

OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE



BIENNIAL REVIEW | 2016/2017
Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

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SOUTH
OKLAHOMA
CITY

**JUNIOR
COLLEGE**

PHONE 634-3354

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Introduction and Overview

Oklahoma City Community College (OCCC) traces its beginning to March 20, 1969. A committee of the South Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce was organized to circulate petitions asking the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to take action to establish a junior college in the area. In the spring of 1974, the College became part of the state system for higher education and a new Board of Regents was appointed as the governing unit for the school. In 1983 the name of the College was changed to Oklahoma City Community College, reflecting its purpose as a college for the entire Oklahoma City metropolitan area.

The College has grown to serve over 22,000 people each year. It offers a full range of associate degree programs that prepare students to transfer to baccalaureate institutions. The College offers a high-quality affordable education for academic advancement, workforce training, and career development. OCCC is a non-residential community college located in the largest city in Oklahoma.

OCCC is committed to providing its students and employees a drug and alcohol free workplace and learning environment to promote the reputation of OCCC and its employees as responsible citizens of public trust, and to provide a consistent model of substance-free behavior for students. OCCC, including all of its campuses and centers, shall provide a safe, responsive environment for all students and employees.

Federal drug-free schools and campuses' regulations require institutions of higher education to conduct a biennial review of their alcohol and other drug programs and policies to determine program effectiveness and consistency of policy enforcement, and to identify and implement any changes needed.

This review has the following objectives:

1

Determine the presence and effectiveness of a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program.

2

Document the existence of procedures for distributing the annual notification to students, faculty, and staff and ensure they are followed.

3

Ensure that disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are applied consistently.

4

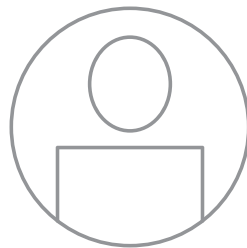
Recommend any necessary changes to the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program and Policy.

Biennial Review Process

A committee was created in the fall of 2016 to develop and evaluate the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program at OCCC. The committee consists of members of the Campus Police Department and Student Support Services, the Title IX Coordinator, and the Director of Institutional Effectiveness.



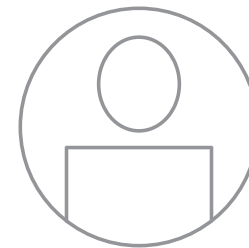
Daniel Piazza
Chief of Police



Chris Tipton
Police Lieutenant



Yashanda Scruggs
*Director of Student
Support Services*



Janey Wheeler
Student Support Services



Jenna Howard
Student Support Services



Dr. Regina Switzer
Title IX Coordinator



Dr. Janet Perry
*Director of Institutional
Effectiveness*

The review is submitted to the college President for approval. Once approved, the review is available to students, applicants, parents, employees, and the general public. Any interested party can request a copy by contacting the Chief of Police, Daniel Piazza, at dpiazza@occc.edu or (405) 682-7872.

Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.



Description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.



Description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse.



Description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students.



Clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of these sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

Annual Notification Procedure

At the beginning of the Fall Semester in 2016, OCCC sent an email to all registered students and employees containing the College policies on drugs and alcohol, indicating OCCC is a drug and alcohol-free campus. All students and employees were sent this notification at the beginning of the Fall Semester in 2017 and a follow-up email was sent after the start of the fall semester, to ensure that any late enrollees received the notification. Additionally, the OCCC Student Handbook which is distributed to all incoming new students, contains all pertinent drug and alcohol policies. The notice certifies that programs exist at OCCC to prevent the abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs by both students and employees on the premises and as part of its activities. The following information is contained in the notice in more detail.

New staff and new faculty orientations also serve to notify new employees of OCCC's Drug and Alcohol Policies.

Prevalence and Trend Data

During the Fall of 2016, the Biennial Review Committee reviewed a survey developed by the Core Institute of Southern Illinois University. After some editing, the modified core survey, was completed and sent via email in late November.

Based on the survey results, OCCC has a low rate of reported drug or alcohol use, alcohol-related incidents on campus, and drug-related incidents on campus. The data was cross-referenced with the Annual Security Report to validate the information.

This is the first year that any type of assessment or survey was provided to students and no previous comparisons can be made to determine a trend in usage or abuse. It is recommended that the core survey be used in 2017–2018, to gather baseline data on alcohol and drug use.

Information was collected on 1,736 students and is presented in the information below.

The Office of Institutional Effectiveness created a survey specifically for faculty and staff. This survey focused on the awareness of OCCC's resources with regard to drug and alcohol abuse and prevention. The survey was distributed in September of 2017. The results of the survey were not available at the time this document was published.

Respondents

The age groups were diversified with about half (56%) of the respondents under the age of 26, compared to 66% of the student population over 26 years old. The majority of the respondents were female with 72% females responding even though females make up 59% of the OCCC student population. The ethnic and racial background of students responding to the survey was slightly different than the student population as can be seen in the table below.

| | Survey Population | Student Population |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| White | 59% | 51% |
| Hispanic | 11% | 16% |
| Two or More Races | 10% | 7% |
| Black | 8% | 10% |

Out of 1,736 Students

37%

of the students lived
with their parents

29%

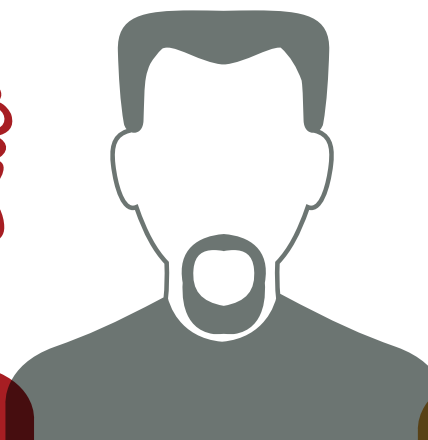
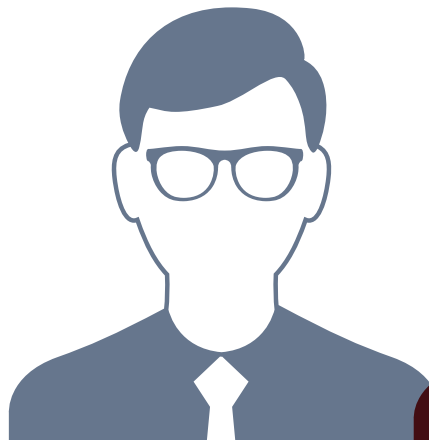
of the students lived
with their spouse

12%

of the students lived
with their children

10%

of the students lived
with a roommate



18% of the students were taking all of their courses online compared to **17%** of the total student population.

Results

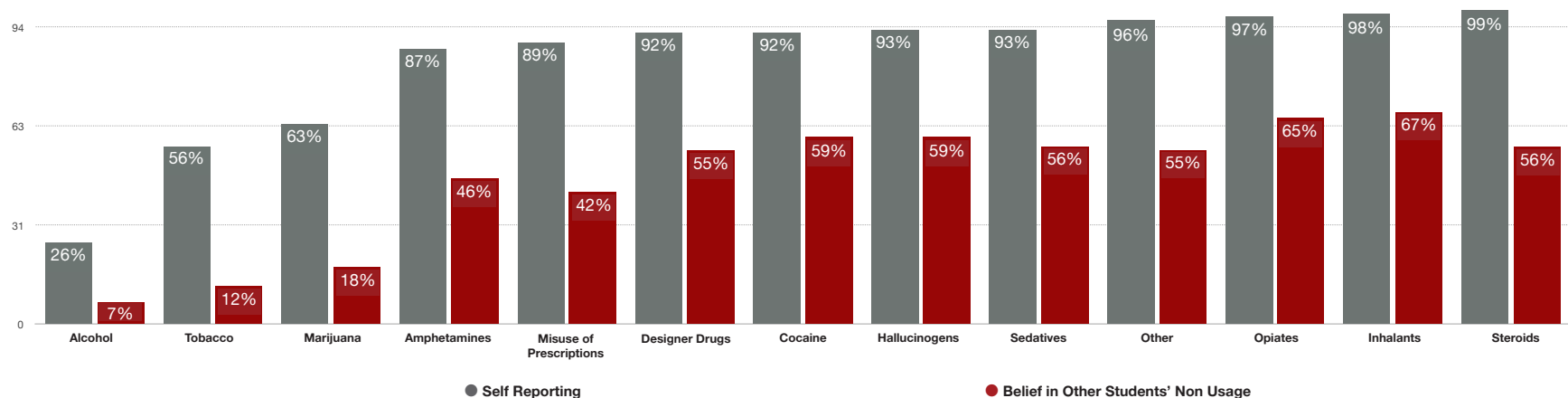
The majority of respondents (83%) recognize the college has alcohol and drug policies and is concerned about the prevention of drug and alcohol use (84%). 44% did not know if the college's alcohol and drug policies were enforced. 50% of the students were not aware of the college's drug and alcohol prevention program. 11% are actively involved with efforts to prevent drug and alcohol use at OCCC.

Students were asked when they first used tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs including the misuse of prescription drugs.

Alcohol is the number one choice for consumption by students with 46% who first used alcohol before the age of 19. Tobacco is the second most identified item with 35% of the students who first smoked before the age of 19. Marijuana was the third largest, with 28% of the students who first used it before the age of 19. Cocaine, hallucinogens, sedatives, opiates, inhalants, designer drugs, steroids, and other illegal drugs were never used by over 92% of the students. Amphetamines and the misuse of prescriptions were not used by 87% and 89% of the students, respectively.

The perception of students as to how often they think the average student drinks alcohol or uses drugs is significantly different from the actual frequency of usage. As can be seen in the graph below, students who self-reported their first use indicated that they did not use most of the illegal drugs or misuse prescription drugs. When asked how often they thought the average student at OCCC used the same substances, they believed it was a much higher rate than their own.

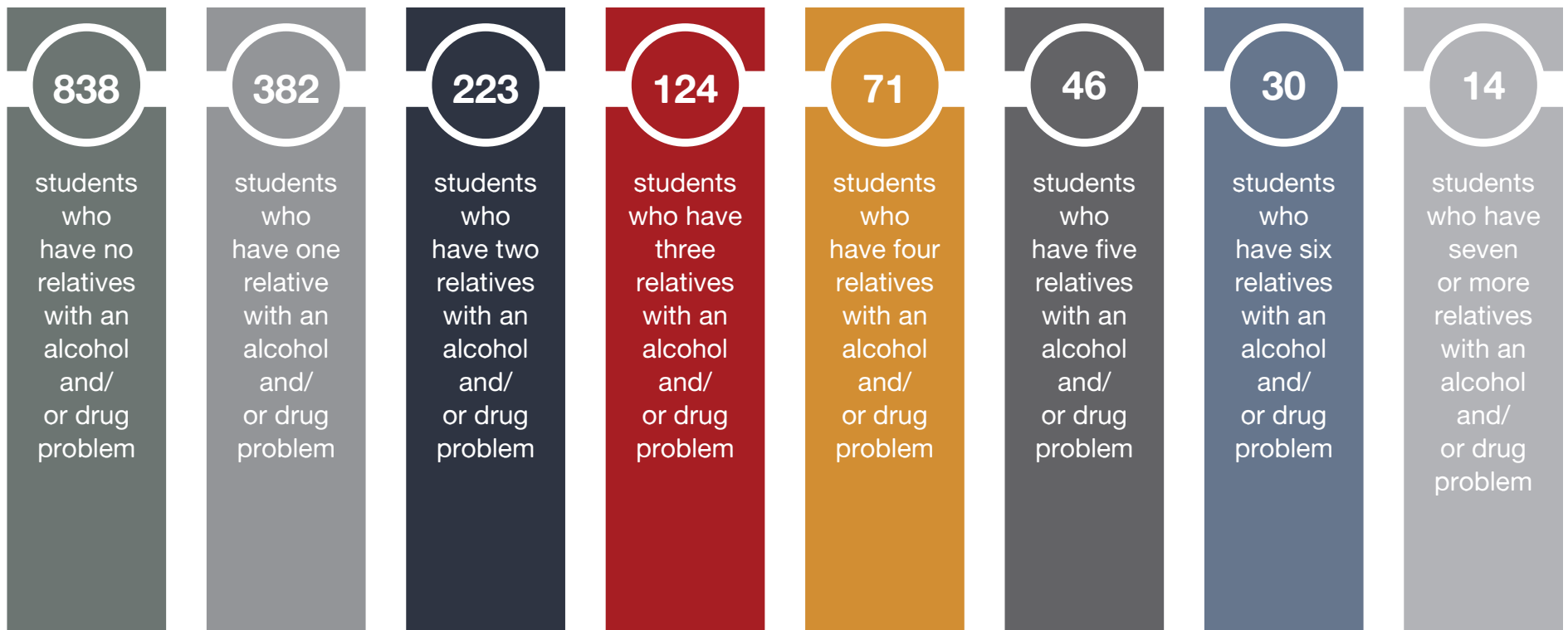
Students Who Have Never Used Alcohol or Drugs



The results indicate there are some in a student's family that have or previously had alcohol or other drug problems. Most commonly, these problems existed with aunts/uncles, fathers, and brothers/sisters. When this information is compiled into one chart as to how many members of a student's family are involved with

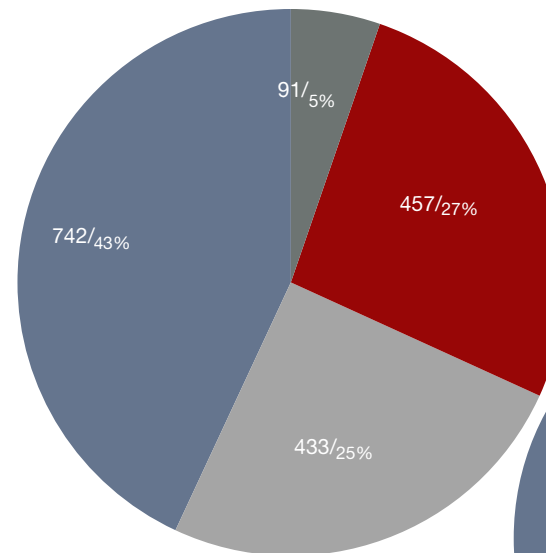
alcohol and/or drugs, the results show a different picture. Although the majority of students did not have anyone in their family experience alcohol or other drug problems, some of the students had at least one member and as many as ten members of their family who previously had alcohol or drug problems.

Number of Student's Relatives Who Have Alcohol and/or Drug Problems

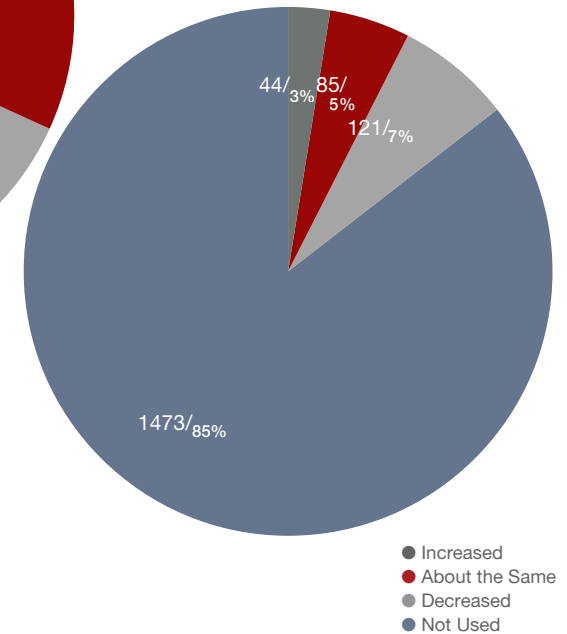




Alcohol Usage



Drug Usage



Alcohol appeared to be the most prevalent problem with students experiencing hangovers and nausea. Few students report having taken advantage of another sexually (16), having damaged property (21), or having been arrested for a DWI or DUI (25).

The consumption of alcohol has declined by 25% over the past year while the majority of the students (85%) do not use drugs.

The refusal of alcohol or other drugs over the past six months was stated by 50% of the students. 41% of the students heard someone else brag about his/her alcohol use or drug use. Most of the other behaviors regarding alcohol or drug use represented a small percentage of respondents. The remaining categories all recorded less than 14%, including feeling peer pressure to drink or use drugs (13%), thinking a sexual partner was not attractive because they were drunk (11%), carrying a weapon (9%), telling a sexual partner that they were not attractive because they were drunk (8%), holding a drink to have others stop bothering them about why they were not drinking (5%), or bragging about their alcohol or other drug use (6%).

Students were asked to what extent they felt agreement with five questions related to their relationship to the college's community, with very positive responses.

As can be viewed by the chart below, the majority of the students abide by the college policies on alcohol and drug use with an average rating of 4.54 on a five-point scale. All of the responses were favorable with the lowest being 3.75 for "My campus encourages me to help others in need."

1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree



4.54

I abide by college policies on alcohol/drug use.

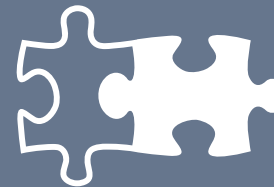


3.92

I feel valued as a person on this campus.

4.01

I feel employees care about me as a student.



3.86

I have a responsibility to contribute to the well-being of other students.



3.75

My campus encourages me to help others in need.

The majority of students (57%) indicated that students' drinking did not interfere with their life on or around campus. 18% indicated that it makes them feel unsafe, 15% indicated it prevents them from enjoying events, 14% indicated that it interferes in other ways, 11% indicated it interrupts their studying, and 11% indicated it messes up their physical living space.

Students' use of alcohol (64%), tobacco (27%), and marijuana (17%) topped the list for usage in the past year. 96% or more of the students did not use cocaine, amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, opiates, inhalants, designer drugs, steroid, misuse of prescription drugs, or other illegal drugs.



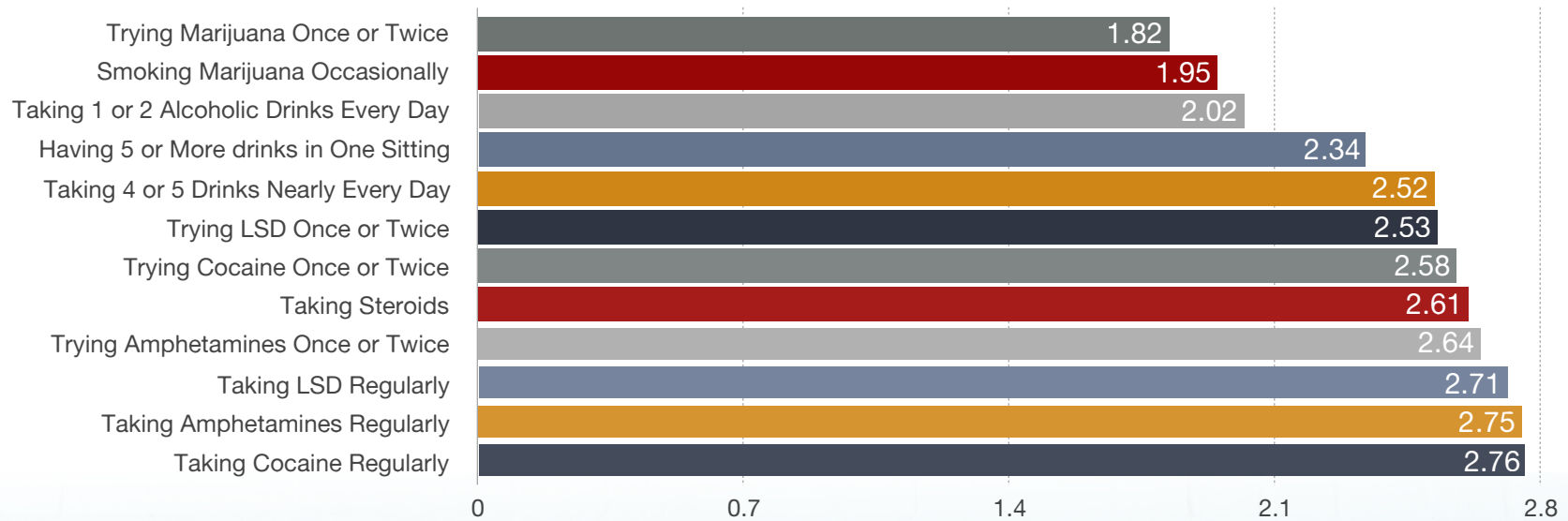
The majority of alcohol consumption took place in the homes of students, bars/restaurants, and at private parties. Students' tobacco use took place in their homes, cars, parties, and bars/restaurants. Marijuana was mostly used by students at their home and parties. 53 students checked that they used tobacco on campus, 12 students consumed alcohol on campus, and 10 used marijuana on campus.

Alcohol consumption was the most significant usage in the past 30 days with 43% using this at least once during the month. This was followed by 19% using tobacco at least once and 9% using marijuana at least once. 98% did not use cocaine, amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, opiates, inhalants, designer drugs, steroids, or misuse prescription drugs, or use other illegal drugs.

Students were asked if it would be safe to experience alcohol and illegal drugs. Trying marijuana was somewhat acceptable to students while taking 4–5 drinks a day, using steroids, taking amphetamines regularly, taking prescriptions drugs recreationally, taking LSD regularly, or taking cocaine regularly was not acceptable.

When given the opportunity, students were asked how their close friends would feel about their usage of marijuana, alcohol, LSD, cocaine, steroids, amphetamines, and cocaine. Using a three-point scale with 1 equal to “do not disapprove” and 3 equal to “strongly disapprove,” student's reactions were slight for trying marijuana, smoking marijuana occasionally, and having 1 or 2 drinks every day. Those areas of greatest concern of the students were taking cocaine regularly, taking amphetamines regularly, and taking LSD regularly. The graph on page 11 depicts student's responses.

How Would Your Close Friends Feel About You



1 = Do Not Disapprove, 2 = Disapprove, 3 = Strongly Disapprove



Students were more likely to believe alcohol consumption enhances their social activity, breaks the ice, and gives people something to do. On the other end of the spectrum, most students did not believe that it made them or anyone else sexier.

| | Yes | % Yes | No | % No |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Enhances Social Activity | 891 | 52.4% | 811 | 47.6% |
| Breaks the Ice | 835 | 49.1% | 866 | 50.9% |
| Gives People Something To Do | 783 | 46.1% | 917 | 53.9% |
| Makes Women Sexier | 198 | 11.7% | 1496 | 88.3% |
| Makes Me Sexier | 169 | 10.0% | 1524 | 90.0% |
| Makes Men Sexier | 168 | 9.9% | 1524 | 90.1% |

Conclusion

Although 83% of the student respondents were aware of the college's alcohol and drug policies, 44% did not know if they were enforced, and 50% did not know if the college had a drug and alcohol prevention program.

48% of the student respondents indicated there was no one in their family who had alcohol and/or other drug problems. 35% had one or two family members with a problem with some students having multiple family members experiencing alcohol and/or other drug problems, i.e., 71 students had 4 family members, 46 had 5 family members, and 30 had 6 family members.

Students had the opportunity to express their agreement with five key areas regarding their relationship with the college community. Using a five-point scale with 1 equal to "strongly disagree" and 5 equal to "strongly agree", the highest rated item was 4.54 for "I abide by college policies on alcohol/drug use" which was followed by 4.10 for "I feel employees care about me as a student."

The majority of students (57%) indicated that student's drinking did not interfere with their life on or around campus. Although this is a majority of the students, this translates to 43% who indicated that it did interfere with their lives.

Generally, alcohol consumption, the use of tobacco, and the use of marijuana took place in social settings such as parties, bars/restaurants, and at home. Consumption and use of these products on campus was quite low with 53 students using tobacco, 12 students consuming alcohol and 10 using marijuana.

Alcohol (43%), tobacco (19%) and marijuana (9%) were used by students within the last thirty days. 98% did not use cocaine, amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, opiates, inhalants, designer drugs, steroids, or misuse prescription drugs, or use other illegal drugs.

When asked how their close friends would feel about them drinking to excess, or trying illegal drugs, students overwhelming indicated that their friends would disapprove. The more acceptable behaviors were trying marijuana once or twice, smoking marijuana occasionally, or taking 1 or 2 alcoholic drinks every day.

Most students did not believe that it made them or anyone else sexier to consume alcohol. Students were more likely to believe alcohol consumption enhances their social activity, breaks the ice, and gives people something to do.

Students

In 2016, there was one offense with the outcome of one-year probation



Employees

In 2016, there were no offenses.



Disciplinary Sanctions

OCCC abides by all drug and alcohol-related policies, regulations, and laws, and imposes consistent disciplinary sanctions in accordance with local, State, and Federal law.

In reviewing the offense listed to the left on this page, there were no irregularities or inconsistencies found in the disciplinary action taken from past offenses. A complaint and grievance process is available for students and employees who feel any disciplinary process is unfair or unsubstantiated. The data listed to the left on this page represents the number of drug and/or alcohol offenses committed by students and employees in 2016:

Programs, Services, and Initiatives

The Campus Police Department and the Office of Student Support Services created a partnership with community resources to provide co-curricular, educational programming to the OCCC community. These departments play an important role in educating students, faculty, and staff about alcohol and other drugs through awareness programs, displays of literature, health fairs and other campus events. A list of events hosted during the review period along with programs that are continually ongoing are as follows:



OCCC FACE Community Wellness Information Fair

FACE Center

Wednesday, February 22, 2017 9:00AM – 11:30AM

The event was specifically created for the FACE Center and Capitol Hill Center students. These students take English as a Second Language classes and leave campus after their classes are over. To reach the most students, the group decided to provide a community substance abuse vendor fair that students could attend during their class time. Twelve vendors attended.

Student Support Services sponsored the event and partnered with the following Community Wellness Professionals:

- Oklahoma Tobacco
- DCCCA Prevention Services (Rx prevention)
- A Chance to Change
- Addiction Recovery Center
- Latino Community Development Agency
- The Recovery Center
- The Referral Center
- Eagle Ridge Institute
- Oakwood Springs
- Green Shoe Foundation
- Mary Mahoney Health Center
- An Inward Bound Family Counseling Center

Number of participants: 113



Substance Abuse and How it Affects Your World

Main Campus

Monday February 27, 2017 12:00PM – 1:00PM

Presented by OCCC Professor Jerry Ludlow, Campus Police Training & Community Liaison Officer Steve Swinford, and Student Support Services Counselor Janey Wheeler, LPC.

This presentation was open to students, faculty, and staff on the Main Campus. Counseling staff introduced speakers, handed out pre/post surveys to attendees, and reviewed services provided for students in the Student Support Services office. Jerry Ludlow provided

general addiction information with specific information on marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco use, along with how these impact one's life. Steve Swinford provided information on campus drug and alcohol laws and their enforcement, and provided examples of what happens to students who bring illegal substances on to campus.

Number of Participants: 27



“What’s Next?” Resource Fair

Professional Development Institute

Thursday, March 23, 2017 and Friday, March 24 2017

9:00AM – 12:00PM

It was determined that the best way to reach students was to participate in PDI’s Transition Fair. A room was set up to provide a small vendor fair with short presentations on substance abuse along with materials for consumers to take with them.

Sponsored by Student Support Services partnered with the following Community Wellness Professionals:

- Oklahoma Tobacco
- Eagle Ridge institute
- PFS Prevention Services (Rx Prevention)
- The Recovery Center
- Specialized Outpatient Services
- Oakwood Springs

Number of Participants: 19

Mental Health First Aid (MHFA)

Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)

**Thursday, February 16, 2017, Friday, April 21, 2017
and Friday, June 16, 2017**

Counselors provided three sessions of Mental Health First Aid to faculty and students. Mental Health First Aid is an eight (8) hour training program that teaches the participants to provide initial help to a person developing



a mental health or substance abuse problem, or experiencing a mental health crisis. This training provides specific information about drugs and alcohol, signs and symptoms of substance use problems, and practical ways to intervene.

Welcome Week Substance Abuse Resource Table

Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)

**Tuesday, September 5, 2017 and Wednesday
September 6, 2017.**

The office of Student Support Services set up a table with information pertaining to substance abuse to

include resources available within and outside the OCCC Campus Community. Future programming was advertised at this event.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)— Ongoing for all employees and their families.

Oklahoma City Community College provides an Employee Assistance Program for all employees and their families. This program is designed to provide all employees with professional and confidential counseling. The program is designed to assist employees and their family members with personal problems to prevent or minimize health and job performance problems. Problems that may be addressed through the EAP include, but are not limited to, marital and family problems, financial problems, mental health problems, drug and alcohol problems, stress, and work-related problems.

Counseling Services—Ongoing for all students

The office of Student Support Services offers counseling services free of charge to all students. This program was developed to provide a confidential process to assist students in gaining a greater understanding of self and relationships in order to benefit from education opportunities. Students can receive counseling for a variety of different reasons which include, but are not limited to, depression, anxiety, eating problems, abuse issues, family problems, relationship problems, and substance abuse.

Future Programming

Drug and Alcohol Awareness Prevention Table Toppers

Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)

Monday, October 23, 2017 to Friday, October 27, 2017

Table Toppers (8.5" x 11" Laminated Flyers) will be attached to all tables in the general dining area to bring awareness to the dangers of addiction and dependency to drugs and alcohol.

Be Smart, Safe and Sober Interactive Event

Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)

Tuesday, October 24, 2017

This is a fun, interactive event where participants will learn about “smart” and “not so smart” ways to handle alcohol and other substances. Events will include driving a simulator with “Beer Goggles” and Field Sobriety Exercises with a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) from the Campus Police Department.

The Opioid Crisis: How to help your friends, family and you

Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)

Thursday, October 26, 2017

Presented by OCCC PTA Program Director Jennifer Ball, DCCCA Prevention Services Coordinator Karin Leimbach, and the OCCC Campus Police Department.

OCCC is going to go beyond the media headlines to what is actually happening in Oklahoma and our community. Many people, who have become addicted to opioids, start using opioids for pain management and never intend to misuse medication. Participants will learn about opioid misuse, recovery and treatment options, as well as effective pain management alternatives to help decrease the need for these medications. A representative from the OCCC Campus Police Department will discuss how campus police respond and provide assistance to those who overdose on opioids while on campus.

3rd Annual Passport to Wholeness
Main Campus (7777 South May Ave, OKC)
Thursday, December 7, 2017

Hosted by Student Support Services, this event is an annual emotional wellness fair highlighting over 20 vendors promoting healthy life styles, social support, community health, mental health, and recovery services.

In addition to the above scheduled programming the Office of Student Support Services will be conducting drug and alcohol programming at the following satellite campuses

- Family and Community Education Center
- Professional Development Institute
- Capitol Hill Center

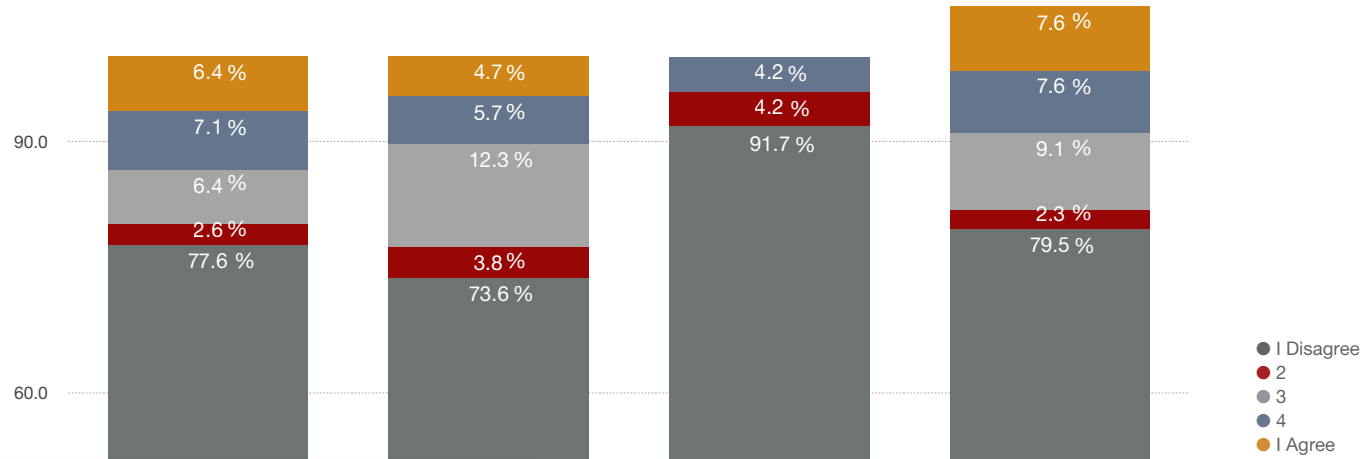
Specific programming dates are to be determined.

In general, the results of the programming were positive. During each of the resource fairs, Student Support Services conducted a pre and post survey for the attendees that were present. A few of the exceptional highlights included the fact that 92% of the students rated the presentation information a 5 on a 5-point scale for aiding in their decision making. 78% indicated a 5 on the question regarding “I learned something” and 74% rated the question a 5 for the fact that this activity had an impact on them. 77% would recommend this training to a friend. The graphs showing these results are presented on page 19.

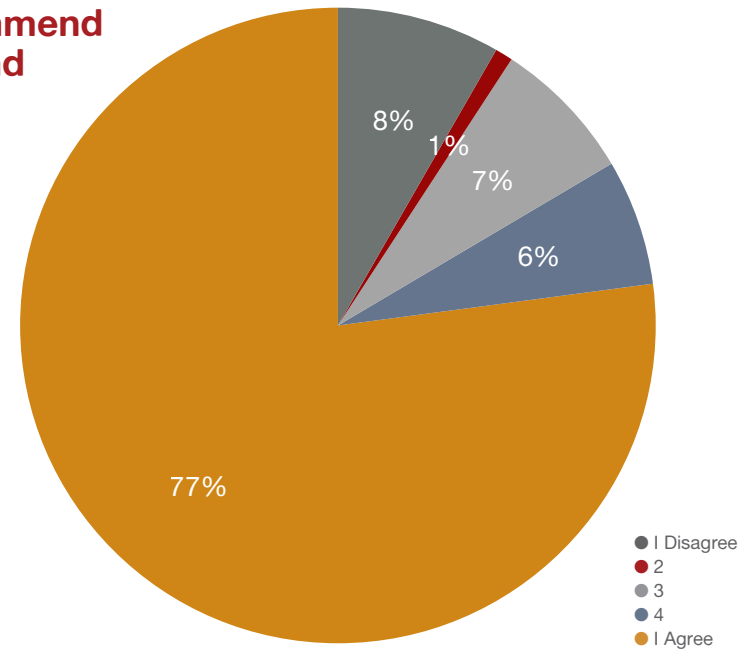


Programming Effectiveness

Students Learned



Would Recommend to a Friend





Program Goals, Evaluation, and Recommendations

The committee created the following minimum goals for the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program:

- Maintain policy, prevention strategies, and resources. Ensure that other drug and alcohol-related facts are readily available.
- Notify all employees and students that OCCC is a drug and alcohol-free campus and where to find policy and other program-related information on the website.
- Utilize survey information gathered from the OCCC Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment to determine which substances students abuse the most and structure our programs accordingly.
- Provide programming for all OCCC Campuses.
- Create specific program reviews that include an analysis of the data collected from surveys from each of the programs provided.

| Goals | Program Activities | Evaluation | Recommendations |
|--|--|------------|---|
| Maintain policy, prevention strategies, and resources. Ensure that other drug and alcohol-related facts are readily available. | OCCC Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program is found in the OCCC policies and in the student handbook. | Goal Met | Create a website or page on the OCCC website to contain the College's policies, prevention strategies, upcoming programs and resources. |
| Notify all employees and students that OCCC is a drug and alcohol-free campus, and where to find policy and other program-related information on the website. | Notifications were sent at the beginning of the Fall Semester in 2016. Notifications were also sent at the beginning of the Fall Semester in 2017 and will be sent out after the start of the fall semester to ensure that any late enrollees receives the notification. | Goal Met | Maintain a consistent message for each term. Ensure accountability with tracking each time the notification was sent out. |
| Utilize survey information gathered from the OCCC Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment to determine what substances students abuse the most and structure our programs accordingly. | Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment was distributed in November 2016. 1,736 participants took the survey, which indicated the top three substances students reported were alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco. | Goal Met | Distribute another Core Survey for Alcohol and Drug Assessment in November 2017 to determine the effectiveness of the overall programming. |
| Provide programming for all OCCC Campuses. | Programs were held at the Main Campus, the FACE Center, the Professional Development Center, and the Capitol Hill Center. | Goal Met | Continue to provide programs to all campuses. |
| Create specific program reviews that include an analysis of the data collected from surveys from each of the programs provided. | For each program a pre-survey and post-survey was offered to the attendees. These surveys provided positive feedback for the specific programming. | Goal Met | The committee determined that eliminating the pre-survey and only providing a post-survey would satisfy the goal. The pre survey was presenting confusion to the attendees. |



Conclusion

The Biennial Review Committee conducted a comprehensive analysis of the alcohol and drug policies, related programs, services, and enforcement practices for academic years 2016–2017. Oklahoma City Community College uses a comprehensive approach to address alcohol and other drug use on campus, focusing on policy, education, collaboration, enforcement, and intervention. All components work together to ensure that students and employees are provided information and resources that promote a safe and healthy environment that attempts to mitigate risk as it pertains to alcohol and other drug use.

The College will continue to develop, assess, and pursue the best practices for our campus community to create a safe and healthy learning and working environment for our students and employees.

Goals for Next Year:

- Distribute and assess the OCCC CORE Survey for Drug and Alcohol Assessment to all students.
- Consistently distribute the Annual Notification to all students and employees each semester.
- Continue to provide meaningful specific programs to all students and employees.
- Increase student and employee attendance at programs offered by the college.
- Create a web page on the OCCC website that contains all alcohol and drug policies, programming, and resources available to students and employees.





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