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Overview

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require an institution of higher education (IHE) such as the University of Cincinnati to certify it has adopted and implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs both by university students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum each institution of higher education must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct

The law further requires that the institution conduct a biennial review of its program with the following objectives:

- 1) Determining the effectiveness of programs and policies and make changes as needed.
- 2) Ensure that disciplinary sanctions developed are enforced consistently.

The following campus units provided information for this report:

- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)
- Human Resources
- Resident Education and Development (RED)
- Vice President for Student Affairs office
- Student Activities and Leadership Development (SALD)
- Student Wellness Center
- University Judicial Affairs
- UC Women's Center

Materials Reviewed

The following materials were examined for this review:

- Annual reports from various campus units
- Complying with The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86), A Guide for University and Campus Regulations prepared by the Higher Education Center
- Campus Policies
- Commission on Alcohol and Other Drug Education documents (campus task force)
- American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment Executive Summary, Spring 2013
- University of Cincinnati *Right To Know* (www.uc.edu/righttoknow)
- University of Cincinnati Websites

Compliance with Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

The University of Cincinnati complies with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The University of Cincinnati has implemented a variety of programs and services to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use, unlawful possession, and distribution of illicit drugs both by students and employees, as demonstrated through this biennial review.

Policy

1. Distribution of Policies

The federally mandated policy on alcohol and other drugs is distributed annually each year to all staff and student at the University of Cincinnati. The university has developed a website called *Right to Know*, which contains all information that is required to share with students and staff at the university. The website can be found at www.uc.edu/righttoknow. The *Right to Know* website contains links to the Campus Safety Report, the Student Code of Conduct, and the Human Resources policies, all of which create a comprehensive list of the University's drug and alcohol policies. The information is distributed in the following ways:

- The *Right to Know* website link is sent via e-mail by Public Safety to the UC community (students, staff and faculty) when it is annually updated.
- The *Right to Know* is also sent via Nixle annually. Nixle is a text message notification system that anyone in or outside of the campus community may sign up for. The system is used to notify the UC community of emergencies, safety and security issues, campus closings and other important information.

2. Alcohol Policy

It is the goal of the University of Cincinnati to maintain an on campus environment that is conducive to intellectual, emotional, and social growth of all members of its community. The

University of Cincinnati has established the following policy governing the possession, sale, and consumption of alcohol on its campuses. It is the university's intention through these policies to be clear about university consequences attributed to irresponsible or illegal usage of alcohol on campus.

The university shall implement and enforce the laws of the state of Ohio as stated in the Ohio Revised Code. It is the responsibility of each student, staff, and faculty member to be familiar with the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code and the provisions of this policy and to conduct themselves accordingly.

As permitted by law individual students, faculty and/or staff may purchase, possess and/or consume beer or intoxicating liquor on campus at certain campus events, in designated campus facilities and in campus facilities having permits issued by the Ohio department of liquor control.

Restrictions in the Ohio Revised Code include the following:

- (1) It is unlawful for a person under 21 years of age to purchase, consume, possess, or transport any beer or intoxicating liquor.
- (2) It is unlawful to knowingly and falsely misrepresent one's age to obtain alcoholic beverages and/or to misrepresent that another is of legal age for such purpose.
- (3) It is unlawful to have in one's possession in a public place without a permit an open container of beer or intoxicating liquor.
- (4) It is unlawful to possess an open container and/or consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle.
- (5) It is unlawful to serve, distribute beer and/or intoxicating liquor to a minor.

These laws are contained in Chapter 4301 of the Ohio Revised Code. The complete text of the state liquor laws and administrative regulations may be obtained from the department of campus security, campus library, or the Ohio department of liquor control.

Student organizations will be permitted to schedule and/or sponsor on-campus events at which alcohol would be available only at those locations having permits issued by the Ohio department of liquor control.

Student organizations that sponsor off-campus events are expected to adhere to state law. Organizations found to have violated state law may be subjected to the loss of registered status.

Administrative and academic units (colleges, departments) are permitted to schedule and/or sponsor on-campus student events at which beer or intoxicating liquor would be available only in designated areas within those units and only with the approval of the unit head. These events may not be all campus events and must adhere to regulations for on-campus events

3. Policy for Campus Events

The following regulations must be followed at on-campus events at which beer or intoxicating liquor are served and/or sold:

- (1) The events must be properly authorized by the administrative unit responsible for the facility(s) to be used.
 - (2) Consumption and/or sales are permitted only within the approved area for the event.
 - (3) Non-alcoholic beverages must be available at the same place as alcoholic beverages and featured as prominently as the alcoholic beverages.
 - (4) The sponsors of the event will implement precautionary measures to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not accessible or served to persons under the legal drinking age or to persons who are intoxicated.
 - (5) The sponsors of the event must require proof of legal age for those individual in question as to legal age.
 - (6) Marketing, advertising and promotion of events with alcoholic beverages being served should not emphasize the serving of alcohol and/or have any drinking games there associated with the event.
 - (7) Management of licensed facilities on-campus reserve the right to limit consumption and/or sales at events in the designated facilities.
- (D) Policy violations and sanctions.

Individuals and organizations found in violation of university regulations will be subject to disciplinary action and may be subject to action outlined in the Ohio Revised Code.

4. Drug Policy

a. Federal Policy and State of Ohio Law

Under Federal Law, it is a felony offense to sell or intend to sell, manufacture or distribute Schedule I and II illicit drugs, mixtures containing those drugs, counterfeit drugs purported to be those drugs, or to traffic in marijuana or hashish. Depending on the substance and quantity, penalties for first offenses have a minimum of 5 years in prison terms and monetary fines of up to \$5 million for individuals. Individuals convicted of criminal drug offenses under any jurisdictions may become ineligible for federal benefits, which includes student aid. In addition to the federal felonies associated with drug offenses, the Ohio Revised Code defines felony trafficking as when an individual sells, offers to sell, or prepares for distribution a controlled substance. (R.C. 2925.03) Possession of a controlled substance is regulated by R.C. 2925.11, penalties are dependent up the type of substance and quantity thereof, but include both fines and the possibility of jail.

b. Local-City of Cincinnati Municipal Law

The City of Cincinnati through its Cincinnati Municipal Code has implemented both civil and criminal penalties associated with the possession, usage, permitting the usage of drugs, and facilitation of drug related crimes. Civil penalties include the impoundment of vehicles found to be used in the facilitation of drug offenses. Criminal penalties include misdemeanors of the first degree, which are punishable by up to a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail.

5. Student Code of Conduct

a. Alcohol or Drug Possession: Parent Disclosure

In order to reach its goal of maintaining an on campus environment that is conducive to intellectual, emotional, and social growth of all members of its community, the University of Cincinnati's Student Code of Conduct provides for discipline and parental notification as deterrents to alcohol and drug abuse.

- (i) The University of Cincinnati may notify the parents or guardians of any student who is under the age of 21 and who has been found to be in violation of the SCOC with respect to any federal, state, or local law or university policy governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance
- (ii) Students will receive copies of notification letters sent to their parents or guardians.
- (iii) The university also reserves the right to make any other parental disclosures as permitted by FERPA.

b. Student Code of Conduct Violations: Nonacademic Misconduct

- (i) Section (C) (3) (g) Drugs or narcotics
Manufacturing, distributing, buying, selling, offering for sale, or possessing any illegal drug or narcotic including: anabolic steroids, barbiturates, hallucinogens, amphetamines, cocaine, opium, heroin, or marijuana. Proper use of substances as prescribed to a student by a physician is exempt.
- (ii) Section (C) (3) (p) Law, violation of Violation of any federal, state, or local law where the effect is interference with university activities or an identifiable individual's university work or academic activities.

c. Student Code of Conduct Sanctions

The unlawful use of alcohol and drugs may result in disciplinary action by the University, as well as criminal charges and legal penalties. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Suspension or Dismissal from the University;
- Suspension or Termination from employment;
- Required attendance at substance abuse education or treatment program;
- Fines as determined under local, state, or federal laws;
- Loss of driving privileges;
- Imprisonment;
- Forfeiture of personal and real property;
- Denial of federal benefits such as student financial aid

6. Campus Safety Report

a. Policy on Illegal Drug Possession and Use

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, the University of Cincinnati maintains a drug-free campus for all university employees and students and prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs or alcohol on its campuses or as a part of any university activity. The University Police strictly enforce Ohio law in regard to illegal drugs. Students, faculty, and staff are also subject to University disciplinary action in relation to illegal drugs.

b. Drug and Alcohol Abuse

The University of Cincinnati is committed to providing a safe and healthy learning environment for all our faculty, staff, and students. Our institution recognizes that the improper use of alcohol and drugs will interfere with the school's mission and vision by negatively affecting the health and safety of our faculty, staff, and students. All faculty, staff, and students are governed by University rules, as well as by federal, state, and local laws, and will be held accountable for any illegal use or possession of alcohol or other drugs. It is the responsibility of all faculty, staff, and students to be aware of these laws. Employees, students, and campus visitors may not unlawfully manufacture, consume, possess, sell, distribute, transfer or be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other controlled substances on school property, while driving a university vehicle or while otherwise engaged in any university activity or business.

7. Reasonable Cause Drug and Alcohol Testing for Employees

Background

1. The University of Cincinnati is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for its students, faculty, staff and visitors. Toward that goal, faculty, staff, volunteers and student workers are prohibited from being impaired due to illegal drugs and/or alcohol use while on the job. The following policy addresses the process for reasonable cause drug and alcohol testing.
2. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act, the university maintains a drug-free campus and prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, or possession of illicit drugs or

- alcohol on its campuses or as part of any university activity.
3. This policy applies to employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement or for whom the agreement contains no provision regarding this subject.

Definitions

1. Illegal Drug means a substance whose use or possession is controlled by federal or state law but that is not being used or possessed under the supervision of a licensed health care professional.
2. Refuse to Consent means to obstruct the collection or testing process; to submit an altered, adulterated, or substitute sample; to fail to show up for a scheduled test; to refuse to complete the requested drug testing forms; or fail to promptly provide specimen(s) for testing when directed to do so, without a valid medical basis for the failure.
3. Under the Influence of Alcohol means actions, appearance, speech or bodily odors that reasonably cause a supervisor, manager or administrator to conclude that an employee is impaired because of alcohol use.
4. Under the Influence of Drugs means a confirmed positive test result for illegal drug use per this policy. In addition, it means the misuse of legal drugs (prescription and possibly over-the-counter) where there is not a valid prescription from a physician for the lawful use of a drug in the course of medical treatment (prescription containers must include the patient's name, the name of the substance, quantity/amount to be taken, and the period of authorization)

Policy

1. Any faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker suspected of being impaired due to illegal drug and/or alcohol use while on the job shall be required to submit to a drug and/or alcohol test. The test shall be administered by University Health Services (UHS) or an agency contracted through UHS.
2. The university shall not conduct random drug and/or alcohol tests unless required by federal or state law.
3. Refusal by faculty, staff, volunteers or student workers to submit to a drug and/or alcohol test shall have the same force and effect as a positive test result.
4. Managers, supervisors and administrators are responsible for enforcing this policy in a consistent manner. Managers, supervisors and administrators who are found to have knowingly violated this policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
5. All faculty, staff, volunteers or student workers are required to report known or suspected violations of this policy to their supervisor, manager or an appropriate administrator. Any faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker convicted of any criminal drug statute violation shall notify his or her supervisor, manager or appropriate administrator not later than five days after such conviction. Failure to follow these requirements may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
6. This policy is subject to all applicable collective bargaining agreements and state and federal statutes.

Procedure

1. Criteria for Reasonable-Cause Testing:

Drug and/or alcohol testing may be ordered when a manager, supervisor or appropriate administrator has a reasonable suspicion that a faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol while on the job. Reasonable suspicion may be based on, among other things:

1. Direct observation of the physical symptoms of being impaired by drugs or alcohol in the workplace;
2. A pattern of abnormal conduct or erratic behavior in the workplace that is consistent with impairment;
3. Information provided either by reliable and credible sources or independently corroborated; or
4. Newly discovered evidence that the faculty, staff, or student worker has tampered with a previous drug test.

Physical symptoms and abnormal behavior may include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) slurred/incoherent speech
- 2) drowsiness and/or sleepiness
- 3) unusually aggressive behavior
- 4) unexplained work errors
- 5) rapid changes in mood
- 6) impaired manual dexterity
- 7) lack of coordination in walking
- 8) dilated pupils
- 9) smell of alcohol or marijuana on the breath with observed behavior issues

Note: Because the symptoms listed above could be attributable to causes other than drugs or alcohol, the manager, supervisor or appropriate administrator will document those facts that led him or her to believe the faculty, staff, volunteer, or student worker was impaired. In addition, personnel at UHS will evaluate the faculty, staff, volunteer, or student worker before testing (if possible) to ensure reasonable suspicion of drug or alcohol use or impairment exists.

2. Confirmation and Documentation of Reasonable Suspicion:

Where a manager, supervisor or appropriate administrator has reasonable suspicion that a faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker is impaired by drugs and/or alcohol on the job, he or she shall immediately notify his or her immediate supervisor or other appropriate administrator. If the immediate supervisor is unavailable for confirmation, the manager or supervisor may utilize any of the following to confirm his or her reasonable suspicion of

impairment due to drugs or alcohol:

- 1) another manager, supervisor or administrator
- 2) public safety or health services personnel
- 3) another UC employee
- 4) union official (for bargaining unit employees)

Where the reasonable suspicion is confirmed, the manager or supervisor shall, soon after ensuring the suspected faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker is transported to UHS, prepare a written report supporting his or her finding that a reasonable suspicion exists. The report will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law and the use of the report shall be limited to the administration of this policy. Copies of the report shall be filed with UHS and Human Resources.

Information and records relating to positive test results, drug and alcohol dependencies and legitimate medical explanations provided by the suspected faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker shall be kept confidential to the extent required by law and maintained in secure files separate from personnel files. Such records and information may be disclosed among managers and supervisors on a need-to-know basis and may also be disclosed where relevant to a grievance, charge, claim or other legal proceeding initiated by or on behalf of an employee or applicant.

If this suspicion takes place on third shift, weekends, holidays, etc., and no one listed above is available, then the manager or supervisor shall act on his/her own suspicion. In this case, the supervisor or manager will call On Site Drug & Alcohol Collection Service (ODACS) Inc. at 513-761-0539. ODACS Inc. will respond to the place of employment within 30 minutes for testing.

3. Relief of Duty:

Where reasonable suspicion exists, the faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker shall be immediately relieved of all duty pending the outcome of the screen by UHS or ODACS Inc. The faculty, staff, or student worker may be placed on paid administrative leave pending the outcome of the screen. Under no circumstances shall the faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker be permitted to operate machinery or equipment, including a motor vehicle, until cleared to do so by UHS or ODACS Inc.

4. Submission for Drug or Alcohol Screen:

The supervisor or designee shall arrange for the suspected faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker to be transported to UHS for a drug and/or alcohol screen. If UHS personnel are not available, ODACS, Inc. will respond to the place of employment. Either UHS or ODACS Inc. personnel will, at that time, confirm and document the existence of reasonable suspicion for testing. The faculty, staff, volunteer or student worker will be asked to consent to permission to

perform the drug and/or alcohol screen and release the resulting information to UHS, the employing unit and Human Resources. A copy of the consent form is attached hereto. Faculty, staff, volunteers or student workers who refuse to consent will be advised that no screen will be conducted. Refusal by faculty, staff, volunteers or student workers to consent to a test shall have the same force and effect as a positive test result, and may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. A positive result may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. All appropriate chain- of-custody procedures will be observed by UHS and ODACS Inc.

5. Supervisory Training:

Managers and supervisors may be trained to recognize behaviors that give rise to and to document circumstances that support reasonable suspicion of drug and/or alcohol impairment on the job. Failure to receive such training, however, shall not invalidate otherwise proper reasonable suspicion testing.

6. Employee Assistance

Faculty and staff are encouraged to take advantage of the university's employee assistance plan (EAP). Voluntary submission for treatment of substance abuse problems will not subject faculty, staff, volunteers or student workers to disciplinary action; however, submission for treatment shall not serve as a shield or a substitute for disciplinary action under this, or any other university policy.

Data Collection

In order to better understand the behaviors and needs of students, The American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) is conducted at the University of Cincinnati every 3 years. The ACHA-NCHA is a nationally recognized research survey that collects data about your students' health habits, behaviors, and perceptions. The assessment was last conducted at UC in spring 2013, 799 students participated in the assessment. The assessment is used to assess the needs of the community. Programming and initiatives are developed based on its findings. Key alcohol and other drug findings of the assessment are listed below.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Reported use versus perceived use - reported use for all students within the past 30 days compared with how often students perceived the typical student on campus used substances within the same time period. The last line of each table combines all categories of any use in the last 30 days.

Alcohol	Actual Use	Perceived Use
Never used	16.4%	5.1%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	7.7%	2.3%
Used 1-9 days	44.5%	28.5%
Used 10-29 days	28.5%	45.5%
Used all 30 days	2.9%	18.7%
Any use within the last 30 days	76%	92.6%

Marijuana	Actual Use	Perceived Use
Never used	52%	10.1%
Used, but not in the last 30 days	19.4%	9.0%
Used 1-9 days	15.4%	40.0%
Used 10-29 days	7.8%	25.8%
Used all 30 days	5.3%	15.1%
Any use within the last 30 days	28.5%	80.9%

The table below represents the number of drinks consumed the last time students "partied" or socialized. Only students reporting one or more drinks were included.

4 or fewer drinks	31.2%
5 drinks	9.3%
6 drinks	9.7%
7 or more drinks	49.8%

UC students reported doing the following most of the time or always when they "partied" or socialized during the last 12 months:

Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages	18%
Avoid drinking games	20.3%
Choose not to drink alcohol	14.5%
Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks	24%
Eat before and/or during drinking	70.2%
Have a friend let you know when you have had enough	28.3%
Keep track of how many drinks being consumed	46.5%
Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour	17.9%
Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking	78.6%
Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking	38.5%
Use a designated driver	75.2%
Reported one or more of the above	94.6%

UC students who drank alcohol reported experiencing the following in the last 12 months when drinking alcohol.

Did something you later regretted	51.9%
Forgot where you were or what you did	47.8%
Got in trouble with the police	5.7%
Someone had sex with me without my consent	3.0%
Had sex with someone without their consent	1.3%
Had unprotected sex	34.0%
Physically injured yourself	27.3%
Physically injured another person	5.1%
Seriously considered suicide	27%
Reported one or more of the above	70.8

Additional Statistics

- At the time of the assessment (spring 2013), 9.5% of students reported alcohol use affecting their individual academic performance in the past 12 months. .
- 12.3 % of college students reported driving after having 5 or more drinks in the last 30 days.
- 32.4 % of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days.
- 48% of UC students reported that they have used marijuana.
- 27% of UC students reported using at least one of the following prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the past 12 months; antidepressants, erectile dysfunction drugs, pain killers, sedatives, and/or stimulants.

Programs, Services & Other Initiatives

Many departments on campus are involved in educating the university community about alcohol and other drugs. Below is a summary of the University of Cincinnati initiatives:

1. AlcoholEdu for College

AlcoholEdu for College is an online alcohol prevention program used for college students and is used at many different campuses nationwide. The program is designed to challenge students' expectations about alcohol while enabling students to make healthy and safe decisions. The program contains two parts; part one was completed by incoming students before arriving on UC's campus, and part two was completed by students approximately 90 days after arriving on campus. During the 2012-2013 & 2013-2014 academic years, the University of Cincinnati participated in a state-wide SIF SIG grant initiative to access the program at no cost. The program was administered by the Student Wellness. First year students were required to participate in the program before coming to UC. In 2012-2013, 1,669 students completed the program. In 2013-2014, 1,812 completed the program. Based on the evaluation below, the AlcoholEdu program proved to be a useful tool to correct misconceptions of alcohol use and changing student behaviors of first year students.

2012-2013 Evaluation

- 71% of students stated the program helped them establish a plan for responsible decisions around alcohol.
- 73% of students stated the program prepared them to identify and/or help someone who has alcohol poisoning.
- 51% of students stated the program stimulated them to reflect on my personal attitudes and behaviors.
- 49% of students stated the program changed their perceptions of others' drinking-related behaviors.
- Among the 64% of high risk drinkers (581 students) who saw "no need to change the way they drink" before taking AlcoholEdu, 31% (180 students) indicated their readiness to change after completing the course.
- After completing AlcoholEdu, students reported an increase in several positive behavioral intentions, including setting limits (31% to 54%), avoiding drinking games (17% to 39%), pacing drinks (21% to 44%), alternating between alcohol and non-alcoholic beverages (26% to 47%), reducing frequency (21% to 42%) and reducing number of drinks (20% to 45%).

2013-2014 Evaluation

- 81% of students stated the program helped them establish a plan for responsible decisions around alcohol.
- 80% of students stated the program prepared them to identify and/or help someone who has alcohol poisoning.
- 57% of students stated the program stimulated them to reflect on my personal attitudes and behaviors.
- 59% of students stated the program changed their perceptions of others' drinking-related behaviors.
- Among the 55% of high risk drinkers (452 students) who saw "no need to change the way they drink" before taking AlcoholEdu, 36% (163 students) indicated their readiness to change after completing the course.
- After completing AlcoholEdu, students reported an increase in several positive behavioral intentions, including setting limits (40% to 60%), avoiding drinking games (23% to 47%), pacing drinks (28% to 53%), alternating between alcohol and non-alcoholic beverages (37% to 57%), reducing frequency (29% to 48%) and reducing # of drinks (26% to 53%).

2. Bearcats Know How to Party Smart Initiative

The Student Wellness Center received \$20,000 over the two year period to collaborate with a variety of offices on campus to conduct alcohol initiatives focusing on correcting misconceptions and providing tools and resources for off-campus students hosting parties. Campus collaborators include University Judicial Affairs, Health Promotion and Education department, Student Government, UC Women's Center, Counseling and Psychological Services, and Eta Sigma Gamma. The overall goal of the program was to reduce the harm resulting from high-risk drinking, increase student awareness of the consequences of high-risk drinking, and increase

knowledge of how to drink responsibly. The Bearcats Party Smart initiative consisted of two different components to address the needs of our students; a social norms campaign and Party Smart Kits.

- Social Norms Campaign

The campaign was launched in August 2012. Messages were developed with campus data to correct misconceptions of alcohol use and abuse on campus. The social norms messaging was disseminated on campus through posters, programs, social media, websites, programs, etc. Party Smart tips were also highly visible around campus in dining halls, residence halls, and on promotional material.

In the 2012-2013 school year, approximately 350 students completed an assessment of the social norms campaign, and of those students 57% of them were familiar with the Bearcats Party Smart Initiative. Of students surveyed, 51% believed that most UC students choose to use designated drivers, 55% believed that 1 in 5 UC students choose not to use alcohol, and 72% believed that the majority of UC students choose to go out and come home with the same group of friends when partying. This shows the impact of the social norms messaging on our community. A Bearcats Party Smart question was also added to our AlcoholEDU for College program. The question read “are you familiar with the University of Cincinnati Bearcats Party Smart Initiative”, and 53% first year students said they were familiar with the initiative.

During the 2013-2014 school year, 60 programs were conducted that included information about Bearcats Party Smart, reaching a total of 1,144 students. Of the students that participated in those programs, 94% felt comfortable applying the concepts they learned to real life situations, 87% better understood the common misconceptions of alcohol use among college students, 86% could recognize at least 2 signs of alcohol poisoning, and 92% were aware of the consequences of high-risk drinking. The program will work to reach more students through educational programming in the future.

- Party Smart Kits

Party Smart Kits are available to students throwing off-campus parties in order to provide students with the resources and tools to encourage safe partying. The Party Smart Kit includes a cooler carrying case, “Guide to a Safe & Successful Party”, trash bags, several taxi cards, solo cups with standard drink information, magnet with food delivery information, cozies with low-risk drinking tips, wellness kit (condoms, lube, Band-Aids, Ibuprofen, hand sanitizer, and antibiotic ointment), and 2 posters (alcohol poisoning and BAL information). A total of 128 kits were distributed in the 2012-2013 school year and 98 were distributed in the 2013-2014 school year. Of the students that received kits in school year 2012-2013, 69% said the kit positively influenced the decisions they made while using it, 73% learned something new, and 100% would recommend the kit to a friend. Of the students that received kits in school year 2013-2014, 59% said the kit positively influenced the decisions they made while using it, 72% learned something new, and 100% would recommend the kit to a friend.

3. Commission on Alcohol and Other Drug Education (CAODE)

The Commission on Alcohol and Other Drug Education was developed by UC President Steger in 1999. It was charged to survey the University to determine what alcohol-related activities and

programs are currently occurring, make recommendations to improve current programs and activities, keep the campus informed about relevant programs, maintain an alcohol use and other drug abuse educational presence on the UC campus and in the greater UC community, and report to the President of the University annually. Over the 2012-2013 & 2013-2014 academic year, CAODE was chaired by Daniel Cummins, Director of University Judicial Affairs/Assistant Dean of Students and Regan Johnson, Director of Student Wellness Center. The group is made up of staff, faculty and students from across the institution and meet quarterly. This group plays a part in many of the programs and initiatives from within the programs section of this Biennial Review, including the implementation of AlcoholEdu for College and the Bearcats Know How to Party Smart initiative.

4. Friday Night Live

Friday Night Live is a late night alcohol-free entertainment event that was held twice a semester. The goal of Friday Night Live is to provide students with alcohol-free entertainment on the weekends, so as to express to students that college entertainment does not have to focus on alcohol. The Student Wellness Center worked with a variety of departments and student groups on campus to develop and implement the events. The following events were conducted during the 2012-2013 school year. The 2012-2013 is the last year this program was offered to students due to evaluation of the program and lack of funding.

- 9/28 FNL Festival—300 participants
- 11/30 90's Flashback—325 participants
- 1/25 FNL Hollywood—150 participants
- 3/8 FNL Olympics—170 participants

5. Greek Life Initiatives

Student Activities and Leadership Development conducted a variety of alcohol education to fraternity and sorority members over the two year period. The purpose of these initiatives are to deter Greek students from engaging in high risk behaviors. There are also environmental changes being made to address high-risk drinking among Greek students.

- Implemented Joint Homecoming Policy – All chapters are expected to follow Fraternity Information Programming Group (FIPG) Guidelines for BYOB/third party vendors. In addition, all chapters must take part in a Safe Social Practices workshop (Fall 2013).
- Facilitated ASTP and Ladder of Risk for officers and advisors at the Executive Leadership Conference (Feb. 2014)
- Partnership with UCPD to provide officers with training to include an overview of risk management guidelines and community expectations (summer 2013, 2014).
- Facilitate Ladder of Risk for IFC and CPH Judicial Boards (Spring 2013, Spring 2014).
- Facilitated Safe Social Practices and FIPG workshops for all council executive officers and risk management officers.

6. Impact Solutions Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The purpose of the University of Cincinnati EAP is to offer assessment, counseling and referral services that are confidential and professional, and which include services related to drug and alcohol prevention. Services are available to benefit-eligible employees, spouses/domestic

partners, children and other individuals who live in the employee’s home. Impact’s services are provided 24/7/365 at no cost to employees. See data from 2012-2014 below.

2012 calendar year:

- Website hits – addiction and recovery: 28
- Counselor visits with primary presenting problem of substance abuse: 3
- Counselor visits with secondary presenting problem of substance abuse: 6

2013 calendar year:

- Website hits – addiction and recovery: 21
- Counselor visits with primary presenting problem of substance abuse: 7
- Counselor visits with secondary presenting problem of substance abuse: 2

2014 calendar year:

- Website hits – addiction and recovery: 16
- Counselor visits with primary presenting problem of substance abuse: 6
- Counselor visits with secondary presenting problem of substance abuse: 2

7. Online Alcohol Screening

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) offers an online alcohol screening to the university community. The goal of this screening is to provide a quick, confidential way to determine if you or someone you care about should connect with a mental health professional. The program is completely anonymous and confidential, and immediately following the brief questionnaire you will see your results, recommendations, and key resources. See online screening results in chart below below.

2012-2013	Total	Severity of Alcohol (%)		
		No Symptoms	Harmful or Hazardous	Harmful with Dependence
Total of completed survey	37	13.51 %	35.14 %	51.35 %
2013-2014	Total	Severity of Alcohol (%)		
		No Symptoms	Harmful or Hazardous	Harmful with Dependence
Total of completed survey	84	19.05%	46.43%	34.52%

- In school year 2012-2013, of the 37 individuals that completed the online screening, 13 were engaging in harmful behavior or hazardous drinking and 19 were engaging in drinking that was harmful with dependence. A total of 32 students that were screened were considered at risk.
- In school year 2013-2014, of the 84 individuals that completed the online screening, 39 were engaging in harmful behavior or hazardous drinking and 29 were engaging in drinking that was harmful with dependence. A total of 68 students that were screened were considered at risk. An increased number of individuals completed the online survey during this school year.

8. Poster Program

The Student Wellness Center developed this initiative to offer health and wellness 11 x 17 posters to Resident Advisors (RA's), Greek houses and advisors to hang in their halls, houses and offices. The posters are on a variety of health and wellness issues and are created by peer educators. The purpose of this program is to bring awareness to these issues and create a culture of health and wellness across campus. Several of the posters are related to alcohol and other drug issues, see table below.

Topic	2012-2013	2013-2014
Alcohol	19	17
Prescription drugs	n/a	2
Totals	19	19

9. RECLAIM Peer Advocate Program

The RECLAIM program is offered through the UC Women's Center. RECLAIM is an advocacy program designed to deliver support to survivors of sexual and gender based violence as well as provide campus based advocacy and awareness of sexual and gender based violence in the community. All educational programs offered through the Women's Center on sexual and gender-based violence focuses on consent, healthy relationships and the role of alcohol (and other drugs) in sexual and gender-based violence. Training for advocates as well as the ongoing leadership development curriculum includes educating them on the role that alcohol plays in sexual and gender-based violence. Advocates are educated on high-risk, binge drinking and armed with skills to drink and party smart. Advocates also explore addiction and high-risk behaviors as a possible response to victimization and are educated on resources available so they may make appropriate, sensitive referrals.

- RECLAIM Peer Advocate Numbers and Training:

In 2012-2013, 12 students from various majors were trained to serve as advocates, including 1 man and 3 women of color.

In 2013-2014, 15 advocates were trained.

- RECLAIM Educational Programming/Training

In 2012-13, 15 programs were delivered to 729 students. 157 first-responders were trained.

In 2013-14, 27 RECLAIM delivered 27 educational programs to ~1400 individuals, with a wide-variety of participants including students, faculty, and staff from across the university (i.e. Athletics, Greek communities). Of those in attendance, 1041 completed evaluations. Based on that data, 97% were under 25 yrs, 3% over 25; 68% were White, 16% African American, 2% Asian, <1% Pacifica Islander, <1% Hispanic; 35% were 1st year students, 23% 2nd yr, 18% 3rd yr, 13% Senior, 2% grad student

The information provided at these programs includes high-risk behaviors involving alcohol and drug abuse. Based upon a pre and post-test survey, participants indicated a 41% increase in resource awareness which includes alcohol and drug resources.

- RECLAIM/Sexual Assault Survivor Advocate Direct Service

In 2012-13, 62 survivors were served; in 2011-12, 54 survivors were served. For both years: based on satisfaction surveys, 90% of those served developed a plan of action; 85% were able to articulate knowledge or resources and 85% indicated they would be willing to reach out for additional support if needed. Based on data collected at intake, approximately 90% of incidents of gender and sexual-based violence included alcohol-related incidents.

In 2013-14, ~56 survivors (direct & indirect) were served with 11 of these contacts receiving multiple or on-going services and support. Services: 11 Hotline/15 Walk-ins/9 Title IX Outreach/ 8 Accompaniment (Title IX/OJA/UCPD).

10. RA Bulletin Board Program

The Student Wellness Center peer educations develop a variety of bulletin boards on health and wellness topics that can be used in the residence halls by RA's. They include all information for the board and a schematic to help with arrangement of the board. The purpose of this program is to increase awareness of health and wellness issues and make sure RA's are putting up correct information about the topics. There are several boards related to alcohol and other drugs available for distribution, see table below.

Topic	2012-2013	2013-2014
Alcohol	28	39
Marijuana	4	4
Predatory drugs	1	n/a
Prescription drugs	n/a	2
Totals	33	45

11. Residence Hall Alcohol & Drug Programming

A variety of educational programming is conducted in the residences halls for residence. There were many different alcohol and drug programs implemented over the biennial review period as indicated in chart below. Program content include basic alcohol information, such as standard drink size and Blood Alcohol Concentration, as well as low-risk drinking skills. These presentations also discussed residence hall expectation and open dialog about alcohol and other drugs.

2012-2013	2013-2014
27	25

12. Student Wellness Center Peer Education Workshops

These workshops are conducted by peer educators from the Student Wellness Center for a variety of groups and settings; including classrooms, residence halls, Greek houses, and student organizations. The peer educators conduct programming on alcohol and concentration on basic alcohol facts and how to avoid the high-risk consequences of alcohol use. These programs also include providing students with campus resources to address these issues.

2012-2013 School Year

36 alcohol program conducted, 697 students reached

26 general wellness (includes alcohol), 494 students reached

2012-2013	Alcohol	General Wellness
I learned valuable information	99%	95%
I feel comfortable applying the concepts taught to situations that may occur in my life	99%	97%
I would recommend this program to a friend	96%	94%

2013-2014 School Year

40 alcohol program conducted, 846 students reached

26 general wellness (includes alcohol), 387 students reached

2013-2014	Alcohol	General Wellness
I feel comfortable applying the concepts taught to situations that may occur in my life	92%	95%
I would recommend this program to a friend	87%	90%
As a result of this program, I will change my behavior	49%	64%

13. Substance Abuse Psycho Education Program

In school year 2012-2013, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) initiated a fee-based Substance Abuse Psycho Education Program with referrals from University Judicial Affairs and the court system Diversion Program. CAPS offered a two-part psycho-educational program about alcohol and other substance use. The screening segment of the program consists of a private, individual interview and completion of a questionnaire and other materials for gathering information. This component focuses on screening and personalized feedback about a person's self-reported substance use, related consequences and risks, daily psychological and social functioning, and recommendations for follow up, including treatment when indicated. The second component consists of a discussion class that includes a brief video, review of the effects

of substance use on the brain, and other topics to assist people in contemplating their use and change.

Substance Use Psycho-Educational Program	2012-2013	2013-2014
Screening Appointments	15	9
Class	14	9
Hours of Service	22.5	21

14. 21st Birthday Card Program

The Student Wellness Center sends electronic 21st birthday cards to all students turning 21. The cards contain information about celebrating your 21st birthday safely. The card contains low-risk drinking tips for those that choose to use alcohol on their birthday. Over the 2 year period 5,963 cards were distributed electronic through their campus email address.

Violations & Sanctions

Alcohol & Drug Violations

University Judicial Affairs oversees and enforces the Student Code of Conduct. A variety of sanctions are available depending on the violation and personal need of the students. University educational sanction options include alcohol workshops, reflection paper, research paper, Personal Accountability with Community Expectations Workshops (PACE), parental notification, bulletin boards (residence halls), conversations with staff, hall reassignment or suspension. University disciplinary sanctions include reprimand, probation, suspension and dismissal. Alcohol and drug violations with sanctions for 2012-2013 & 2013-2014 are listed below.

	2012-2013	2013-2014
Alcohol Total Cases	242	148
Not Responsible	23	5
Probation	213	142
Reprimand	6	1
Educational Sanction	199	142
Drug Total Cases	34	47
Not Responsible	3	7
Probation	31	40
Reprimand	0	0
Residence Hall Suspension	1	1
Educational Sanction	31	40

Residence Hall Alcohol and Drug Violation & Transports

- 2013-2014, 27 incident reports related to alcohol and/or drugs
- 2013-2014, 17 students were transported to the hospital from the residence halls due to alcohol and/or drugs

Summary & Recommendations

The University of Cincinnati uses a comprehensive, environmental approach to address alcohol and other drug use on campus, focusing on policy, education, social life, academics, enforcement, coalitions/collaboration, and intervention. All components work together to ensure that University of Cincinnati students and staff are provided information and resources that promote a safe and healthy environment that works to reduce the risks associated with alcohol and drug use among the members of our community.

There are several strengths of the University of Cincinnati programs and initiatives associated with alcohol and drug issues that have been identified. First, there are a variety of campus partners working together to address these issues on our campus. Second, we have numerous educational programs that are conducted throughout the year on campus to reach a large number of individuals. Lastly, 2012 brought the implementation of a required online alcohol training that reaches all first year students, which is the first time such a large number of students were reached with one initiative. This was possible due to a 2-year, state-wide grant received by the university.

The following recommendations have been identified for 2014-2016 to address the needs of our community:

- Development of a formal committee to meet regularly and discuss the goals and evaluations for the 2016 Biennial Review.
- Restructure the alcohol and other drug task force and develop new goals and objectives approved and championed by university administration. Expand on membership of the task force; this may include community representation, parents of students, more faculty and students.
- Increase Student Affairs staff to include an alcohol, tobacco and other drug prevention specialist.
- Develop a university budget line specifically for alcohol and other drug prevention initiatives.
- Review campus alcohol and other drug policies with formal committee and/or task force, to include the consideration of the development of a Medical Amnesty Policy.

- Continue to develop and strengthen partnerships across campus to address alcohol and other drug use and misuse at the university.
- Review and revise, as necessary, alcohol and drug sanctions associated with the Student Code of Conduct.