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## I. Introduction

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) and Part 86 of the Department of Education's General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR Part 86) requires the University of Dubuque (UD) to develop and implement a drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention program (DAAPP) designed to prevent the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of drugs and alcohol on campus and at campus events. UD is required to distribute written information about its DAAPP as well as conduct a biennial review to measure its effectiveness and ensure a consistent enforcement of its disciplinary sanctions.

Alcohol and other drug abuse has serious effects on campus safety, community well-being, and on the academic performance of our students. Conducting a biennial review provides an opportunity for UD to document its prevention efforts, and closely examine its scope and effectiveness. Throughout this process, UD can continually identify gaps in evidence-based practices and develop recommendations for future improvements. This is the spirit in which UD undertakes the biennial review.

## II. Biennial Review Process

This biennial review covers the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019. This review is conducted by the DFSCA Work Group listed below which was established during the 2018-2019 academic year. Members participating in the review include:

- i. Erin Barsema, Health Services Administrator
- ii. Mike Durnin, Dean of Student Formation
- iii. Amy Edmonds, Coordinator of University Safety Awareness, Training and Preparation
- iv. Nelson Edmonds, Dean of Student Engagement
- v. Jaclyn Esqueda, Director of First Year Experience
- vi. Keri Haas, Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning
- vii. Gail Hayes, Dean for Academic Affairs, Graduate & Adult Programs
- viii. Becky Shellabarger, Seminary Representative
- ix. Julie MacTaggart, Director of Human Resources
- x. Shabnam Schmidt, Student Representative
- xi. Wendi Wipperfurth, Associate Athletic Director

Participating units assisted in initial review and developed report components, as well as relevant data and information. The report was modified during the 2019-2020 academic year by the DFSCA Work Group and this modified draft report was circulated to the group for a two-week review and comment period. The final report was reviewed and adopted by President, Jeffrey Bullock in December 2020.

Biennial reports for UD are available on the footer of the DBQ.edu webpage, inside the Jeanne Clery Act link. This website is accessible to the general public and reports are maintained on this site. A printed copy of the reports may be requested through the offices of Student Life or Human Resources.

## III. Annual Policy Notification Process

The University of Dubuque Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Policy includes: standards of conduct, health risks and treatment sources, as well as legal sanctions. UD policy is found on the footer of the DBQ.edu webpage, inside the Jeanne Clery Act link.

During the period of this biennial review, UD issued the annual disclosure to all employees and students through a variety of methods:

- i. University Handbooks that are updated:
  - a. Faculty
  - b. Staff
  - c. Students

Notifications are sent to all students and employees:

- i. All of the above with a DBQ.edu account;
- ii. Located on the footer of the DBQ.edu webpage

UD Annual Security Report & Annual Fire Safety Report – Clery Act can be found at the footer of DBQ.edu webpage, within the Jeanne Clery Act link.

Information pertaining to the DFSCA can be found at the footer of DBQ.edu webpage, within the Jeanne Clery Act link.

IV. Prevalence Rate, Incident Rate, Needs Assessment and Trend Data

- i. AOD-related incidents: There are a number of AOD-related incidents (regarding students) occurring in and around the UD campus. Data on the numbers of incidents are available from the Security Department and Residence Life. A summary of incidents are detailed below:

<i>Info Gathered from 2020 ASR- Students Only</i>		
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arrest: Drug Law Violation	2019	2
	2018	3
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violation	2019	27
	2018	46
Arrest: Liquor Law Violation	2019	0
	2018	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violation	2019	42
	2018	107

<i>Info Gathered from HR - Employees Only</i>		
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arrest: Drug Law Violation	2019	0
	2018	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violation	2019	0
	2018	0
Arrest: Liquor Law Violation	2019	0
	2018	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violation	2019	0
	2018	0

ii. Assessment Data:

- a. Assessment data is available for the UD undergraduate student population. Data sources include Maxient, Safety and Security Reports and Campus Security Authority Reports (CSA).

Provide a brief overview of findings (drugs and alcohol) regarding UD students from chart above:

There are more Disciplinary Liquor Referrals overall with a total of 149 compared to Disciplinary Drug Referrals overall with a total of 73;

There are more Arrests for Drug Law overall with a total of 5 compared to Arrests for Liquor Law overall with a total of 0;

Compared statewide: State of Iowa Substance Use Epidemiological Profile 2018 (<https://idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/133/2018%20State%20of%20Iowa%20Substance%20Use%20Epidemiological%20Profile%20Iowa%20Department%20of%20Public%20Health.pdf>)

Marijuana and Illicit Drugs:

- Marijuana use in the past 30 days fluctuated between 5 – 6 percent for Iowans aged 12 or older from 2007 to 2014.
- Compared to other states, Iowa was among those states with the lowest marijuana and cocaine use in the past 30 days.
- Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast Iowa regions had the highest marijuana use in the past 30 days (ranging from 4.1 to 5.1 percent) compared to the other Iowa regions (NSDUH, 2016).
- Cocaine use in the past 30 days was higher among Iowans aged 18-25 compared to other age groups.
- Methamphetamine-related treatment admissions doubled since 2012 and the rates were higher for males than females.
- Methamphetamine labs seized and methamphetamine production near a child (e.g., under the age of 18) has continually decreased since 2010.

#### Over the Counter and Prescription Medications:

- In Iowa, prescription medication misuse in the past year has remained relatively stable since 2007.
- Opioid-related poisoning emergency department visits were higher among females compared to males.
- Opioid-related deaths were higher among Iowans aged 25-44 compared to other age groups; opioid-related hospitalizations were higher among Iowans aged 45-64.
- All drug-related emergency department visits were higher among Iowans aged 25 and younger.
- Although women had a higher rate of all drug-related emergency department visits and hospitalizations, males had a higher rate of all drug-related deaths.
- Based on the IYS data, from 2005 to 2016, the rate of over the counter medication misuse in the past 30 days decreased 25 percent for all grades (6th, 8th, and 11th grade).

#### Alcohol:

- Alcohol remains the most reported primary substance of choice for treatment admission; however, the data shows gradual decrease from 2013 to 2017 (414 per 100,000 to 323 per 100,000; IDPH, 2017).
- Alcohol-related treatment admission was higher among adults aged 24-44 compared to other age groups.
- Black or African American aged 18 or older had the highest rates of alcohol-related treatment admission compared to Hispanic or Latino and White in the same age group.
- The percentage of primary substance of choice for treatment admission was higher among Iowans with bachelor's degree and higher compared to the other educational levels.
- The percentage of Iowans reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days remained stable since 2007.
- Alcohol use in the past 30 days is higher among Iowans compared to the national rate.
- Among Iowa's six regions, Northeast Iowa had the highest alcohol use in the past 30 days; percentages range from 59.2 – 63.4 percent (NSDUH, 2016).
- Iowa men engaged in binge drinking at nearly twice the rate among women.
- Iowans aged 18-24 had the highest percentage of binge drinking compared to other age groups.

#### Tobacco:

Two significant Iowa laws covering tobacco use were enacted in the late 2000s. The state cigarette excise tax was increased in 2007. As of 2014, among all

states, Iowa's cigarette excise tax ranked in the middle of all states (25<sup>th</sup> highest). The Iowa SmokeFree Air Act legislation was passed in 2008. This legislation prohibits smoking in almost all public places and enclosed areas, including places of employment and some outdoor areas.

- Cigarette use in the past 30 days decreased by 12 percent in Iowa.
- Iowans with less than high school had the highest rate of cigarette use in the past 30 days compared to other educational levels.
- Iowans earning \$50,000 or more annually reported the lowest cigarette use in the past 30 days compared to those earning less than \$15,000.

Compared Nationally regarding College-Age Adults (per NIH 2018),  
Drug Use Trends Among College-Age Adults (19-22):

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/drug-alcohol-use-in-college-age-adults-in-2018>

Marijuana:

- Annual marijuana use at historic highs among college and non-college peers. Marijuana use is nearly the same for college students and their non-college peers at about 43%. This is approximately a 7% increase over five-years for college students. These rates for both groups are the highest in 35 years.
- One-in-nine non-college respondents reporting daily or near daily use of marijuana (20 or more occasions in past 30-days), compared to one-in-seventeen college students.
- Marijuana vaping doubles among college students. Between 2017 and 2018, nicotine vaping increased in college students from 6.1% to 15.5% and from 7.9% to 12.5% in non-college adults. This jump is among the greatest one-year increase seen for any substance in the history of the NIH survey.

Prescription Drug Misuse:

- Prescription opioid misuse significant five-year drop in both college and non-college peers. Past year misuse of prescriptions opioids dropped from 5.4% in 2013 to 2.7% among college students and from 9.6% in 2013 to 3.2% among non-college adults.
- Adderall misuses has significant gender differences. Past year misuse rates of Adderall® were 14.6% among college men and 8.8% among college women. Rates were higher, however, in non-college women than in non-college men (10.1% and 5.3% respectively).
- Overall Adderall® misuse is higher among college students (11.1%) than their non-college peers (8.1%)

Alcohol/Binge Drinking:

- Below 30% for the first time among college students (5+ drinks in a row in the last two weeks).
- In 2018, binge drinking declined among college students (28%) and non-college adults (25%).

Tobacco:

- Nicotine vaping doubles among college students.
  - This jump is among the greatest one-year increase seen for any substance in the history of the NIH survey.
  - Between 2017 and 2018, nicotine vaping increased in college students from 6.1% to 15.5% and from 7.9% to 12.5% in non-college adults.
- b. Campus level data on drug and alcohol consumption and alcohol and drug use disorders among employees can be found in the Universities HealthCheck surveys through UD Institutional Insurance Program in Appendix A.
- c. Drug Testing Results on Campus Generally:

<b>Campus Group/Program (2018/2019)</b>	<b>Total Tested</b>	<b>Results</b>
Nursing	84	All negative
Physician Assistant	54	All negative
Flight Operations	46	All Negative
NCAA Student-Athletes	0	Not applicable

- Nursing students are required to go through drug testing prior to clinical rotations;
- Physician Assistant students are required by policy, affiliate agreements and licensing board;
- Flight Operations are required to go through drug testing due to FAA requirements;
- NCAA Student-Athletes need to comply with University Policy as well as NCAA post-season requirements;

[http://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/2018RES\\_Substance\\_Use\\_Final\\_Report\\_FINAL\\_20180611.pdf](http://www.ncaa.org/sites/default/files/2018RES_Substance_Use_Final_Report_FINAL_20180611.pdf)

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/>

V. Policy, Enforcement and Compliance

i. Policy Inventory

- a. Alcoholic beverages are prohibited except as permitted by specific institutional regulations promulgated by the President, or appropriate designee. The President, or appropriate designee, may approve exceptions to this prohibition to allow possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal drinking age at designated special events. For clarification regarding this policy,

please contact the Deans of Student Formation/engagement. No alcoholic beverages may be present at any activity for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership.

- b. Possession of illegal drugs or drug paraphilia is prohibited.
- c. The Iowa Clean Air Act bans the use of tobacco in all indoor and outdoor spaces on the campus.

Below are the related policies as outlined:

Policy	Administered by	Monitored by	Enforced by
Federal Drug Free	Director of Human Resources	Director of Human Resources	Designated Human Resources Staff/Deans of Students
Nonacademic Disciplinary procedures	Student Life	Deans of Student Life	Designated Student Life Staff
Specific Alcohol Beverage Regulation	Office of President/Designee	VP of Finance	Designated by VP of Finance
Facilities use Guidelines –Alcohol	Office of President/Designee	VP of Finance	Designated by VP of Finance
Age verification process guideline	Office of President/Designee	VP of Finance	Designated by VP of Finance
Res Life policy	Student Life	Deans of Student Life	Designated Student Life Staff
Responsible Actions guideline	Human Resources/ Student Life	VP of Finance/ Deans of Student Life	Designated Human Resources Staff/Student Life Staff
Suspension of Eligibility (Financial Aid)	VP of Enrollment Management	Associate VP Student Financial Planning	Designated by Associate VP Student Financial Planning
Employee Assistance policy	VP of Finance	Director of Human Resources	Designated Human Resources Staff
AOD Testing policy (Nursing/PA/Aviation/ Athletics)	VP of Finance/VP of Academic Affairs/Athletic Director	Director of Human Resources/Deans of Student Life/Academics/Aviation Safety/Athletic Designee	Designated Human Resources Staff/Deans of Students/Academics/ Athletics designee
NCAA Testing policy	Athletic Director	Deans of Student Life/Athletics-FAR's	Designated Athletic Staff
Smoke-free policy	VP of Finance	Director of Human Resources/Deans of Student Life/Academics	Designated by VP of Finance

ii. Enforcement Methods:

- i. Campus Safety and Security: Although not certified law enforcement officers, Campus Safety and Security Officers do receive training on campus safety, basic first aid/CPR, and continual in-house training to upgrade and professionalize their skills. The Safety and Security Department is the law enforcement authority on the University of Dubuque campus. As part of our efforts to promote and maintain a safe and secure campus environment, Campus Safety and Security Officers provide a regular program of prevention services including:
  - a. Routine Foot and Mobile Patrols of Campus Grounds;
  - b. Enforcing Campus Rules/Regulations;
  - c. Working with Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Exchange Information and to Assist in Incidents Involving the University Community On or Off Campus;
  - d. Providing 24 hours-a-day escorts;
  - e. Providing crime prevention training programs;

Collaborative involvement of Campus Safety and Security and the local police department.

- ii. Office of Student Life: oversees the enforcement of student conduct for incidents both on campus and off campus. The Office of Student Life conduct investigations, determine violations and sanctions, and oversee the hearing process. Student Life receives reports from faculty and staff, Campus Safety and Security, Residence Life, as well as other sources.
- iii. Residence Life: The University of Dubuque is committed to stewardship of all God's human and natural resources. The following is the University policy regarding the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco:
  - a. Students are expected to abide by all Iowa state laws and statutes regarding the use, possession, distribution, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In order to consume alcohol legally in the state of Iowa, you must be 21 years of age;
  - b. Alcohol use, possession, distribution, and/or consumption or possession of an alcohol container on the University campus or at any activity off-campus that is sponsored by any University organization, department or group is strictly prohibited. The President, or appropriate designee, may approve exceptions to this prohibition to allow possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal drinking age at designated special events. For clarification regarding this policy, please contact the Dean of Student Formation. No alcoholic beverages may be present at any activity for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership.

- c. Illegal drug use, possession, and distribution (including the abuse of prescription or over-the counter drugs) and any paraphernalia related to illegal use, is prohibited.
- d. University personnel may, at times of concern for a student's welfare, notify a parent(s)/legal guardian(s) of a student under 21 years of age in writing and/or by phone when alcohol or drug violations of University policy occur;
- e. The Iowa Clean Air Act bans the use of tobacco in all indoor and outdoor spaces on the campus;
- f. No advertising may be displayed that explicitly or implicitly invites students to events, on or off campus, where alcohol will be served.

Residence Life, often Residence Assistants, are expected to document any violations of University and Housing policies that they observe. Staff may ask residents to dispose of illegal or prohibited substances such as alcohol or marijuana and intervene when a common source of alcohol is suspected to be in a resident's room or residents are in possession of, using, or intending to deliver narcotics or other illegal drug, including marijuana. When confronted by a staff member for a possible policy violation, residents are expected to present a valid UD student Identification card and comply with reasonable requests of staff such as opening room door, presenting identification, turning down music, and helping to ensure the cooperation of guests, dispose of illegal or prohibited substances such as alcohol or marijuana as instructed by staff, and be honest with and respectful of the staff members responding. Failure to do so results in the involvement of Campus Safety and Security or the local police department.

- iv. Office of Student Activities: Is responsible for setting policies for registered student organizations as well as subsequent efforts to hold them accountable for institutional policy. The Office of Student Activities works with student leaders to communicate expectations, provides training, and advises the different organizations. If a student organization has additional bylaws/constitution, the Office of Student Activities will oversee the implementation and communicate with the Deans of Student Life regarding any code of conduct violations.
- v. Special events data related to AOD that occurred on campus: Alcoholic beverages are prohibited except as permitted by specific institutional regulations promulgated by the President, or appropriate designee. The President, or appropriate designee, may approve exceptions to this prohibition to allow possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons of legal drinking age at designated special events. For clarification regarding this policy, please contact the Dean of Student Formation. No alcoholic beverages may be present at any activity for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition of continued membership.

VI. Program and Interventions

- i. List the educational programs provided to Faculty, Staff and Students with a brief overview/purpose of the program:

Students:

- a. Step-up Bystander Intervention Training program: a prosocial behavior and bystander intervention program that educates students to be proactive in helping others.
- b. Referral and Resource Services to Off-Campus Programs/Services, for such issues as; Alcohol and other Substance Abuse, Anxiety, Debt Management, Depression, Eating Disorders, Gambling, LGBTQ, Pregnancy, Stress Management, and Other Concerns.
- c. Online Voluntary Screenings:  
<http://www.mentalhealthscreening.org/screening/dubuque>

Wellness

Wellness initiatives to enhance the following six dimensions: cultural, emotional, intellectual, physical, social and spiritual.

Dean of Student Life Formation

- a. Judicial Educator
- b. UD CARES Team: An early alert initiative composed of professionals from different areas of campus life who deal with students on a regular basis. The team does not discipline, but rather helps with immediate problems. All concerns remain confidential.

Deans of Student Life through Student Activities:

- a. Greek Life follows the Student Organization Handbook/Student Government Constitution which directs users to both handbooks, and refers to the campus mission and policies generally;
- b. Student Organizations follow the Student Organization Handbook/Student Government Constitution which directs users to both handbooks, and refers to the campus mission and policies generally;

Human Resources programming for Faculty/Employees:

- a. Programming is not provided at this time ~ only used as a referral source when concerns are brought to the office;
- b. Health Risk Assessment Survey annually through UD insurance program;
- c. EAP program

- ii. The University understands the need for strict adherence to the law in cases involving alcohol, drugs, and other addictions. However, as part of its mission, the University also practices compassion toward those with abuse and/or dependency of a substance or other addictive disorders. To this end, University officials will make an effort to assist

students in receiving professional counseling and/or treatment, to support students in becoming productive members of the University family and society. Students in need of services due to abuse and/or dependency of alcohol, drugs or other addictions are welcome to contact UD's Counseling Services to assist with a confidential and professional referral to an appropriate service within the tristate area or through the student's preferred provider within their insurance plan. The referral service is provided at no charge to the student. UD's Counseling Services does not provide treatment for alcohol, drugs, or other addictions. However, UD's Counseling Services has strong partnerships with area resources such as: Substance Abuse Services Center (SASC), Hillcrest Family Services, Turning Point Treatment Center, area hospitals and clinics, intervention services, and other alternative providers.

- iii. A list of local drug counseling services is on hand in the Student Life Office or contact the Human Resources Department in Smith Hall. Community agencies include: Hillcrest Mental Health: 582-0145; Turning Point Treatment Center: 589-8290; Substance Abuse Service: 582-3784; Alcoholics Anonymous: West – 556-7921, Intergroup: 557-9196;
- iv. In the case of employees, the University Department of Human Resources, and in the case of students, the University Student Life office shall, at least annually, distribute to each employee, and each student who is taking one or more courses for any kind of academic credit, a copy or summary of the University Drug Free Campus Policy, a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol, a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, and a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students. The University Student Life office offers, through referral, the services of assessment, referral, and short-term counseling to students who are experiencing substance abuse problems. A student may seek these services on their own initiative or a supervisor of a student employee may direct them to the service when a decline in performance is observed. In addition, the University provides awareness programs that focus on the dangers of and health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. Such programs are coordinated annually by the Human Resource office staff and are open to all students, Faculty, and staff.

## VII. Biennial Goals, Objectives and Achievement

- i. Enhanced compliance with DSFCA
  - a. Formalize responsibility for completion and approval of the biennial review within the charge of this group
  - b. Develop and implement a process to ensure consistent distribute the University of Dubuque AODA policy to all new employees with their appointment letters.
- ii. Framework-Program and Policy Recommendations
  - a. Individual strategies

- Encourage and incentivize students taking Surveys
  - Conduct routine trainings with interested campus staff, including advisors, faculty, Campus Safety and Security, and other student life units, on alcohol screening and use of motivational interviewing techniques to address alcohol misuse. (programming to Res. Life Staff/in mental health first aid training)
- b. Institutional strategies
- Review and develop policies within priority areas: Student Life, Academics, and Residence Halls.
  - Administer, review and share campus-wide AOD data.
  - Develop and implement a comprehensive communications plan regarding the scope and impacts of AOD misuse, efforts underway to address alcohol misuse, and a positive alcohol climate. Goals are to increase engagement of both faculty and staff and campus governance and leadership bodies in addressing AOD issues and the promotion of healthy/responsible alcohol use.
  - Develop practitioner task force that addresses high-risk alcohol use and the intersectionality of sexual assault, mental health, and well-being. (UD Cares, Health Center, NCAA)
  - Develop a campus AOD website to include all campus alcohol policies with target audiences being students, faculty, staff, and community members. (spring 2022 – campus climate survey)
  - Develop a comprehensive alcohol program assessment and an AOD dashboard. (spring 2022 – campus climate survey)
- c. Community strategies
- Engage with local task forces and government agencies.

## VIII. AOD SWOT

### i. Policy Review (SWOT)

#### d. Strengths

- Policies are designed to address a range of behaviors.
- There is a balanced approach to intervening off campus.

#### e. Weaknesses

- Inconsistent enforcement in on-campus housing.
- Lack of ability to set and enforce policy in off-campus locations closely connected and contiguous to campus.

#### f. Opportunities

- Strengthen connections to Student Life to support effective policies within their community through a public health approach.

#### g. Threats

- Community policies limiting alcohol outlet density. How many bars or outlets for alcohol sales are around our campus in a three or less than 5-mile radius?
- ii. Program/Intervention Review (SWOT)
- a. Strengths
    - Implementation of a universal education program for incoming students was well received and yielded valuable campus level data.
    - Robust services for alcohol and other drugs are available to students.
    - A variety of alcohol-free social and recreational opportunities are available to students.
  - b. Weaknesses
    - Students view alcohol and other drugs as part of their campus experience.
    - There is limited data of faculty/staff alcohol and drugs use and prevention needs.
    - Alcohol is reported by both the victim and perpetrator in sexual assaults.
  - c. Opportunities
    - Enhance student leadership to reduce alcohol and other drug misuse use through bystander intervention training.
    - Improve collaboration and coordination with local community officials to reduce availability of alcohol.
    - Engage faculty and staff members in alcohol and other drug prevention efforts.
    - Utilize employee needs assessment to further develop programming for employees.
    - Connect high risk alcohol culture to campus climate and experiences of marginalized populations.
  - d. Threats
    - Alcohol sales and service by campus units lack institutional oversight and processes for ongoing review.

IX. Goals, Metrics and Recommendations for next Biennium:

- i. Overarching Goals
  - Adopted a Framework (CollegeAIM) of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) as a best practice to implement evidenced-based programs and policies. The Framework describes individual and environmental strategies shown to reduce the impact of alcohol.  
[https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/CollegeAIM/Resources/NIAAA\\_College\\_Matrix\\_Booklet.pdf](https://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/CollegeAIM/Resources/NIAAA_College_Matrix_Booklet.pdf)

- Avoid a mixed-message policy environment by examining, evaluating, and adjusting the policy environment including student perceptions of enforcement and sanctioning.
- Increase efforts to address high-risk consumption in all student populations rather than only underage use.
- Build campus capacity to recognize and address high-risk alcohol use as a campus climate issue including its connection to sexual assault and misconduct, harassment on the basis of race, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
- Engage faculty and academic affairs to support prevention efforts including changes to academic schedule and increased academic rigor.

ii. Individual Strategies

- Moodle has a tracking feature that will not allow opening another module without going through the first;
- Already online orientation program that is in Moodle – done before and after;
- Face to face for those employees that have restrictions to technology;
- Free training – valued added; during the health assessment could have computers available for the training;
- Conduct routine trainings with interested campus staff, including advisors, faculty, Campus Safety and Security, and other student life units, on alcohol screening and use of motivational interviewing techniques to address alcohol misuse.

iii. Institutional Strategies

- Look at registration days to see what is happening when;
- Provide incentives for finishing (t-shirts, etc.) surveys;
- Online training for all the different groups – faculty/Staff/employees;
- Improving statistics through Maxient and Human Resources;
- Collect additional data collection to assess gaps:
  - Regular alcohol and other drug use surveys for students after first year.
  - Assess environmental measures such as residence hall “vomit incidents”.
- Launch a comprehensive alcohol social marketing campaign to support bystander intervention in high-risk alcohol situations.
- Reduce the number of students adopting high-risk drinking patterns during the first six weeks of the academic year, a collaborative approach among student life units to education, programming, messaging, and enhanced enforcement during this period.
- Engage faculty and staff in their roles to address alcohol and other drug issues and the promotion of healthy/responsible alcohol use.

#### iv. Community Strategies

- Develop a more targeted environmental approach to problematic neighborhoods through engagement with residents, Greek leaders, and other partners on these efforts.
- Convene a community council including key civic and business leaders and representatives from area colleges to advance indicated practices, policies, ordinances within the Dubuque community. Specific goals include:
  - Creation and enforcement of ordinances requiring property owner accountability for “house parties.”
  - Increased enforcement and accountability of alcohol retailers in campus area.
  - Better communication of ongoing alcohol prevention and response efforts.
- Improve collaboration with local police department and judicial system. Specific goals include:
  - Clarify citation and court process with district and municipal courts to ensure uniform enforcement of citations and application of educational interventions.
  - Reach agreement on increased data sharing regarding drug/alcohol citations and detox transports of UD students.
  - Increased issuance and prosecution of fake identification citations.

#### X. Conclusion

The University of Dubuque is a private, Presbyterian, coeducational, professional university with a foundation in the liberal arts. Our commitment is to nurturing the mind, body, and spirit as well as encouraging students to explore their fullest potential, is part of a rich Christian identity that dates back to the University's founding in 1852. Our welcoming interfaith community of 2000 students attracts people from across the country and around the globe who seek the knowledge and the skills to make a difference in our ever-changing world. Within a values and faith base, we offer you an array of perspectives and broad exposure to our truly global society. Alcohol consumption and other drugs, however, is woven into the fabric of both Iowa and university. While there are many positive aspects of our culture generally, the State of Iowa is challenged with some of the highest adult alcohol consumption rates in the nation and relatively weak public policy in this area. This cultural and social background brings unique challenges to addressing illegal and high-risk alcohol use on the campus. Reducing the impact of alcohol on the well-being, safety, and success of our students and employees will require long-term sustained efforts in implementation of evidence-based policies and programs.

## APPENDIX

### Appendix A:

The University of Dubuque takes part in a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Survey. Here are the self-reported results from the fall 2018 and fall 2019 survey:

Nicotine - the information below is based on the responses from the Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Survey.

Nicotine	
<b>Smoking</b>	3
<b>Chewing Tobacco</b>	2
<b>E-cigarettes</b>	0
<b>Pipe / Cigars</b>	1
<b>Nicotine Replacement Therapy</b>	2
<b>Don't use any form of nicotine</b>	230

Interested in quitting nicotine within the next year?	
<b>Yes</b>	6
<b>No</b>	2

Gamma Glutamyl Tranferase (GGT) is an enzyme that is useful in diagnosing diseases of the liver and can be used to screen for chronic alcoholism. An elevated GGT suggests that something is damaging the liver, but does not indicate specifically what the cause is. GGT may also be elevated in other conditions such as congestive heart failure, diabetes, or pancreatitis. GGT is elevated in 75% of chronic alcoholics.

GGT ( $\geq 65$ is considered elevated)	
<b>GGT <math>\geq 65</math></b>	6
<b>GGT <math>\leq 64</math></b>	224

Appendix B:

Graduate/undergraduate Student Catalog/handbook 2018-2019

<http://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/VPAcademicAffairs/GraduatePrograms/PA/MSPAS-Grad-Student-Catalog-and-Handbook-2018-2019.pdf>

<http://www.dbq.edu/media/CampusLife/VPofStudentLife/Student-Handbook-2018-2019.pdf>

<https://www.dbq.edu/Academics/OfficeofAcademicAffairs/AcademicDepartments/Nursing/BSNNursing/>

<https://www.dbq.edu/Academics/Registrar/AcademicCatalog/>