options both on- and off-campus that are all drug and alcohol free.
4. First Year Experience Students attending orientation are provided information on:
  - drug and alcohol policies, health risks, and related sanctions.
  - Student Activities programming options, all of which are drug and alcohol free.
5. Student Health Office provides:
  - passive programming/awareness/information related to drug and alcohol use.
  - alcohol education session for alcohol policy violators.
  - assessment of/referral for students identified as potentially at risk of AOD abuse.
6. Counseling Office provides:
  - passive programming/awareness/information related to drug and alcohol use.
  - assessment of/referral for students identified as potentially at risk of AOD abuse.
  - a. Office manages Behavior Care team.
  - b. Maintains resources related to substance abuse programming options
7. Student Services Office
  - a. Office produces Student Handbook
  - b. Office provides for FERPA compliant parental notification when appropriate
  - c. Oversees Title IX online student and employee training programming which includes information related to substance use, and manages annual student notifications.
8. Human Resources
  - a. Employee Inservice information
  - b. Manages annual employee notification
9. Other:
  - a. Documenting and tracking of incidents, violations, sanctions, etc. (multiple departments)



## FEDERAL DRUG USE PREVENTION AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS:

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:**

CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control helps protect America's health by tracking injuries and deaths to look for dangerous trends, researching the best ways to prevent injuries and violence, developing prevention strategies, evaluating effectiveness of prevention strategies, and supporting states in implementing programs.

[www.cdc.gov/injury](http://www.cdc.gov/injury)

### **Drug Enforcement Administration:**

In addition to dismantling major drug trafficking organizations, DEA is committed to reducing the demand for drugs in America. DEA's community outreach and prevention support is carried out by employees across the United States who work in communities to share expertise and information on drug trends, emerging problems, the dangers of drugs, and available resources.

[www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov)

[www.deatakeback.com](http://www.deatakeback.com)

[www.JustThinkTwice.com](http://www.JustThinkTwice.com)

[www.GetSmartAboutDrugs.com](http://www.GetSmartAboutDrugs.com)

[www.CampusDrugPrevention.gov](http://www.CampusDrugPrevention.gov)

[www.OperationPrevention.com](http://www.OperationPrevention.com)

### **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas**

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States. This grant program is administered by

the Office of National Drug Control Policy. There are currently 33 HIDTAs, and HIDTA-designated counties are located in 50 states, as well as in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

[www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp](http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp)

### **National Guard Counterdrug Program**

The National Guard's Counterdrug Program supports military, law enforcement, and community-based counterdrug operations at all levels of government to anticipate, deter, and defeat illicit drug threats to enhance national security and protect our society.

[www.nationalguard.mil/leadership/joint-staff/J-3/counterdrug](http://www.nationalguard.mil/leadership/joint-staff/J-3/counterdrug)

### **National Institute on Drug Abuse:**

NIDA's mission is to advance science on the causes and consequences of drug use and addiction and to apply that knowledge to improve individual and public health. This includes ensuring the effective translation, implementation, and dissemination of scientific research findings to improve prevention and treatment of substance use disorders and enhance public awareness of addiction as a brain disorder.

[www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

### **Office of National Drug Control Policy:**

ONDCP works to reduce drug use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of U.S. drug policy.

[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)



## Disciplinary Sanctions

Policy Violation	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd Offense
<b>Drug Violations</b>			
<b><u>Distribution or sale (on- or off-campus)</u></b>	Immediate suspension for at least one year, \$1,000 fine, and parental notification. <b><i>Citation will be referred to local police.</i></b> <i>Prior to return to the College:</i> required assessment and treatment off campus and 4 developmental sanctions.	Expulsion	NA
<b><u>Use and/or possession of minor amounts; possession of drug paraphernalia (including hookahs) with evidence of use</u></b>	\$200 fine, 4 developmental sanctions, parental notification. <b><i>Citation will be referred to local police.</i></b>	\$400 fine, 4 developmental sanctions, parental notification. <b><i>Citation will be referred to local police.</i></b>	Immediate suspension, \$600 fine, and parental notification. <b><i>Citation will be referred to local police.</i></b> <i>Prior to return to the College:</i> required assessment and treatment off campus and 4 developmental sanctions.
<b><u>Beer pong table or other alcohol game</u></b>	\$50 fine, 2 developmental sanctions, parental notification.	Suspension. Immediate Removal from Residence Halls. Student responsible for entire housing contract.	
<b><u>Display of empty alcohol bottles/cans by resident in residence facilities</u></b>	\$25 fine, 1 developmental sanction, parental notification.	\$50 fine, 2 developmental sanctions, parental notification.	Removal from Residence Halls. Student responsible for entire housing contract.

Notes: \*Possession” includes being present in a common area, dorm room, vehicle, etc. where alcohol, drugs, or other contraband items are visibly present