



Biennial Review of UNL's Alcohol and Other Drug Policies and Programs

Years Reviewed: 2022-2023

Review conducted in Fall of 2024



This review has been performed to ensure University compliance with the mandates of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations ([EDGAR Part 86](#)).

The University of Nebraska does not discriminate based on race, color, ethnicity, national origin, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, marital status, and/or political affiliation in its programs, activities, or employment.

Report Creation and Access

This report has been created by a working group of representatives from multiple departments across campus including, but not limited to:

- Alcohol & Drug Education
- University Housing
- Fraternity and Sorority Life
- Student Conduct & Community Standards
- Counseling and Psychological Services
- Institutional Equity and Compliance
- UNL Police Department
- Center for Advocacy, Response & Education (CARE)
- Campus Recreation and Wellness

The partnership was commissioned by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Drug and Alcohol policy to comply with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of 1989- also known as the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act- requires institutions of higher education to establish policies that address unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs. The DFSCA also requires the establishment of a drug and alcohol prevention program (DAAPP). At least biennially, the institute of higher education must review the effectiveness of programs and consistency of sanction enforcement. In this report, the working group will accomplish this work.

The information included in this report are statistics from:

- UNL Police Department Incident Reports
- Student Conduct & Community Standards referral records
- Student self-report surveys (Healthy Minds Study and National College Health Assessment)
- Data from CAPS
- Anecdotal data collected through conversations with substance abuse counselors, administrators and student conduct officers

This report's review and analysis contains information from the previous two calendar years:

- January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022
- January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023

Information regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs is continuously compiled through surveys and other avenues for the purpose of being reviewed to ensure that through prevention and response efforts, UNL is doing everything it can to help students and employees avoid the problems caused by these substances.

The following members provided information and/or had a part in the creation process:

2024

Name	Position	Department
Jon Gayer	Assistant Director	Alcohol & Drug Education
Jon-Michael McDaniel	Accreditation & Compliance Manager	Police Department
Andie Barefield	Director	Student Conduct & Community Standards
Meagan Counley	Assistant Director	Title IX Coordinator, Institutional Equity and Compliance
Jeanne Keyser	Associate Director	Residence Life
Kenji Madison	Director	Jackie Gaughan Multicultural Center
Brigham Scott	Psychologist	Counseling & Psychological Services
Leigh Thiedeman	Director	Fraternity & Sorority Life
Melissa Wilkerson	Director	Center for Advocacy, Response & Education (CARE)
Steve Woita	Associate Director	Well Being Collective

The Accreditation and Compliance Manager (ACM) at the UNL Police Department maintains each completed biennial review report is maintained on file for a minimum of seven (7) years. A copy of the report can be requested from the ACM during normal business hours (8 am-5 pm), Monday through Friday, or via email (Attention ACM) at: unlpd@unl.edu. The most current report will be posted and available electronically on the UNL Police Department's website.

Philosophy

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln has a genuine caring concern not only for its staff and students, but also for the community in which it lives and for its people. For this reason, the University is committed to maintaining an academic and social environment that is conducive to the intellectual and personal development and safety and welfare of all members of the community. The misuse of alcohol and other drugs represents a major problem in the United States today and poses a serious threat to the health and welfare of the UNL community. The University realizes that serious efforts must be made to educate students so that they can make responsible choices. The University has gathered data that demonstrates that high-risk drinking and other drug use among students is associated with property damage, violence, driving under the influence (DUI), decreased academic performance, ruining social relationships, sexual assault perpetration, and memory loss. Studies outside the University show that substance misuse can result in serious bodily injury, illness, or death.

The University is vitally interested in the well-being of all members of its community and, therefore, wishes always to offer assistance rather than punishment. The University recognizes that chronic alcohol/drug usage does not occur in isolation. Rather, it is a symptom of other difficulties that the individual may be experiencing. In view of this, the University makes available to all members of its community a counseling office staffed by professionally trained personnel. The services of a qualified psychiatrist are also available. The University also offers a wide range of readily available programs aimed at prevention, education, and overcoming addictions including a Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC). The University strongly urges its members to take advantage of these services.

To ensure the continuance of its academic function, the University will find it necessary to initiate disciplinary action in certain situations. Such action should not be taken without guaranteeing administrative due process to the individual involved. When in its judgment, every other reasonable avenue of approach has been exhausted, the University will take action to maintain good order, academic and social, and to prevent serious damage to the individual. It is also imperative that no member of the University community considers this campus a sanctuary from civil law, as the University accepts seriously its responsibility to cooperate with proper authorities. In certain cases, the University may have to separate an individual from the residence system. If such separation is deemed necessary, an attempt should be made by the University to provide the individual with appropriate guidance before separation takes effect. If the University's counseling service is unable to handle a case, the individual will be referred to another competent agency. Separation from the University community may be the result of disciplinary action, but only as a last resort.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln:

- Is committed to changing the culture that perpetuates the misuse of alcohol and other drugs;
- Is committed with promoting the well-being of our community, including visitors to campus;
- Believes that the solution to alcohol and drug misuse will require a community solution.

Introduction

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an institution of higher education (IHE) such as the University of

Nebraska-Lincoln to certify it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the misuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs both by students and employees, either on University property or as a part of any UNL-sponsored activities. At a minimum, each institution of higher education must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of Conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution 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 sanctions on students and employees 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.

These statements are in the annual security and fire report required by the Clery Act. The law further requires institutions to conduct biennial reviews of their programs with the following objectives:

1. To determine the effectiveness of policies and implement changes to the Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) program if they are needed; and
2. To ensure that the sanctions developed are enforced consistently.

The biennial review must also include a determination as to:

1. 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
2. The number and type of sanctions the IHEs impose on students or employees as a result of such violations or fatalities.

The University acknowledges its legal obligation to conduct a biennial review of compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and has authorized that these administrative reviews be conducted to ensure that the University fulfills the requirements of the aforementioned Federal regulations.

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the University is to mitigate substance abuse and instill in students the tools to establish health boundaries with alcohol. The biennial review is an important part of the process, and so the following goals were assessed through the review and information analysis:

2024 Report Objectives
Provide education, harm reduction, and prevention information.
Track student data who have gone through the student conduct process and have completed their required program
To strengthen support for the college recovery community and expand outreach efforts to connect with students seeking a supportive recovery network.
Tracking the frequency of preventive messaging and unlawful incidents at Husker athletics home games with the introduction of alcohol sales.
If a bystander intervention program is established, track the education and data to measure success.

Policy and Program Notification

Notification of programs, policies and other areas relating to drug and alcohol use are vital to meeting UNL's goal. To ensure that everyone is adequately aware of the University's stance regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs, as well as the penalties that may be applied, members of the campus community are informed of the University's applicable policies and State/Federal laws in a number of ways including those listed below: (Please note that these are the primary ways of notification)

First-Year Students

To increase student safety and the safety of their peers, we request all incoming students to complete an online alcohol education program in order to help them learn about alcohol's effect on the mind and the body, correct misperceptions about student alcohol use, increase awareness of protective factors, understand issues related to alcohol use and healthy relationships, educate them about relevant campus, community and state alcohol other drug policies and laws and identify strategies for intervening with a friend who has had too much to drink. The online curriculum also provides, in part, critical information required by the Justice Department's Office of Civil Rights related to sexual violence (such as sexual assault, sexual misconduct, and stalking) including campus policy and confidential resources for victims.

Student Athletes

All University of Nebraska-Lincoln student-athletes annually receive a student-athlete handbook which clearly outlines information regarding alcohol and drug abuse in the University of Nebraska Student Code of Conduct section. Additionally, teams may request a team specific alcohol and drug use team workshop.

Fraternity and Sorority Community

University Approved Housing Agreement presents policies and procedures for fraternities and sororities. In addition, frequent discussions and presentations around alcohol policies and prevention messages are part of sorority and fraternity recruitment. All fraternity and sorority members are offered and encouraged to take ScreenU which is an evidenced based screening based on SBIRT (Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment).

Campus Community-at-Large

The University's *Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR)* includes policy statements that address drug and alcohol use, along with a list of sanctions that can be taken by the University and/or law enforcement. It also includes the education and recovery programs provided by UNL or the community and applicable contact information. The information provided in this review is also identified within the ASR. With the creation of each annual report, all students, faculty and staff are notified of the report and its location through a mass email, as well as with notifications via social media. The ASR is posted on the University Police Department's website at: <http://police.unl.edu/safety-reports-and-statistics#annual-report>. Hardcopies are also available at the UNL Police Department, 300 N. 17th Street, during business hours (8 am-5 pm).

Policies Governing Standards of Conduct for Employees and Students and the Serving of Alcohol on Campus

The following policy language regarding drug and alcohol use and the University as a whole is identified in the University of Nebraska Board of Regents Policy (RP-2.1.5):

The illegal possession, use, or distribution of drugs or alcohol by students and employees is a violation of University rules as well as State and Federal laws. The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska has directed officers of the University to cooperate with State and Federal agencies in the prevention of drug abuse. See Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, Minutes, Vol. 29, pp. 90–91 (September 12, 1967). In satisfaction of this mandate and in order to fulfill its obligations under the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994, the University has formulated standards of conduct for both its employees and its students which prohibit the following acts:

1. use, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia on University premises or while on University business or at University activities, or in University supplied vehicles either during or after working hours;
2. unauthorized use or possession or manufacture, distribution, or sale of a controlled substance as defined by the Federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 801 et seq., or Nebraska's Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 28-401 et seq., (Reissue 2008, Cum. Supp. 2016), available at <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws>, on University premises, or while engaged in University business or attending University activities or in University supplied vehicles, either during or after working hours;
3. unauthorized use, manufacture, distribution, possession, or sale of alcohol on University premises or while on University business, at University activities, or in University-supplied vehicles, either during or after working hours;
4. storing in a locker, desk, vehicle, or other place on University owned or occupied premises any unauthorized controlled substances, drug paraphernalia, or alcohol;
5. use of alcohol off University premises that adversely affects an employee's or student's work or academic performance, or an employee's or student's safety or the safety of others;
6. possession, use, manufacture, distribution, or sale of illegal drugs off University premises that adversely affects the employee's work performance or the student's academic performance, or an employee's or student's safety or the safety of others;
7. violation of State or Federal laws relating to the unauthorized use, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcohol, controlled substances, or drug paraphernalia;
8. in the case of employees, failure to notify an employee's supervisor of an employee's arrest or conviction under any criminal drug statute as a result of a violation of law which occurs at the University of Nebraska workplace.

[The Standards of Conduct were approved by the Regents in 1990. See Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, Minutes, Vol. 55, p. 205 (October 12, 1990).]

Policy on Service of Alcohol*

***This policy was last revised on May 1, 2024.**

There are three categories of events where the service of alcohol on the UNL campus may be allowed. They are:

1. private university events where attendees are not directly or indirectly charged for the alcohol served and the alcohol is brought on campus by the Event Sponsor, and the alcohol served is either purchased from a retailer at the retailer's location or donated;
2. university or non-university private events or public events where the alcohol is purchased from and served by an Approved Caterer, and
3. an academic course or research in which the consumption of alcohol is part of the learning curriculum.

These categories and related rules are more fully discussed below. All three categories of events require an application for UNL approval, as will be discussed, and Category #2 events also require a Special Designated License ("SDL") issued by the municipality in which the event takes place.

Exception: Category #2 events at locations that have a standing liquor license, including but not limited to the AKRS Nebraska Champions Club, NIC Conference Center, and/or Wick Alumni Center, not require an SDL. Further, such events at these venues shall not require an application for UNL approval when the Event Sponsor is an outside or non-university organization. University-sponsored events shall still require an application for UNL approval.

In addition to this policy, any service or dispensing of alcohol on the UNL campus shall also comply with the Nebraska Liquor Control Act and any applicable local liquor ordinances. This includes, but is not limited to, a prohibition against any alcoholic beverage dispensed to or consumed by an individual under the age of 21, at any event covered by this policy.

Category #1 Events

Category #1 events shall be those private events where guests do not directly or indirectly pay for alcoholic beverages, food, or admission to the event and the alcohol is brought on campus by the Event Sponsor. The alcohol must be either purchased from a retailer at the retailer's location or donated. Private events are defined as those events in which a pre-identified and pre-existing group of individuals are invited to a specific event, the event is not advertised, and the event is not accessible or open to the public. No individual may attend such an event unless specifically invited in advance, except for UNL or caterer's employees working at the event. Category #1 events shall not include serving alcohol to students during scheduled classes or other experiences that are required as part of a degree program, whether or not all students are over the age of 21 (with the exception of courses that fall under Category #3).

- For Category #1 events, any alcoholic beverage served must be provided by the Event Sponsor. The alcoholic beverages shall remain the property of the Event Sponsor and shall be removed from UNL property by the Event Sponsor immediately upon conclusion of the event.
- Those persons responsible for ascertaining which guests may legally consume alcoholic beverages (e.g., checking IDs, overseeing alcohol service or entrance) and serving alcohol

must be employees of an Approved Caterer, or in extraordinary circumstances when an employee of an Approved Caterer is not used, the department chair/head may be used if approved in advance by the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance. The consumption of alcohol is not permitted by any person while he or she is engaged in those duties related to ascertaining which guests may legally consume alcohol.

Category #2 Events

Category #2 events are those public events or private events that include the purchase of alcohol from an Approved Caterer regardless of whether the cost of alcoholic beverages is passed on to the guests in attendance. Public events are events where there is no specified, identifiable guest list.

- Category #2 events require a Special Designated License (SDL) that must be obtained by the Approved Caterer from the municipality in which the event is held.
 - Exception: Category #2 events at locations that have a standing liquor license, including but not limited to the AKRS Nebraska Champions Club, NIC Conference Center, and/or Wick Alumni Center, do not require an SDL.
- The Approved Caterer must provide all alcoholic beverages served in accordance with the SDL issued pursuant to the Nebraska Liquor Control Act, any regulations promulgated in relation to the Act, and any applicable ordinances of the municipality in which the event is held.
- Service of the alcoholic beverages shall be provided only by an experienced bartender hired through an Approved Caterer.
- Persons checking IDs or checking alcohol service, entry, or minor identification must be employees of the Approved Caterer and shall not consume alcohol while on duty.
- Category #2 events that are outdoor on the day of any University of Nebraska – Lincoln home football game are limited locations that have a standing liquor license, including but not limited to the AKRS Nebraska Champions Club, NIC Conference Center, and/or Wick Alumni Center (City of Lincoln Municipal Code 5.04.064).

Category #1 & #2 Event Guidelines

- The approved UNL Alcohol Services Permit shall be prominently displayed where the alcohol is being served.
- Designated Locations: UNL has designated certain campus buildings for event rentals (see list of “Designated Facilities”). Campus departments are strongly encouraged to use only these approved venues. Locations used outside of this list must be approved by UNL Police, and an attachment must accompany the permit that includes the location address, a sketch of the licensed area, and maximum capacity. An alcohol permit may be issued in an academic building as long as no undergraduates or minors under the age of 21 will be in attendance, undergraduate classes are not session in the building or vicinity of the event, and the service of alcohol does not begin prior to 5 p.m. on weekdays when the guest list is primarily UNL employees. It is generally expected that alcohol service would begin at 5 p.m. or later for all events on weekdays. Any exceptions must be approved by the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance .
- Non-alcoholic beverages and food service must also be provided.
- 75% or more of the attendees must be over the age of 21, and effective methods for ascertaining which guests may legally consume alcoholic beverages must be implemented.

- For events without a sit-down meal and with more than 150 attendees, the Approved Caterer and/or Event Sponsor shall provide one security person for every 150 attendees. Security personnel, whether paid or volunteer, shall have no duties other than maintaining order and enforcing all liquor laws and license conditions, including prohibiting minors and intoxicated attendees from consuming or possessing alcohol. All security personnel shall be dressed in distinctive clothing with visual markings identifying them as security personnel. This requirement may be waived or modified by the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance by showing that such is not necessary for the promotion of health and safety.
- Alcohol may only be served and consumed in the areas listed on the UNL Alcohol Services Permit.
- Alcoholic drinks must be served in containers distinct from those in which non-alcoholic drinks are served. Non-alcoholic drinks must be served in transparent containers.
- The number of attendees in the event venue may not exceed maximum occupancy, as determined by the Nebraska State Fire Marshall or Lincoln Fire Department.
- All law enforcement officers with jurisdiction, including UNL Police, must be allowed access for inspection without restrictions to all areas listed in the UNL Alcohol Services Permit.
- Alcoholic beverages may not be served before 12:00 noon or after 12:00 midnight on Monday through Friday. For Saturday events, alcoholic beverages may not be served before 10:00 a.m. or after 12:30 a.m. (the following Sunday morning). On home football game day Saturdays, alcoholic beverages may not be served more than three hours prior to kickoff, or after 12:30 a.m. (the following Sunday morning). For Sunday events, alcoholic beverages may not be served before 10:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. UNL's hours of service may not exceed hours of service permitted by applicable law but may be more limited.
- The Event Sponsor's representative and the UNL Facility Administrator shall not consume alcohol while on duty and shall be in attendance for the duration of the event and the immediate post-cleanup period.
- Outdoor events: Unless otherwise approved by UNL Police, outdoor events must be contained within a 6' wall or chain link fence, a double row of plastic or wood snow fence materials, or an approved equivalent. The double row of fence materials shall be at least 4' apart. Sufficient toilet facilities and garbage disposal must be identified for or provided at outdoor events. Event Sponsors are encouraged to work with UNL Police before submitting a UNL Alcohol Services Permit to ensure that the proposed event venue complies with the Nebraska Liquor Control Act and any local liquor laws. The requirements in this paragraph may be waived or modified by the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance, if in the discretion of the Vice Chancellor, the Event Sponsor has clearly demonstrated that the requirement is not necessary for the promotion of health and safety.

Category # 3 Events

Category #3 events shall be those where the evaluation of beverages, such as wine tasting, is an integral part of academic courses and research and where such activity has been approved by the responsible dean or director to be part of the curriculum for the courses or where the consumption of alcoholic beverages is part of a research project.

Approval

Faculty teaching courses or conducting research involving alcoholic beverage tasting must file a UNL Alcohol Services Permit four (4) weeks prior to each term in which the courses are offered or before the research project begins. The cost of alcoholic beverages consumed as part of an academic course shall be covered by a special course fee paid by the students and not from tuition or state appropriations. The student fee and associated expenses for the course must be retained in a unique UNL cost object within UNL's accounting records. The cost of alcoholic beverages consumed as part of a research project must be paid for by the research project. In no event shall alcoholic beverages be served before 12:00 pm. or after 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, or before 10:00 a.m. and after 10:00 p.m. on Saturday.

Age Verification

All students enrolled in the courses or participating in a research project must present identification (valid driver's license or equivalent age verification which has a photo identification on the face of it) verifying they are at least 21 years of age by the sixth day of the term. The identifications must be copied and maintained with the course records or research project records. If students are participating in a UNL-sponsored class outside the State of Nebraska, the laws of the state or country where the student is present govern the legal drinking age and shall be enforced. Students must sign and submit a waiver and hold harmless agreement before they can participate in courses with an alcoholic beverage tasting component (Alcohol Student Waiver). The signed agreements must be maintained with course records.

Serving Requirements

- For designated courses, at least one lecture preceding the alcoholic beverage tasting session(s) will cover responsible consumption.
- Actual service of the alcoholic beverages shall be provided only by the head or chair of the department offering the course, the full-time faculty member teaching the course, or an Approved Caterer. For research projects, actual service of the alcoholic beverages shall be provided only by the research project's principal investigator, unless prior written permission by the Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance is obtained for alcoholic beverages to be served by others associated with the research project .
- For each alcoholic beverage being evaluated, each student will be poured no more than a one-ounce sample. No more than four beverages (four samples) will be evaluated in a two-hour laboratory class, nor may any student participate in more than one class session in a 24-hour period.
- Food and water must be available to students during the beverage tasting session(s) to mitigate the effects of consumption.
- Alcoholic beverages that have been opened but not served must be properly disposed of immediately following the alcoholic beverage tasting laboratory or class (i.e., poured down the drain). Unopened alcoholic beverages must be stored in a locked cabinet in an office that is always locked. The location of this locked cabinet must be provided to UNL Police.
- A monthly inventory of alcoholic beverages must be completed by the academic department with dual signatures of the department head and college dean.

University Police and the Good Samaritan Law

Per a provision of Nebraska state law (see later in this report), the University Police Department has implemented the following policy in regard to the handling of underage drinkers who request medical attention themselves or others (found in UNLPD's internal policy):

C. Good Samaritan Law

1. Under Nebraska's "Good Samaritan Law," what normally would result in a law violation regarding underage drinking, may not apply. Per *NRS 53-180.05(4)*, officers should not cite underage drinkers if he/she:
 - a) Requested emergency medical assistance in response to the possible alcohol overdose of himself or herself or another person as soon as the emergency situation is apparent after such violation of section [53-180.02](#);
 - b) Was the first person to make a request for medical assistance under subdivision (b)(i) of this subsection as soon as the emergency situation is apparent after such violation of section [53-180.02](#); and
 - c) When emergency medical assistance was requested for the possible alcohol overdose of another person, he/she:
 - d) Remained on the scene until the medical assistance arrived; and
 - e) Cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel.
2. A person meeting all of the above requirements shall be immune from receiving a citation; it does not apply to the entire group.
3. Emergency services must have been contacted by the individual; the law does not apply if contact was initiated by an officer or medical services.
4. The law does not apply to anyone who calls for emergency services and does not remain on the scene to ensure the well-being of the victim and/or is confrontational and uncooperative with the responders.

University of Nebraska Student Code of Conduct

Several years ago, a process was undertaken to review and update the language in the University of Nebraska Student Code of Conduct so that it would be consistent with the new, national model code. Accordingly, the Student Code of Conduct was approved by the University of Nebraska Board of Regents on Aug 14, 2020. The following language regarding drug and alcohol use by students is found in the current *Student Code of Conduct*, Section II: Standards of Academic Integrity and Responsible Conduct, Section B. Standards of Responsible Conduct:

Any student found to have committed or to have attempted to commit the following misconduct is subject to the disciplinary sanctions outlined in Section III:

1. ***Using, Possessing, Manufacturing, Selling, or Distributing Illegal Drugs, Narcotics or Controlled Substances, except as expressly permitted by law.***
2. ***Using, Possessing, Selling, or Distributing Prescription Drugs when not legally permitted or authorized.***
3. ***Using, Possessing, or Distributing Drug Paraphernalia.***
4. ***Being in the physical presence of unauthorized alcohol or in the physical presence of illegal drugs,*** which includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Being in a residential room of a University residence hall or university-approved housing in which illegal drugs or unauthorized alcohol are present.
 - b. Being on campus in a vehicle in which illegal drugs or alcohol are being used.
 - c. Being off campus on University approved activities, or otherwise representing the University, in which illegal drugs or unauthorized alcohol are present.
 - d. Being in the presence of illegal drugs or unauthorized alcohol in these locations may not be a violation if the student establishes they were unaware of the presence of illegal drugs or unauthorized alcohol.
5. ***Misuse of Alcoholic Beverages***, which includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Using, possessing, or providing alcoholic beverages on campus without University authorization.
 - b. Being intoxicated to the point of becoming incapacitated or posing a danger to oneself or others.
 - c. Driving while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs in violation of law.
 - d. Possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages while under the age of twenty-one (21), except when expressly permitted by law.
6. ***Providing Alcoholic Beverages to Underage Students at Off-Campus Parties and Events***, which includes, but is not limited to:
- a. Providing alcoholic beverages to underage individuals.
 - b. Making alcoholic beverages available on premises that the students control when they know that underage individuals are likely to be present, the beverages are left in a place easily accessible to underage individuals, and some or all of the beverages are consumed by underage individuals.
 - i. A student will be considered to have control of premises if they were on the premises at the time alcoholic beverages were furnished to underage individuals and
 - 1. they are the lessee or owner of the premises;
 - 2. they obtained authorization from the lessee or owner to use the premises; or
 - 3. they have legal access to the premises.
 - ii. A student will be considered the lessee if they lease the premises for any purpose, regardless of the length of the lease.
 - c. Purchasing or delivering alcoholic beverages for an event where some or all of the beverages are consumed by underage individuals when the student knew that underage individuals would likely be present and that the alcoholic beverages would likely be easily accessible to them.
 - d. Putting out alcoholic beverages at an event where some or all of the beverages are consumed by underage individuals when the student knew that underage individuals would likely be present and that the alcoholic beverages would likely be easily accessible to them.

C. Exception for Seeking Emergency Help

Students should seek emergency help for themselves or other individuals if they have been drinking alcohol or using illegal drugs and suffer a physical injury or have problems functioning.

Those problems include difficulty walking, talking, breathing, or staying conscious. They also include being mentally confused, having a seizure, or being cold or pale. Students have died from alcohol poisoning and drug overdoses. Students should seek emergency assistance by contacting 911.

The University will not take disciplinary action against students for using or possessing alcohol, if the use or possession was part of the incident for which they received emergency help or sought emergency help for another person, or if they were involved in the care of that person. The University will not take disciplinary action against students for using or possessing illegal drugs or unauthorized prescription drugs if the use or possession was part of the incident for which they received emergency help or sought emergency help for another person, or they were in the immediate vicinity of that person.

The Conduct Officer will determine if the student is eligible for this exception after meeting with the student. Students may still be charged by law enforcement officials for violations of federal, state, or local laws. Additionally, the policy is not a means to excuse students from other violations of the Student Code.

As a condition of not taking action against them, however, the University may require students to meet with a Conduct Officer and to participate in an alcohol or drug educational program that is designed to help increase their awareness of their alcohol or drug-related behavior.

Student Housing

The following language regarding drug and alcohol use within University Housing, which students agree to abide by when they sign their Housing contract, is found in the [Housing and Dining Policies document](#).

ALCOHOL POLICY

State law and University regulations state that the possession or consumption of alcohol in any University residence hall is prohibited, regardless of the student's age.

In the Presence of: It is a University policy violation to be in a residence hall room where alcohol is present. Possession or display of containers with residues that held or were intended to hold alcoholic beverages is also not permitted.

Hosting: Individuals responsible for hosting a gathering at which alcohol is present are also in violation of University policy. Hosting is defined as awareness or knowledge of such a gathering in one's own room with the resident taking no steps to discourage its occurrence. Alcohol related conduct that infringes upon the rights of others to a quiet, orderly living environment or that poses danger to self or others is not acceptable under any circumstances. University Police and residence hall staff reserve the right to dispose of alcohol.

Your guests are subject to this policy; residents will be held similarly accountable for the actions of their guests.

Alleged violations of the alcohol policy will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards.

DRUG POLICY

State law and University regulations prohibit possession, use, and/or distribution of illegal drugs, drug paraphernalia and/or controlled substances (including marijuana, THC, narcotics, or prescription drugs intended for use by another individual) in any University residence hall.

In the Presence of: it is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct to be in a room where drugs are present or being used. The University uses a more likely than not standard of proof – or a preponderance of the evidence – as a basis to determine whether a student is in violation/not in violation of a policy. Any of the following evidence could provide a preponderance of evidence, indicating that the student charged with the drug violation more than likely engaged in the alleged misconduct.

Your guests are likewise subject to this policy, and residents will be held similarly accountable for the actions of their guests.

Alleged violations of the drug policy will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards.

Taking Action for Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Alcohol and Other Drugs

The University of Nebraska takes an educational approach regarding the illicit use of drugs and alcohol by University students and employees, and as required, enforces, and facilitates the enforcement of, all applicable regulations and laws. The UNLPD has and may cite/arrest whenever a violation of law pertaining to drugs and/or alcohol is identified and will utilize the Good Samaritan Act in keeping safety at the forefront for students, faculty, and staff.) University sanctions are also given to those found in violation (*See Figure B below*). Research has shown that consistent enforcement is one of the most effective ways to reduce the misuse of these substances, and this approach shall continue.

The following information, as written in the University's *Drug Free Campus Policy*, summarizes selected provisions of Federal, State, and local laws which provide criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol; this information is provided to all employees and students, as well as available on University Police website. The framework for the regulation of controlled substances is set out in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act; the state has enacted its own laws in addition. The following penalties may be imposed by the University Police Department or other law enforcement agency, in addition to sanctions handed out by the University.

Description of Applicable Legal Sanctions Under Federal, State or Local Law for Unlawful Possession or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

The following information summarizes selected provisions of Federal, State, and local laws which provide criminal and civil penalties for unlawful possession or distribution of drugs and alcohol. The following penalties may be imposed in addition to sanctions handed out by the University:

University Police and the Good Samaritan Law

Per a provision of Nebraska state law (see later in this report), the University Police Department has implemented the following policy in regard to the handling of illegal substance users who request medical attention themselves or others (found in UNLPD's internal policy):

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances:

1. **21 U.S.C. § 844(a)**
First Conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fine of at least \$1,000 or both. After one (1) prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and a fine of at least \$2,500. After two (2) or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years, and a fine of at least \$5,000.
2. **21 U.S.C. § 853(a) and 881(a)**
Forfeiture of tangible and intangible personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used, or intended for us, to transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of controlled substances.
3. **21 U.S.C. § 844(a)**
Civil fine of up to \$10,000 for each violation of 21 U.S.C. § 844 involving controlled substances listed in 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A).

4. **21 U.S.C. § 862**

Denial of Federal benefits, such as financial aid grants, contracts, student loans, and professional and commercial licenses, for individuals convicted of distributing controlled substances (drug trafficking). The denial can last up to 5 years for the first conviction and up to 10 years for the second conviction. Those who have three or more convictions will be permanently ineligible for all Federal benefits.

5. **18 U.S.C. § 922(g)**

Ineligible to receive or possess a firearm or ammunition.

6. **Miscellaneous**

Authority to revoke certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., is vested with the officials of individual Federal agencies.

The United States Drug Enforcement Administration publishes information that summarizes trafficking penalties under Federal law for various drugs; it is available at:
www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/drug_of_abuse.pdf.

State Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances

The framework for the regulation of most drugs, also called controlled substances, is set out in the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. In addition, other Nebraska State laws establish penalties for various drug-related offenses as summarized below.

Crimes Involving Minors: Any person 18 years of age or older who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, distributes, delivers, dispenses, or possesses with intent to manufacture, distribute, deliver or dispense a controlled substance or a counterfeit controlled substance (i) to a person (under the age of 18 years); (ii) in, on, or within 1,000 feet of a school, college, university, or playground; or (iii) within 100 feet of a youth center, public swimming pool, or video arcade shall be punished more severely. The law also provides for an enhanced penalty for anyone 18 years of age or older to knowingly and intentionally employ, hire, use, cause, persuade, coax, induce, entice, seduce, or coerce any person under the age of 18 years to manufacture, transport, distribute, carry, deliver, dispense, prepare for delivery, offer for delivery, or possess with intent to do the same a controlled substance or a counterfeit controlled substance. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-416(4)(a) and (5)(a) (Reissue 2016). Persons under the age of eighteen who violate the drug laws may be subject to additional sentencing provisions found in Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-416(18) and (19) (Reissue 2016), these include impounding licenses or permits issued under the Motor Vehicle Operator's License Act, completion of community service, and attending drug education classes.

Immunity and Violation Exceptions: The law provides immunity from drug related violations of subsection (3) of §28-416 and §28-441 (which relates to drug paraphernalia) in certain circumstances. The law provides immunity when a person may need medical assistance as a result of a drug overdose and the evidence for the violation of the laws was obtained as a result of the drug overdose and the request for medical assistance. A penalty may not be imposed on a person who otherwise violated the law if the person (i) made a good faith request for emergency medical assistance in response to the possible drug overdose of themselves or another person as soon as the emergency situation was apparent; (ii) made the request for medical assistance; and (iii) when emergency medical assistance was requested for the possible drug overdose of another person: (A) remained on the scene until the medical assistance arrived; and (B) cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-472 (Cum. Supp. 2022).

Similarly, the law also provides immunity from arrest and prosecution for drug or alcohol offenses for victims and witnesses of sexual assault. A person shall not be arrested or prosecuted for an eligible alcohol or drug offense if such person witnessed or was the victim of a sexual assault and such person: (a) Either: (i) In good faith, reported such sexual assault to law enforcement; or (ii) Requested emergency medical assistance for the victim of the sexual assault; and (b) Evidence supporting the arrest or prosecution of the eligible alcohol or drug offense was obtained or discovered as a result of such person reporting such sexual assault to law enforcement or requesting emergency medical assistance. (2) A person shall not be arrested or prosecuted for an eligible alcohol or drug offense if: (a) Evidence supporting the arrest or prosecution of the person for the offense was obtained or discovered as a result of the investigation or prosecution of a sexual assault; and (b) Such person cooperates with law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the sexual assault. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-1701 (Cum. Supp. 2022).

Probation Conditions: Any person convicted of a drug law violation, if placed on probation, shall, as a condition of probation, satisfactorily attend and complete appropriate treatment and counseling on drug abuse. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-416 (14) (Reissue 2016).

Tax Provisions: Anyone who possesses or sells the following amounts of controlled substances or imitation controlled substances must pay the appropriate taxes to the Nebraska Department of Revenue and have the stamps attached to the controlled substances. Marijuana is not included in the definition of “controlled substances” here but is also taxed, as follows:

1. Illegal marijuana is taxed at \$100 for each ounce or portion of an ounce. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4303 (Reissue 2009).
2. Any controlled substance that is sold by weight or volume (i.e., cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, etc.) is taxed at \$150 for each gram or portion of a gram. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4303 (Reissue 2009).
3. Any controlled substance that is not sold by weight (i.e., LSD, Quaaludes, methamphetamine in tablets, PCP, etc.) is taxed at \$500 for each 50 dosage units or portion thereof. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 77-4303 (Reissue 2009).
4. Failure to have the proper tax stamps attached to the controlled substance is a Class IV felony, with a criminal penalty of up to a 2-year imprisonment and 12-month post-release supervision or a \$10,000 fine or both. If imprisonment is imposed, there will be a minimum of a 9-month post-release supervision. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-105(1) (Reissue 2016) available at <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws>; Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 77-4301 to 77-4316 (Reissue 2009).

Property Forfeiture: Property used to manufacture, sell, or deliver controlled substances can be seized and forfeited to the State. Property subject to forfeiture may include cash, cars, boats, and airplanes, as well as drug paraphernalia, books, records, and research, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-431 (Reissue 2016).

Being Under the Influence of Any Controlled Substance for Unauthorized Purpose: It is a violation of Nebraska law to be under the influence of any controlled substance for a purpose other than the treatment of a sickness or injury as prescribed or administered by a practitioner. In a prosecution, the State need not prove that the accused was under the influence of a specific controlled substance, only that the accused manifested symptoms or reactions caused by the use of any controlled substance. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-417(1)(g) (Reissue 2016).

Drug Paraphernalia Offenses: It is a violation of Nebraska law to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to manufacture, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-441(1) (Reissue 2016). Individuals who make a good faith request for emergency medical assistance in response to their drug overdose or when assisting another person may experience limited immunity from drug possession and paraphernalia charges if they meet certain requirements, such as requesting medical assistance as soon as the drug overdose is apparent and remaining on the scene and cooperating with medical assistance or law enforcement personnel. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-441(1) (Reissue 2016 and Supp. 2017).

1. "Drug paraphernalia" is defined to include such things as hypodermic syringes, needles, pipes, bongs, roach clips, and other items used, intended for use, or designed for use with controlled substances. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-439 (Reissue 2016).
2. It is unlawful to deliver, possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver drug paraphernalia knowing, or under circumstances in which one should reasonably know, that it will be used to manufacture, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance. This section does not apply to pharmacists, pharmacist interns, pharmacy technicians, and pharmacy clerks who sell hypodermic syringes or needles for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-442 (Reissue 2016 and Supp. 2017).
3. It is a violation of Nebraska law for a person 18 years of age or older to deliver drug paraphernalia to a person under the age of 18 who is at least three years his or her junior. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-443 (Reissue 2016).
4. A violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-441 (use or possession of drug paraphernalia) is an infraction and is punishable on the first offense by a fine of up to a maximum of \$100; a second offense within two years of the first is punishable by a fine between \$100 and \$300; a third offense within two years of the second is punishable by a fine between \$200 and \$500. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 28-441 (Cum. Supp. 2018) and 29-436 (Reissue 2016). The penalty for violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-442 (delivery or manufacture of drug paraphernalia), which is a Class II misdemeanor, is up to a 6-month imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine or both. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-442 (Reissue 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016). The penalty for violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-443 (delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor), a Class I misdemeanor, is imprisonment for up to one year or a \$1,000 fine or both. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-443 (Reissue 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016).

Imitation Controlled Substances: It is a violation of Nebraska law to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute, deliver, or possess with intent to distribute or deliver an imitation controlled substance. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-445 (Reissue 2016). "Imitation controlled substance" is a substance that is not a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue but which is represented to be an illicit controlled substance or controlled substance analogue. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-401 (29) (Reissue 2016). The first violation of this law is a Class III misdemeanor and the penalty may be a 3-month imprisonment or a \$500 fine or both. A second offense violation of this law is a Class II misdemeanor and the penalty may be imprisonment for up to six months or a \$1,000 fine or both. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-445 (Reissue 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016).

Controlled Substance Analogues: For purposes of Nebraska's Uniform Controlled Substance Act, controlled substance analogues (often called "designer drugs") are treated as controlled substances. Such an analogue is defined as (i) substantially similar in chemical structure to the chemical structure of a controlled substance or (ii) having a stimulant, depressant, analgesic or hallucinogenic effect on

the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the effect of a controlled substance. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-401(30)(a) (Reissue 2016; Supp. 2017).

To view charts outlining sanctions under Nebraska law for the unlawful possession of or distribution of anabolic steroids, marijuana, and hashish or other substances containing tetrahydrocannabinols and/or illicit drugs, see the University's *Drug Free Campus Policy* at: police.unl.edu/drug-free-campus-policy.

State Law Penalties and Sanctions for Selected Alcohol Offenses

Minor in Possession: It is against the law for a person under the age of 21 years to sell, dispense, consume, or possess alcohol. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180.02 (Reissue 2010). Penalties for violation of this law may include one or more of the following: the impoundment of the offender's license for thirty days or more; the requirement to attend an alcohol education class; the requirement to complete twenty hours or more of community service; submission to an alcohol assessment by a licensed counselor; imprisonment of up to three months; and/or a \$500 fine. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180.05(4) and § 53-181 (Cum. Supp. 2016; Supp. 2017); § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016). The law provides immunity from minor in possession alcohol charges when someone underage is in need of medical assistance. A penalty may not be imposed on a person who otherwise violated the law if the person (i) made a good faith request for emergency medical assistance in response to the possible alcohol overdose of himself or herself or another person as soon as the emergency situation is apparent; (ii) Made the request for medical assistance; and (iii) when emergency medical assistance was requested for the possible alcohol overdose of another person: (A) remained on the scene until the medical assistance arrived; and (B) cooperated with medical assistance and law enforcement personnel. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180.05(4) and § 53-181(3) (Supp. 2017).

Procuring Alcohol: It is a violation of Nebraska law to sell, furnish, give away, exchange, deliver, or permit the sale, gift, or procuring of any alcoholic liquors to or for any minor or to any person who is mentally incompetent. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180 (Cum. Supp. 2016). Violation of this law is generally punishable by not more than a one-year imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine or both. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180.05(1) (Cum. Supp. 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016). However, if alcohol is knowingly and intentionally provided to a minor and the minor's consumption of the alcohol or impaired condition attributed to the alcohol leads to the serious bodily injury or death of any person, the person who provided the alcohol shall be guilty of a Class IIIA felony and serve a mandatory minimum of at least 30 days' imprisonment. The penalty for a Class IIIA felony is a 3-year imprisonment and 18-month post release supervision or a \$10,000 fine or both and a minimum of a 9-month post-release supervision if imprisonment is imposed. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-180.05(2) (Cum. Supp. 2016) and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-105(1) (Reissue 2016) available at <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws>.

Consumption on Public Property: It is a violation of Nebraska law for any person to consume alcoholic liquors upon property owned or controlled by the State or any governmental subdivision thereof, unless authorized by the governing bodies having jurisdiction over such properties. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-186 (Cum. Supp. 2016). A violation of this statute is punishable on the first offense by a fine of up to \$100; a second offense within two years of the first is punishable by a fine between \$100 and \$300; a third offense within two years of the second is punishable by a fine between \$200 and \$500. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 53-186 (Cum. Supp. 2016) and § 29-436 (Reissue 2016).

Driving While Intoxicated: Operating or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic liquors or drugs is a violation of Nebraska law when such person has a concentration of

eight- hundredths (.08) of 1 gram or more by weight of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,196 (Reissue 2010).

1. Violation of this law is punishable on first offense by seven to 60 days of imprisonment and a \$500 fine. Neb. Rev. Stat § 60-6,197.03 (Cum. Supp. 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016). In addition, an offender's driver's license is revoked for 6 months and the offender is ordered not to drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for a like period. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60- 6,197.03(1) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Suspended sentence or probation includes a mandatory requirement that probation or suspension be conditioned on an order that the offender will not drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for 60 days and pay a \$500 fine. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(1) (Cum. Supp. 2016).
2. Penalties for a second conviction include a \$500 fine and a maximum of a 6-month imprisonment, with no less than a mandatory 30-day imprisonment. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,197.03 (Cum. Supp. 2016) and § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016). As part of the judgment of conviction, the offender's operator's license is revoked for 18 months. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,197.03(3) (Cum. Supp. 2016). If an offender is placed on probation or the sentence is suspended, a mandatory condition is that the offender must not drive any motor vehicle for any purpose for a period of 18 months. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(3) (Cum. Supp. 2016). In addition, the probation order shall include as one of its conditions the payment of a \$500 fine and confinement in the city or county jail for 10 days or the imposition of not less than 240 hours of community service. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(3) (Cum. Supp. 2016).
3. Penalties for a third conviction include a \$1,000 fine and a maximum of a one-year imprisonment, with a minimum 90-day imprisonment, and an order of license revocation for 15 years. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-106(1) (Reissue 2016) and Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,197.03(4) (Cum. Supp. 2016). If an offender is placed on probation, or the sentence is suspended, a mandatory condition is that the offender's operator's license shall be revoked for a period of at least 2 years but not more than 15 years. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(4) (Cum. Supp. 2016). In addition, the probation order shall include the payment of a \$1,000 fine and as one of its conditions confinement in the city or county jail for 30 days. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(4) (Cum. Supp. 2016).
4. Fourth convictions are a Class IIIA felony. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6,197.03(7) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Offenders in this class will have their licenses revoked for a period of 15 years and the offender must spend at least 180 days imprisoned in a city or county jail or an adult correctional facility. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(7) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Probation or suspension of sentence must be conditioned so that the offender's license is revoked for a period of 15 years. The revocation order shall require that the offender not drive for 45 days after which he or she may apply for an ignition interlock permit and installation of such device. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(7) (Cum. Supp. 2016). In addition, the probation order shall include as one of its conditions a \$2,000 fine and confinement in the city or county jail for no less than 90 days with required use of a continuous alcohol monitoring device and abstention from alcohol use for no less than 90 days after release. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(7) (Cum. Supp. 2016).
5. Fifth and subsequent convictions are a Class IIA felony. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(9) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Offenders in this class will have their licenses revoked for a period of 15 years and the offender must spend at least two years' in prison. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(9) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Probation or suspension of sentence must be conditioned so that the offender's license is revoked for a period of 15 years. The revocation order shall require that the offender not drive for 45 days after which he or she may apply for an ignition interlock permit and installation of such device. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(9) (Cum. Supp. 2016). In addition, the probation order shall include as one of its conditions a \$2,000 fine and

confinement in the city or county jail for 180 days with required use of a continuous alcohol monitoring device and abstention from alcohol use for no less than 180 days after release. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(9) (Cum. Supp. 2016).

6. Persons with a higher concentration of alcohol, fifteen-hundredths (.15) of 1 gram or more by weight of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath on a first conviction and subsequent conviction, are subject to even stiffer penalties. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(2), (5), (6), (8) and (10) (Cum. Supp. 2016). Where a person has three prior convictions and then has another conviction involving this higher alcohol concentration, he or she shall be guilty of a Class IIA felony with a minimum sentence of one year of imprisonment and has his or her license revoked for a period of 15 years. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(8) (Cum. Supp. 2016). In addition, any probation order shall be applied as previously indicated under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 60-6, 197.03(7) (Cum. Supp. 2016).
7. Persons convicted of a DWI violation may be ordered to have an ignition interlock device installed at their expense on each motor vehicle operated by the convicted person during the period of revocation. Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 60-6, 197.03 and 60-6, 211.05 (Cum. Supp. 2016). DWI convictions also have an impact on the ability of a person to obtain both automobile and life insurance coverage.
8. Local laws may also make it a crime to operate a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or to commit certain acts involving the consumption or possession of alcohol, e.g. "open container" laws.

Assistance, University Sanctions, and Other Information Assistance

Employees and students needing help in dealing with drug or alcohol problems are encouraged to make voluntary use of their campus Employee Assistance Programs and Counseling and Psychological Services. The Employee Assistance Programs and Counseling and Psychological Services can help by offering the following services:

- Objectively assessing the situation and referring employees or students to the proper resources.
- Supplying short-term personal counseling and problem solving.
- Providing education and training to supervisors on how to intervene with troubled employees.

University Sanctions

In the event a faculty or staff member violates this policy or is convicted of unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances or alcohol on University property or as part of any University activity, the University will take appropriate action.

For UNL Administrators, staff, and faculty, one or more of the following actions may be taken:

- Referral to the Faculty/Employee Assistance Program for evaluation and assessment to determine the appropriate treatment for rehabilitation;
- Participation in a drug rehabilitation program;
- Disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

As required by 41 U.S.C. § 8102(a)(1), part of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, faculty and staff involved in the performance of federal contracts or grants must notify their supervisor within five days if they are convicted of any criminal drug statute as a result of violation of the law that occurs at the workplace. The term "conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine

violation of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes. The supervisor will immediately notify the Academic Affairs Office when faculty members are affected or the Human Resources Office when staff members are affected. The University, in turn, will notify the applicable granting or contracting agency or agencies of the conviction within ten days after receiving notice of an employee's criminal drug statute conviction.

University-prescribed Disciplinary Sanctions Regarding Drugs and Alcohol for Students

Violations of the Student Code of Conduct may result in the imposition of sanctions up to and including expulsion (see [Student Code of Conduct](#) for more information) from the University and referral for prosecution by the proper authorities under local, State and/or Federal law (as identified above).

In residence halls specifically, the minimum responses to first offense violations include an administrative requirement (such as a written warning or conduct probation) and an educational requirement (such as participation in alcohol or drug educational program and a Reflection Letter of Understanding), an administrative fee, and potentially a parental notification. For example, a student may be required to attend an alcohol or drug education class, participate in an educational video project related to decision making and/or complete a reflection about what happened and different choices they could make in the future. See Figure A above for the specific consequences that may occur.

Statistics

The following data presents a break-down of violations of laws/policies relating to drugs and alcohol. This data includes: the total number of arrests made by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Police Department (those cited only and those cited and lodged), the number of students referred to Student Conduct & Community Standards for disciplinary action (numbers do not include those arrested/cited and referred), the number of faculty/staff sent to Human Resources for action, and the resulting sanctions for the two years being reviewed.

Figure B:

Arrests by UNLPD	Year	Student	Faculty/Staff	Non-affiliated	Total
Drug Law Violations	2023	16	0	26	42
	2022	22	1	20	43
	2021	28	1	46	75
	2020	37	0	20	57
Alcohol Law Violations	2023	40	0	33	73
	2022	49	1	53	103
	2021	28	1	46	75
	2020	39	0	24	63

Referrals to Student Conduct	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug Law Violations	53	75	97	83
Alcohol Law Violations	519	496	486	483

Total Number Given Sanctions	2020	2021	2022	2023
Drug Law Violations	119	169	245	175
Alcohol Law Violations	948	1061	1047	1523
Violations of Both	35	38	65	81

EAP help sought for alcohol/drug concerns	2022-2023
Total individuals	27
HR referred and sought help	2

Student Sanctions Broken Down by Type

(students can be given multiple sanctions for one incident)

	Academic Year 2020	Academic Year 2021	Academic Year 2022	Academic Year 2023
Administrative Fee				
Alcohol	302	241	239	262
Drug	34	36	57	40
Both	9	10	10	19
Alcohol & Drug Psychoeducation Workshop (ADPW)				
Alcohol	205	247	336	149
Drug	30	42	51	16
Both	7	6	16	13
Alcohol Choices Educational Seminar (A.C.E.S.)				
Alcohol	0	3	7	3
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	1
Brief Alcohol Screening & Intervention for College(BASICS)				
Alcohol	21	18	33	30
Drug	0	1	0	1
Both	1	1	0	0
Cannabis Screening & Intervention for College(CASICS)				
Alcohol	0	0	0	0
Drug	5	5	5	0
Both	0	2	0	4
Community Service Hours				
Alcohol	0	0	0	2
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Educational Video Assignment				
Alcohol	0	12	21	20
Drug	0	4	7	1
Both	0	0	0	0

	Academic Year 2020	Academic Year 2021	Academic Year 2022	Academic Year 2023
Group BASICS				
Alcohol	0	0	0	198
Drug	0	0	0	5
Both	0	0	0	23
Housing Contract Termination				
Alcohol	0	0	0	0
Drug	0	1	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Housing Probation				
Alcohol	0	0	0	0
Drug	0	1	1	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Housing Relocation				
Alcohol	0	0	0	0
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Loss of Privileges				
Alcohol	0	1	0	0
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
No Contact				
Alcohol	0	1	0	0
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Other				
Alcohol	3	0	0	7
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	1	0	0	1
Parental Notification				
Alcohol	0	1	0	0
Drug	6	1	2	0
Both	5	0	1	0

	Academic Year 2020	Academic Year 2021	Academic Year 2022	Academic Year 2023
Reflection Letter of Understanding				
Alcohol	0	184	396	411
Drug	0	34	59	20
Both	0	7	16	43
Restitution				
Alcohol	0	0	0	2
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Evaluation				
Alcohol	2	2	1	2
Drug	0	0	1	0
Both	0	1	0	0
Suspension				
Alcohol	1	0	0	0
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	1	0	1
Under the Influence				
Alcohol	0	0	0	22
Drug	0	0	0	0
Both	0	0	0	0
University Probation				
Alcohol	316	254	254	275
Drug	35	38	59	44
Both	10	10	16	20
Written Warning				
Alcohol	98	112	155	141
Drug	9	10	2	1
Both	2	0	1	3

University of Nebraska, Lincoln Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Services

The following table is comprised of data from the calendar years of 2020-2023 of students who utilized specialized AOD services from CAPS. The numbers are a composite of students who were cited by both campus and community resources and students who sought services on their own volition. The discrepancy in the UNL Student Conduct and UNL-CAPS data is expected. Furthermore, the data below does not account for the number of clients who additionally work on alcohol and other drug issues in individual therapy at CAPS. With these considerations, the total number of students seeking assistance and receiving support for AOD issues is higher than the data contained within this report.

Type of AOD Service	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Alcohol and Drug Psychoeducation Workshop	119	325	393	306
Group BASICS (Started Fall 2023)	N/A	N/A	N/A	104
BASICS	49	39	40	33
CASICS	6	8	17	4
Substance Use Evaluations	19	14	6	13
Alcohol and Drug Consultations	10	15	13	9
Alcohol and Drug Interpersonal Process Group for Student Athletes	N/A	N/A	10	N/A
Adult Children of Alcoholics Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	11

Health Risks Associated with Abuse of Alcohol and Use of Illicit Drugs

To help illustrate the dangers related to the misuse of alcohol and any use of illicit drugs, both staff and students are provided with the following information on the various effects caused by these substances. This action is taken per the University's belief that prevention starts with education.

The University's *Drug Free Campus Policy* contains the following statement:

Serious health risks are associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. The National Institute on Drug Abuse states that most drugs of abuse can alter a person's thinking and judgment, leading to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving and infectious disease. Most drugs could potentially harm an unborn baby; pregnancy-related issues are listed for drugs where there is enough scientific evidence to connect the drug use to specific negative effects.

The annual security report includes the following language, along with the above statement:

1. **Alcohol:** 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 mental 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 intake is likely to 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 mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.
2. **Drugs:** With drugs, it has been shown that while initial use may have been voluntary, drugs of abuse alter gene expression and brain circuitry, which affects human behavior and becomes an addiction. Once addiction develops, the brain changes interfere with one's ability to make voluntary decisions, leading to compulsive drug craving, seeking and use. The long-term use of drugs can be far reaching and affect cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and lung disease. Drugs use has respiratory, gastrointestinal and musculoskeletal effects, and can damage kidneys, the liver, the brain and lead to premature death. In addition, the changes that occur in the brain through long-term drug use can lead to paranoia, depression, aggression, and hallucinations. These issues affect not only the individual, but loved ones, fellow students, and the public in general.

The health risks of alcohol and substance abuse are more thoroughly described by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through charts available at: www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/commonly-abused-drugs-charts (See Figure C below). The link to this chart can also be found in the University's *Drug Free Campus Policy* that is available on-line at: <https://bf.unl.edu/policies?type=118&combine=>

Figure C – screenshot:



National Institute
on Drug Abuse

Advancing Addiction Science

Researchers | Medical & Health Professionals | Patients & Families | Parents & Educators | Children & Teens

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Commonly Abused Drugs Charts

Emerging Trends and Alerts
Alcohol
Club Drugs
Cocaine
Fentanyl
Hallucinogens
Inhalants
Heroin
Marijuana
MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)
Methamphetamine
Opioids
Over-the-Counter Medicines
Prescription Medicines
Steroids (Anabolic)
Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2/Spice)
Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)
Tobacco/Nicotine and E-Cigs

Revised July 2018

 Español
 PDF (580KB)



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
TREATMENT
LOCATOR

1-800-662-HELP

Find information about addiction and mental health services in your area. You can search by state or zip code online or call the number. (SAMHSA)
1-800-662-4357
1-800-487-4889 (TTY)

On This Page:

- Alcohol
- Ayahuasca
- Central Nervous System Depressants
- Cocaine
- DMT
- GHB
- Hallucinogens
- Heroin
- Inhalants
- Ketamine
- Khat
- Kratom
- LSD
- Marijuana (Cannabis)
- MDMA (Ecstasy/Molly)
- Mescaline (Peyote)
- Methamphetamine
- Over-the-Counter Medicines- -Dextromethorphan (DXM)
- Over-the-Counter Medicines- -Loperamide
- PCP
- Prescription Opioids
- Prescription Stimulants
- Psilocybin
- Rohypnol® (Flunitrazepam)
- Salvia
- Steroids (Anabolic)
- Synthetic Cannabinoids
- Synthetic Cathinones (Bath Salts)
- Tobacco

Many misused drugs can alter a person's thinking and judgment, leading to health risks, including addiction, drugged driving and infectious disease. Most drugs could potentially harm an unborn baby; pregnancy-related issues are listed in the chart below for drugs where there is enough scientific evidence to connect the drug use to specific negative effects.

For information about treatment options for drug addiction, see NIDA's [Treatment pages](#). For drug use trends, see our [Trends and Statistics page](#). For the most up-to-date slang

easyread.drugabuse.gov

easy
to read

Drug Facts

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Drug and Alcohol Programs and Services

To combat the problems caused by the use of drugs and alcohol, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln wants to ensure that resources are available to not only promote the awareness of drug and alcohol use and the large number of related issues, but also to help individuals determine if they have a problem and deal with dependency issues. To this end, there are a number of programs and resources provided by UNL for student, faculty and staff use to students, faculty use. The following table provides an overview of programs and services available on the campus. When appropriate, the table includes the level of effectiveness of the program as indicated by the NIAAA report. This level of analysis was conducted to determine the depth and breadth of prevention activity and identify gaps in the continuum of programs and services available to the campus community.

The NIAAA Tiers of Effectiveness report identifies ranked tiers on the basis of the evidence available to support or refute the strategies investigated. The NIAAA Tiers of Effectiveness scale is as follows:

- Tier 1: Evidence of Effectiveness among College Students
- Tier 2: Effective of Success with General Populations that Could be Applied to College Environments
- Tier 3: Evidence of Logical and Theoretical Promise, but Require More Comprehensive Evaluations
- Tier 4: Evidence of Ineffectiveness When Used Alone.

Program/Intervention	Description	Tier of Effectiveness
BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students)	This is an individualized educational program specifically designed for college students experiencing problems related to their alcohol use. Students are provided personalized information that will help them address problems related to their drinking. For a free self-referral intervention program, students can contact the Counseling and Psychological Services or go to: https://caps.unl.edu/alcohol-and-other-drugs	Tier 1
CASICS (Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students)	CASICS includes individual education for students who are experiencing problems because of marijuana use.	Tier 1

Alcohol and Drug Psychoeducation Workshop	Students attend a total of four hours of classes (Two sessions of two hours) that assist them in obtaining knowledge and avoiding negative consequences involving their substance use. Topics covered include critical thinking, assertiveness training, and physiological consequences involving alcohol. This service will also be used mainly for UNL students electing to enroll in Diversion for their substance use charges. However, this service can be used for other alcohol and drug campus violations.	Tier 2
Screening and Brief Intervention in a health care setting	Students are asked to complete the AUDIT and the PHQ once per year when seeking medical services through the University Health Center. Health care providers respond based on the score for each instrument.	Tier 1
Year One College Behavior Profile (Y1CBP)	The Year One College Behavior Profile (Y1CBP) is a web-based brief intervention program designed to reduce high-risk drinking and alcohol related problems among college students in Nebraska. The Y1CBP can also reinforce low-risk behaviors and reaffirm those who choose to abstain from alcohol. The Y1CBP was developed by researchers and practitioners at the University of Nebraska - Lincoln (UNL) with the help of national brief intervention experts and UNL students in 2005.	Not assessed by NIAAA but grounded in Tier 1 theory/research
Campus Alcohol Beverage Policy	UNL allows alcohol to be sold or served using criteria consistent with responsible beverage service best practices including the use of licensed servers, availability of food and NA beverages and strict monitoring of the area ensuring that minors and intoxicated guest are refused service.	Tier 2
Nebraska Collegiate Prevention Alliance to Reduce High Risk Drinking Among College Students (NECPA)	The NECPA is comprised of 33 institutions of higher education in Nebraska, including private and public colleges and universities as well as community colleges and proprietary colleges. NECPA members use strategic and comprehensive environmental approaches to reduce high-risk drinking and the negative effects of excessive alcohol use. The only criterion for membership is the written commitment of the top administrator to support his/her personnel in efforts to reduce high-risk drinking among the institution's students. The NECPA was founded on the model adopted by UNL in 1998.	Tier 2

Campus Night Life	The mission of Campus NightLife is to provide all University of Nebraska-Lincoln students with interactive on-campus activities. In partnership with other University departments and organizations, Campus NightLife fund free late night programs that builds diverse social relationships and student engagement while fostering campus wide inclusiveness. We strive to provide entertainment that is unique and caters to the ever-changing student population and campus community.	Tier 3
Social Norms Campaigns	Marketing campaigns designed and implemented by Student Affairs that correct students' misperceptions about alcohol use on campus.	Tier 3
Power of Parenting Website	This website provides parents with valuable information and resources to help them talk with their son and/or daughter about alcohol as they prepare to come to the UNL campus. The curriculum includes facts about student drinking at UNL, successful strategies for communicating about alcohol and suggestions for improving their relationship with their son or daughter.	Tier 3
Student Mentors	Counseling and Psychological Services and The Collegiate Recovery Community provides the names and numbers of students who are willing to candidly answer questions about what it is like to be sober, getting sober and/or staying sober while attending UNL.	Tier 4
Residence Hall Curriculum	Residence Hall Assistants are required to host regular programs for their residents including presentations involving alcohol and other drugs.	Tier 4
Well-being Ambassadors and Well-being Coaches	Well-being coaches and ambassadors are student volunteers who help other students thrive and create the life they want to live, both now and in the future. They promote the <u>eight dimensions of well-being</u> that provides a framework for exploration and balance. Well-being coaches and ambassadors emphasize gratitude, social connection, stress management, emotional awareness, strength building, growth mindsets and transitions. They also address suicide prevention, alcohol and drug use prevention, and collegiate recovery.	Tier 4
Personalized Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) Cards	Free BAC Cards are available to UNL students. These cards empower people to make responsible choices about alcohol and serves as an easy reference guide to monitor BAC.	Tier 4

Drug Awareness	UNLPD provided presentation on the dangers of drug abuse and the types of drugs currently available and abused on the campus.	Tier 4
Service	Description	
Recovery Services	Range of programs designed to support students who are choosing to abstain from alcohol and/or other drugs. Services include, but are not limited to, student mentors, campus-based Husker Recovery meetings, support groups, and one-on-one counseling.	
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	The multi-culturally and professionally diverse staff at Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) consists of psychologists, social workers, counselors and psychiatrists who are available to respond to a broad spectrum of concerns and issues, including alcohol and drug use. They are available to provide assistance in avoiding drug/alcohol abuse, or in trying to overcome addiction, and have a substance abuse clinic. Drug/alcohol evaluations are available for students wanting an assessment of their drug/alcohol use. In addition, testing and an interview are followed up by recommendations to help students address any alcohol/drug problems. After-hours service is available if needed. It can be seen at: http://health.unl.edu/caps	
Psychological Consultation Center – Substance Abuse Clinic (SAC)	SAC treats a variety of individuals (e.g., college students, community persons, court-mandated and non-court mandated) with primary substance use problems. SAC provides individual therapy, which is tailored to the client's specific needs and focuses on both abstinence-based and harm reduction approaches and intensive outpatient therapy (IOT), which is reserved for individuals mandated to substance abuse treatment from the University and local agencies and is designed to motivate clients to change their use patterns, and address difficulties in quitting.	
Data Collection and Sharing	UNL staff collect, analyze and regularly review data to identify patterns and trends in student behavior. Data sets include, but are not limited to, alcohol and other drug related citations, student judicial contacts, admissions to civil protective custody, student self-report surveys, and anecdotal reports. Law enforcement data is shared weekly with the Greek Affairs office for the purpose of identifying concerning trends and patterns within their community.	
Student Legal Services	Student Legal Services (SLS) is a program of ASUN (student government) and is funded completely by student fees. SLS offers free legal advice or representation to registered UNL students.	
Alcoholics Anonymous	To help aid anyone in dealing with alcohol and drug dependency issues, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are held on and close to campus (all meetings are non-smoking). • Friday at 8:00 pm 1610 S 11th, New Vision United Methodist Church	

	Near campus: 7 days a week at 5:15 pm St. Paul Methodist Church, 12th & M St. (Room 027) More information regarding Lincoln area AA meetings can be found at: www.lincaa.org/
UNL Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	EAP is available to all faculty and staff and their immediate family members in need of information and/or assistance with any personal concern, including alcohol or drug-related problems. EAP provides confidential, free, professional, short-term counseling, assessment and referral for employees and/or family members who need assistance regarding substance abuse or dependency. Tenure or any other employment status is not jeopardized for employees seeking help from EAP. EAP staff in the Human Resources department is responsible for conducting substance abuse awareness and education training for faculty and staff.

Statistics and Information

The following break-down are the numbers of University of Nebraska-Lincoln Police Department contacts regarding incidents that ended up involving alcohol and/or drugs in one way or another (a single incident may have contained multiple contacts; a citation may or may not have resulted). The information provides an over-view of the incident types involving drugs/alcohol that were most prevalent and who was involved. It should be noted that this is for all incidents investigated by the UNLPD, and not just those on Clery geography (total numbers will not be reflected in the first section of Figure B). Non-UNL meaning a person who isn't a UNL student or staff member.

(A): Alcohol was involved in the incident (D): Drugs were involved in the incident (B): Both were involved

Incident Code	2022			2023		
	Student	Employee	Non-UNL	Student	Employee	Non-UNL
Alcohol – Consumption in Public	0	0	1(A)	0	0	0
Alcohol - Drunk (1)	0	0	1(A)	0	0	1(A)
Alcohol - DWI (2)	14(A) 1(D) 1(B)	1(A)	38(A) 1(D) 2(B)	9(A)	0	19(A) 1(B)
Alcohol - Minor in Possession (3)	30(A) 1(B)	0	9(A)	25(A) 2(B)	0	6(A) 3(B)
Alcohol - Open Container	1(A)	0	0	0	0	1(A)
Alcohol - Using False I.D	1(A)	0	1(A)	4(A)	0	2(A)
Disturbance - Other	0	0	1(A)	0	0	1(D)
False Information - Given to Ofc.	1(A)	0	1(D)	1(A) 1(B)	0	0
Fire – False Alarm	0	0	0	1(A)	0	0
Larceny – Motor Vehicles	0	0	1(D)	0	0	0
Larceny – Other/From Open Area	0	0	1(D)	0	0	0
Larceny - Stolen Bike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Littering	0	0	1(A)	0	0	0
Narcotics - All	20(D) 2(B)	0	19(D) 1(B)	11(D) 5(B)	0	22(D) 4(B)
Outside – Assist Other Agency	0	0	1(A) 1(B)	0	0	1(A)
Sex Offense - Rape	0	0	0	1(A)	0	0
Traffic - Other	0	0	0	0	0	1(A)
Traffic - Suspended Driver	0	0	2(D)	0	0	1(B)
Trespassing	1(A)	0	5(A)	1(A)	0	1(D)
Vandalism - Other	1(A)	0	0	1(A)	0	0
Weapons - Other	2(D)	0	2(A)	1(D)	0	1(D)

Affiliation Status and Location of Contacts

The below statistics address the affiliation and location of contacts made by the UNLPD regarding incidents that involved drugs and/or alcohol. The incident may or may not have led to a citation, as the numbers include those not cited per the Good Samaritan law and those of age taken to detox. The information provides a break-down of who is being contacted by the UNLPD, the substances, and where the contacts are occurring.

Affiliation	Substance	Location	2022	2023
Non-Affiliate	Drugs	UNL Building/Property	9	14
Non-Affiliate	Drugs	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	10	11
Non-Affiliate	Drugs	Private Business/Residence	0	1
Non-Affiliate	Alcohol	University Housing	11	13
Non-Affiliate	Alcohol	Fraternity/Sorority	1	0
Non-Affiliate	Alcohol	UNL Building/Property	15	7
Non-Affiliate	Alcohol	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	10	10
Non-Affiliate	Drugs & Alcohol	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	1	1
Student	Drugs	University Housing	13	17
Student	Drugs	UNL Building/Property	13	8
Student	Drugs	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	6	1
Student	Alcohol	University Housing	46	76
Student	Alcohol	Fraternity/Sorority	4	4
Student	Alcohol	UNL Building/Property	21	16
Student	Alcohol	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	31	11
Student	Alcohol	Private Business/Residence	2	0
Student	Drugs & Alcohol	University Housing	5	2
Student	Drugs & Alcohol	UNL Building/Property	1	2
Student	Drugs & Alcohol	Public Street/Sidewalk on/near Campus	1	2

Analysis Conclusions, Recommendations and Future Objectives

1. During the 2022 and 2023 years, the number of alcohol referrals for students have declined comparative to the 2020 and 2021 years when students were more restricted in their ability to attend social gatherings. This is a potentially new trend that may be connected to experiences new students had as a result of decreased social networks following the pandemic. It is also possible that this downward trend is connected to a generational change in students entering the University environment, in which the new students place a higher awareness of the costs related to alcohol and drug use and are more inclined to focus on academic success.
2. While University staff have noted that the number of referrals to Student Conduct & Community Standards have declined over the last two years, the number of sanctions issued as part of the student conduct process has increased. In reviewing the increases, it appears that cases have seen a higher likelihood of accountability and a wider use of sanctions for education beyond only alcohol education.
3. Over the last two years, University staff saw a slight increase in drug related referrals, which is related to an increase of access to Delta 8 within Nebraska, and access to other states where cannabis has been legalized. Student cannabis use rates, sanctions, and services provided for cannabis use will be of interest in future reviews.
4. As a result of an increased number of student organizations hosting off-campus parties that have caused increase risk to both students in the organizations and their guests around both alcohol related injuries and potential sexual assaults, the University staff is beginning to look for opportunities to implement culture change for student organizations, especially fraternities and sororities. Our first goal to encourage culture change will be to host a speaker to discuss culture and ways to address negative culture behaviors at all levels of an organization. Following the speaker, University staff will work toward implementing strategies to address risky drinking during the first week of classes as well as providing preventative education for students and student organizations.

Conclusion

There are several variables changing that affect how alcohol and drugs are used on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's campus. First is the generational change in college age individuals and their relationship with alcohol and drugs. It is known through statistics and experience that students at UNL are using alcohol less than previous generations. Second is the increased use of legal drugs that are similar to marijuana. As the legality and availability of these drugs increase, the use of these drugs has increased. Lastly, UNL will institute a new policy change in 2025 that will make alcohol available for purchase at certain UNL athletic events.

All these variables lead to the conclusion that past alcohol and drug educational/preventative programs will need to be monitored and the appropriate data collection tools in place so UNL can focus their efforts on the changing landscape of student alcohol and drug use. Leaders in the areas focused on this report have also noted that alcohol and drug use are contributing factors to other conducted related issues. It is worth consideration that resources dedicated to a cultural change encouraging a healthy relationship with alcohol and drugs will pay dividends towards a risk conscience decision making by UNL students.