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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, 2022, through December 31, 2023. This review is conducted by the DFSCA Work Group listed below. Members participating in the review include

- i. Amy Edmonds, Vice President for Operations
- ii. Nelson Edmonds, Vice President for Student Engagement and Intercollegiate Athletics
- iii. Curt Ehlinger, Institutional Research, Assessment and Planning
- iv. Joe Green, Dean for Academic Affairs,
- v. Julie MacTaggart, Director of Human Resources
- vi. Laura Schauer, Director of Campus Safety and Security
- vii. Regina Torson, Medical Director Smeltzer-Kelly Student Health Center
- viii. Brigette Kyei Nimakoh

Participating units assisted in the initial review and developed report components, as well as relevant data and information. A draft of this review was circulated to the DFSCA Work Group for a two-week review and comment period. The final report was reviewed and adopted by President Travis Frampton in summer of 2024.

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
 - ii. Notifications are sent to all students and employees:
 - a. All of the above with a DBQ.edu account;
 - b. Located on the footer of the DBQ.edu webpage:
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. 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. Alcohol and Other Drug-related incidents (AOD): 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 Office of Safety and Security and Office of Residence Life. A summary of incidents are detailed below:

<i>Info Gathered from 2023 ASR- Students Only</i>		
Offense	Year	Total
Arrest: Drug Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violation	2022	27
	2023	36
Arrest: Liquor Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violation	2022	98
	2023	161

<i>Info Gathered from HR- Employees Only</i>		
Offense	Year	Total
Arrest: Drug Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violation	2022	0
	2023	1
Arrest: Liquor Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0

- ii. Assessment Data:
 - a. Assessment data is available for the UD undergraduate student population. Data sources include Maxient, Smeltzer Kelley Student Health Center, Safety and Security Reports and Campus Security Authority Reports (CSA).
 - b. Provide a brief overview of findings (drugs and alcohol) regarding UD students from chart above:
 - 1. Disciplinary Liquor Referrals decreased over the review period from the previous bi-annual review. But 2023 had a noteworthy increase in referrals over 2022.
 - 2. Disciplinary Drug Referrals increased slightly from previous review year. Cannabis products are legal in neighboring state.
 - 3. There were no arrests over the last 2 years for either liquor or alcohol.
 - c. Compared Statewide, Iowa's State Health Assessment, June 2022:
<https://publications.iowa.gov/41180/1/SHA2021.pdf>
 - 1. Marijuana and Illicit Drugs:
 - a) Four percent of Iowa youth who completed the Iowa Youth Survey reported they used marijuana (pot, grass, hash, bud, weed) in the past 30 days; 1% of 6th graders, 3% of 8th graders, and 11% of 11th graders reported having used marijuana (pot, grass, hash, bud, weed) in the past 30 days. (Iowa Youth Survey, 2018).
 - b) In Iowa, marijuana is the third most common substance identified at admission for substance use disorder treatment for adults 18 years old and older (IDPH Bureau of Substance Abuse, 2019).
 - c) Adults aged 25 to 44 continue to have the highest rates of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions (Iowa Substance Use Brief, 2019).
 - d) Psychostimulant-involved deaths in Iowa increased from 45 deaths in 2013 to 157 in 2019 (Iowa Public Health Tracking Portal, 2019).
 - 2. Over the Counter and Prescription Medications:
 - a) As of 2019-2020, Iowa had the highest rate in the nation for adults 18-25 with substance use disorder (Iowa State Health assessment 6.2022).
 - b) Opioid drugs, including prescription painkillers and illicit street drugs, are a leading cause of overdoses in Iowa and across the nation. Iowa saw 470 drug overdose deaths last year (2021), up from 419 in 2020 and 350 in 2019. That includes a 64% increase in overdose deaths caused by opioids, of which fentanyl is becoming a much larger share (Des Moines Register, July 12, 2022).
 - 3. Alcohol:
 - a) Alcohol is the most commonly misused substance in Iowa. Iowa's alcohol use rates for almost every demographic are among the

highest in the nation. The 18-44 age group was almost 9% higher than the national average for excessive drinking.

- b) In 2019-2020, young adults ages 18-25 in Iowa had the fourth highest percentage in the nation for those who need but are not receiving treatment (19.9%) (Iowa State Health Assessment, 6.2022).
- c) The percentage of Iowans reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days remains stable since 2017.
- d) Among Iowa's six regions, Northeast Iowa had the highest alcohol use in the past 30 days; percentages range from 59.45 – 63.11 percent (<https://idph.iowa.gov/brfss/Data-by-County>, 2020).
- e) Iowa men engaged in binge drinking at nearly twice the rate among women.
- f) Iowans aged 25-34 had the highest percentage of binge drinking compared to other age groups.

4. Tobacco:

- a) The Iowa Smoke Free 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.
- b) December 20, 2019, federal legislation raised the sales of all tobacco products from 18 to 21.
- c) June 29, 2020, Governor Reynolds of Iowa signed legislation that reflected the federal law.
- d) June 23, 2022, the Food and Drug Administration issued an order to ban all sales of the Juul brand electronic cigarettes. The manufacturer filed an appeal that temporarily blocked the ban. Both sides are currently waiting for the government to conduct further review of the product before proceeding ahead with the case in court.
- e) Hispanic Iowans were the least likely to have used any tobacco product in the last 30 days.
- f) Iowans with less than high school education had the highest rate of cigarette use in the past 30 days compared to other educational levels.
- g) 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.

d. Compared Nationally regarding College-Age Adults (per NIH 2018);

Drug Use Trends among College-Age Adults (19-22):

<https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/marijuana-use-historic-high-among-college-aged-adults-2020>

1. Marijuana:

- a) Marijuana use continued to rise among college students over the past five years and remained at historically high levels among same-

aged peers who are not in college in 2020, according to survey from the 2020 Monitoring the Future (MTF) panel study. Annual marijuana use has continued to increase over the past five years for college students, reaching the highest level in over three-and-a-half decades in 2020. Among college students, 44% reported using marijuana in the past year in 2020, compared to 38% in 2015, representing a significant increase. For young adults not in college, annual marijuana use in 2020 remained at 43% (the same historically high level as recorded in 2018 and 2019).

- b) The 2020 MTF survey also recorded a halt in the dramatic increases in vaping marijuana and vaping nicotine among college-aged adults observed between 2017 and 2019. During this time, the percentage of college-aged adults who reported vaping marijuana in the past 30 days more than doubled, from 5% to 14% for college students, and 8% to 17% for noncollege respondents. In 2020, these increases leveled off, with 12% of college students and 14% of noncollege respondents reporting vaping marijuana in the past 30 days.
2. Prescription Drug Misuse:
- a) Nonmedical use of amphetamines (including misuse of ADHD medications like Adderall®) continued to decline for college students, with a significant five-year decline in annual use to 6.5% in 2020.
 - b) Though college students have typically had higher prevalence of nonmedical amphetamine use over the past decade, this gap closed in 2020, with 6% of non-college youth reporting past year use.
3. Alcohol/Binge Drinking:
- a) In 2020, college students reported significantly lower alcohol use across numerous measures compared to 2019, with 56% of students reporting alcohol use within the past 30 days (compared to 62% in 2019), and 28% reporting being drunk in the past 30 days (compared to 35% in 2019).
 - b) For both measures, the trends in alcohol use had remained level between 2015 and 2019. In addition, 24% of college students reported binge drinking (consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past two weeks) in 2020, compared to 32% in 2019.
4. Tobacco:
- a) There was no significant change for vaping nicotine in 2020, with 19% of college students and 24% of noncollege respondents reporting vaping nicotine in the past 30 days compared to 22% and 18% in 2019, and 6% and 8% in 2017, respectively.
- e. Campus level data on drug and alcohol consumption and alcohol and drug use disorders among employees can be found in the Universities Health Check surveys through UD Institutional Insurance Program in Appendix A.

Drug Testing Results on Campus Generally:

Campus Group/Program (2020-2021)	Total Tested	Results
Nursing	80	1 Positive; 79 Negative
Physician Assistant	104	12 Positive; 92 Negative
Flight Operations	78	3-Positive; 75 Negative
NCAA Student-Athletes	0	Not applicable

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

https://ncaaorg.s3.amazonaws.com/research/substance/2017RES_SubstanceUseExecutiveSummary.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/Human Resources	Deans of Student Life/Director of Human Resources	Designated Student Life Staff/Human Resources 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 AOD	Student Life	VP of Student Life	Designated Student Life Staff
Responsible Actions AOD guideline	Human Resources/ Student Life	VP of Operations/VP 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	Director of Human Resources	Vice President for Operations	Designated Human Resources Staff
AOD Testing policy (Nursing/PA/Aviation/ Athletics/Smeltzer Kelly Student Health Center(SKSHC)/HR)	VP of Academic Affairs/VP for Operations/Athletic Director/HR	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	VP of Student Life/Athletics-FAR's	Designated Athletic Staff
Smoke-free policy	VP of Finance	Director of Human Resources/VP of Student Life/Academics	Designated by VP of Finance

ii. Enforcement Methods:

- a. 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 policy 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:
1. Routine Foot and Mobile Patrols of Campus Grounds.
 2. Enforcing Campus Rules/Regulations.
 3. Working with Local Law Enforcement Agencies to Exchange Information and to Assist in Incidents Involving the University Community On or Off Campus.
 4. Providing 24 hours-a-day Escorts.
 5. Providing Crime Prevention Training Programs.
 6. Collaborative Involvement of Campus Safety and Security and the Local Police Departments.

- b. 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.
- c. Residence Life: 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 and intervene when a common source of alcohol is suspected to be in resident's room. 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 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. Campus Safety and Security will confiscate all narcotics or other illegal drugs including marijuana per protocol.

The following is the University policy regarding the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco:

1. 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.
2. 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 Vice President for Student Engagement and Intercollegiate Athletics. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. The Iowa Smokefree Air Act bans the use of tobacco in all indoor and outdoor spaces on the campus.
 6. No advertising may be displayed that explicitly or implicitly invites students to events, on or off campus, where alcohol will be served.
- d. 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.
 - c. 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 Vice President for Student Engagement and Intercollegiate Athletics. 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.
- iii. Number of Violations

<i>Info Gathered from 2024 ASR- Students Only</i>		
Offense	Year	Total
Arrest: Drug Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violation	2022	27
	2023	36
Arrest Liquor Law Violation	2022	0
	2023	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violation	2022	98
	2023	161

- iv. Sanctions
 - a. Statistics from Maxient analytics

<i>Sanctions Gathered from Maxient</i>			
Alcohol	Year	2022	2023
No Finding		10	76
Not Responsible		37	27
Responsible		121	133
total		168	236

Drug	Year	2022	2023
No Finding		10	25
Not Responsible		42	49
Responsible		48	33
total		100	107

- b. Any student who is suspected of violating a University rule and regulation and denies the violation is guaranteed a timely and fair hearing. Appropriate safeguards of the due process have been built into the procedures so that no permanent or recorded penalty shall be given until the alleged violator has a fair opportunity to be heard. Appropriate appeals are also permitted.
- c. Organizations or groups violating alcohol policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University.

VI. Program and Interventions

- i. Faculty, Staff and Students - List of educational programs provided with a brief overview/purpose of the program:
 - a. Students:
 - 1. MVP Bystander Intervention Training program: a prosocial behavior and bystander intervention program that educates students to be proactive in helping others.
 - 2. The Smeltzer-Kelly Student Health Center 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.
 - 3. Staff at the Smeltzer-Kelly Health Center attained training on opiate abuse and the use of Narcan through the Area Substance Abuse Council in 2022. The Health Center now has a supply of the medication in the event of an overdose on campus.
 - 4. 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.
 - b. Wellness:
 - 1. Wellness initiatives to enhance the following six dimensions: cultural, emotional, intellectual, physical, social, and spiritual.
 - c. Dean of Student Life Formation:
 - 1. Judicial Educator.
 - 2. 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.
 - d. Vice President for Student Engagement and Intercollegiate Athletics through Student Activities:

1. 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.
 2. 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.
- e. Human Resources programming for Faculty/Employees:
1. Programming is not provided at this time ~ only used as a referral source when concerns are brought to the office.
 2. Health Risk Assessment Survey annually through UD insurance program.
 3. EAP program.
- ii. Resources
- a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. A list of local drug counseling services is on hand in the Student Life Office or contact the Human Resources Department in Charles & Romona Myers Center. 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.
 - d. 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.

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. (Achieved)

- b. Develop and implement a process to ensure consistent distribution of the University of Dubuque AODA policy to all new employees with their appointment letters. (Goal)
- ii. Framework-Program and Policy Recommendations
 - a. Individual strategies
 - 1. Encourage and incentivize students taking Surveys. (Achieved)
 - 2. 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/mental health first aid training). (Goal)
 - b. Institutional strategies
 - 1. Review and develop policies within priority areas: Student Life, Academics, and Residence Halls. (Achieved)
 - 2. Administer, review and share campus-wide AOD data. (Goal)
 - 3. 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. 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. (Goal)
 - 4. Develop a campus AOD website to include all campus alcohol policies with target audiences being students, faculty, staff, and community members (Reference UD Spring 2023 – Campus Climate Survey). (Goal)
 - c. Community strategies
 - 1. Engage with local task forces and government agencies. (Goal)
 - 2. Collaboration with the Dubuque Police Department, Crisis Management Team along with Hillcrest Family Services. (Goal)

VIII. AOD SWOT

- i. Policy Review (SWOT)
 - a. Strengths
 - 1. Policies are designed to address a range of behaviors.
 - 2. There is a balanced approach to intervening off campus.
 - b. Weaknesses
 - 1. Lack of ability to set and enforce policy in off-campus locations closely connected and contiguous to campus.
 - c. Opportunities
 - 1. Strengthen connections to Student Life to support effective policies within the campus community through a public health approach.
 - d. Threats
 - 1. Community policies limiting alcohol outlet density.
 - 2. 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

1. Robust services for alcohol and other drugs are available to students.
2. A variety of alcohol-free social and recreational opportunities are available to students.

b. Weaknesses

1. Students view alcohol and other drugs as part of their campus experience.
2. Neighboring State legalized marijuana making availability easier.
3. There is limited data of faculty/staff alcohol and drugs use and prevention needs.
4. Alcohol use is reported by both the victim and perpetrator in sexual assaults.

c. Opportunities

1. Enhance student leadership to reduce alcohol and other drug misuse use through bystander intervention training.
2. Improve collaboration and coordination with local community officials to reduce availability of alcohol.
3. Engage faculty and staff members in alcohol and other drug prevention efforts.
4. Utilize employee needs assessment to further develop programming for employees.

d. Threats

1. Alcohol sales and service near campus lack institutional oversight and processes for ongoing review.
2. Neighboring State legalized marijuana making availability easier.
3. The University has permitted alcohol sales at home football games.

IX. Goals, Metrics and Recommendations for next Biennium:

i. Overarching Goals

- a. 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.
- b. 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

1. Avoid a mixed-message policy environment by examining, evaluating, and adjusting the policy environment including student perceptions of enforcement and sanctioning.
2. Increase efforts to address high-risk consumption in all student populations rather than only underage use.
3. 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.

ii. Individual Strategies

- a. MyUD has a tracking feature that will not allow opening another module without going through the survey first.
- b. Faculty online orientation program that is in Moodle.
- c. Face to face for those employees that have restrictions to technology.
- d. Free training – valued added; during the health assessment could have computers available for the training.
- e. 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

- a. Review academic and activity calendars to ensure student engagement opportunities sober.
- b. Collect additional data to assess gaps:
 - 1. Regular alcohol and other drug use surveys for students after first year.
 - 2. Assess environmental measures such as residence hall “vomit incidents”.
- c. Launch a comprehensive alcohol social marketing campaign to support bystander intervention in high-risk alcohol situations.
- d. 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.
- e. Engage faculty and staff in their roles to address alcohol and other drug issues and the promotion of healthy/responsible alcohol use.
- f. Develop a campus AOD website to include all campus alcohol policies with target audiences being students, faculty, staff, and community members.

iv. Community Strategies

- a. Develop a more targeted environmental approach to problematic neighborhoods through engagement with residents, Greek leaders, and other partners on these efforts.
- b. Improve collaboration with local police department and judicial system. Specific goals include:
 - a. Clarify citation and court process with district and municipal courts to ensure uniform enforcement of citations and application of educational interventions.
 - b. Reach agreement on increased data sharing regarding drug/alcohol citations and detox transports of UD students.
 - c. 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 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.

APPENDICES

Appendix A:

The University of Dubuque takes part in a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) Survey. Here are the self-reported results from the fall 2022 and fall 2023 survey:

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

Nicotine	
Smoking	7
Chewing Tobacco	1
E-cigarettes	0
Pipe / Cigars	0
Nicotine Replacement Therapy	1
Don't use any form of nicotine	166

Interested in quitting nicotine within the next year?	
Yes	7
No	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 (>65 is considered elevated)	
GGT >65	10
GGT <64	173

Appendix B:

2022-2023 Undergraduate and Graduate catalogs and handbooks:

- https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/UD-Undergraduate-Catalog-2022-2023_FINAL-8.11.22.pdf
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/CampusLife/2022-23-Student-Handbook.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/Graduate-Catalog-2022-2023.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/PhysicianAssistantStudies/2022-23-MSPAS-Student-Handbook.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/2022-2023-Seminary-Catalog.pdf>

2023-2024 Undergraduate and Graduate catalogs and handbooks:

- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/Undergraduate-Catalog-2023-2024.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/CampusLife/2023-2024-Student-Handbook.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/Graduate-Catalog-2023-2024.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/PhysicianAssistantStudies/2023-24-MSPAS-Student-Handbook.pdf>
- <https://www.dbq.edu/media/Academics/Registrar/2023-2024-Seminary-Catalog-and-Handbook.pdf>