



University *of* Idaho



**Drug Free Schools and Communities Regulations [Edgar Part 86]
Biennial Review | Academic Years 2020 - 2021 & 2021 - 2022**

Dec 31st, 2022

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Alcohol & Other Drug Advisory Committee (AODAC)

One of the primary functions of the AODAC is oversight of the Biennial Review and the following stakeholders have contributed to this process.

Associated Students of the University of Idaho	Military and Veterans Services
Campus Security Team	Moscow Police Department – Campus Division
The Counseling & Testing Center	The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life
The Department of Athletics	The Office of Public Safety and Security
Faculty, Department of Movement Sciences	The Office of the Dean of Students
Graduate & Professional Student Association	Panhellenic Council
Housing & Residence Life	Recreation and Wellbeing
Human Resources	Student Conduct
Interfraternity Council	Vandal Health Education
International Programs Office	Violence Prevention Program
The LGBTQA Office	

Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

The undersigned certifies that it has adopted and implemented an alcohol and other drug prevention program for its students and employees that, at a minimum, includes –

1. The annual distribution to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes of any kind of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of 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 disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with State and Federal law), 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. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

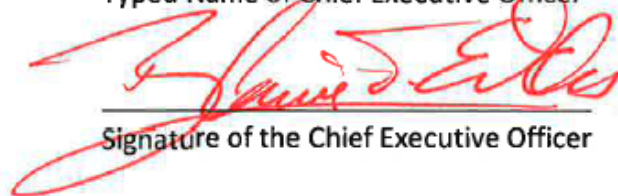
2. A biennial review by the institution of its alcohol and other drug prevention comprehensive program to:

- Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to its comprehensive alcohol and other drug prevention program and policies, if they are needed
- Ensure that its disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

University of Idaho
875 Perimeter Drive
Moscow, ID 83844

Blaine Eckles, Vice Provost for Student Affairs

Typed Name of Chief Executive Officer



Signature of the Chief Executive Officer

82-6000945

IRS Employer Identification Number

208-885-6757

Telephone Number

12/19/2022

Date

beckles@uidaho.edu

E-mail Address

Introduction

The University of Idaho (U of I) is committed to providing a safe and supportive environment in which health and scholarship can flourish. As such, the illicit use of drugs or alcohol is prohibited and the U of I established an Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Program to address and promote related prevention and intervention efforts. The U of I demonstrates its commitment to supporting health and academics through the continuous development of AOD programs, policies, and services that support students and employees.

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) was amended in 1989 to include institutions of higher education (IHE), such as the University of Idaho. In order to comply with the DFSCA, each IHE must certify that they have implemented an AOD program to prevent the illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees of the IHE. In addition to implementing an AOD program, the program must: 1) Annually notify students and employees of the standards of conduct, laws relating to illicit drugs and alcohol, health risks of illicit drugs and alcohol, possible disciplinary sanctions, and a list of available resources for addressing illicit drug and alcohol use and 2) Conduct a biennial review of the IHE's AOD programs and efforts that verifies the consistent enforcement of disciplinary sanctions and includes recommended program and policy changes for the IHE.

This document serves to meet the legal requirement of conducting a biennial review as well as summarize AOD programs and efforts at the U of I in academic years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 and discuss directions for the future. The biennial review process allows the U of I to critically examine and enhance its AOD-related initiatives.

Biennial Review Process

This biennial review covers Academic Years (AY) 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. In some cases, data is provided for previous years in order to show data trends. The biennial review process is a multi-department collaborative effort. The process is coordinated by Vandal Health Education's Alcohol & Other Drugs Program Coordinator and Director of Health Promotion. The U of I's AOD Program is a part of Vandal Health Education in the Department of Recreation and Wellbeing. Staff from the Dean of Students, Vandal Health Education, the Counseling & Testing Center, and Housing & Residence Life meet monthly to discuss ongoing AOD efforts. Biannually, key stakeholders that comprise the Alcohol & Other Drugs Advisory Committee help compile components and review programs, policies, efforts, and initiatives. The biennial review process is ongoing as data is collected and analyzed regularly; compiling for the report occurs each summer. Data is collected by each department that oversees the initiative or policy as described in the review, and the Alcohol & Other Drug Advisory Committee reviews all data and reports to make final recommendations.

This Biennial Review is available on the U of I webpage uidaho.edu/aod and on file at Vandal Health Education, Student Financial Aid Services, and Human Resources. To request a copy, visit any of these offices or e-mail vandalhealthed@uidaho.edu to be sent a digital and/or hard copy. All Biennial Review reports and records are kept on file for a minimum of three years.

Distribution of the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification Process

Procedures for Students and Employees

The U of I aims to inform all students and employees of the standards of conduct, laws pertaining to illicit drugs and alcohol, the health risks thereof, possible disciplinary sanctions relating to illicit drugs and alcohol, and a list of available resources for addressing illicit drug and alcohol use through the distribution of the Annual Notification. During AY 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 this information was available to students and staff through various webpages on the U of I website and provided during new student orientation activities. The U of I has developed a comprehensive Annual Notification and has adopted the processes explained below. The complete U of I Annual Notification can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification has been available on the U of I website at www.uidaho.edu/aod as of December 21st, 2018 and is re-published on the web with each updated version. In addition to being posted on the U of I webpage, an explanation and link to the Annual Notification is sent out to all students and staff by the Vice Provost for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or their designee. The Annual Notification is also on file at Vandal Health Education, available to all. Email vandalhealthed@uidaho.edu to have an electronic and/or hard copy sent to you. Additionally, students and/or employees of the U of I will be targeted through the corresponding dissemination efforts expanded upon below.

Students

In an effort to reach every student enrolled in one or more credits, the U of I employs multiple methods to inform students. A link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification will be sent in an email to all students in January and September after the last date to add classes (dates are unique to the semester). To ensure students who register for classes in the summer term receive the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification, an email with a link will be sent to all newly registered students who were not registered for classes in the spring. Additionally, a link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is also included in the first My UI Student Newsletter of each semester. This newsletter is sent out at 6:00 am PST each Monday during the academic year and reaches all students on all campuses. The Annual Notification is sent out in this manner because email is the primary method of communication with students of the U of I. The Annual Notification is included as a link because the document is too large to feasibly condense into the body of the newsletter.

In an effort to reach students on diverse platforms, Vandal Health Education also posts the link to the Annual Notification on its social media platforms: Facebook – Vandal Health Ed, Instagram - [@vandalhealthed](#). In AY 2020-2021, the Annual Notification was also included in the online Required Safety Program, AlcoholEdu, of which all first-year, undergraduate U of I students under the age of 24 as of the first day of classes, are required to complete.

Employees

The U of I employs multiple methods in an effort to distribute the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification to all employees. In addition to being posted on the U of I webpage, the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is sent out by the Vice Provost of Student Affairs/Dean of Students or their designee to all employees in January and September after the last date to add classes (dates are unique to the semester). The link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is also sent out in the Daily Register at the start of each semester. This newsletter is the primary method of communication of official information at the U of I and is delivered to all employees daily at 6:00 am PST during the academic year, and weekly during academic breaks. The Annual Notification is sent out in this manner because email is the primary method of communication with employees of the U of I. The Annual Notification is included as a link because the document is too large to feasibly condense into the body of the newsletter.

Prevalence, Incidence Rate, and Trend Data

The U of I monitors AOD related data and trends to inform program and policy decisions. Below is a summary of main data points analyzed regularly that help provide insight into alcohol and other drug use by U of I students.

National College Health Assessment

To collect precise data about U of I students' health habits, behaviors, and perceptions, specifically related to alcohol and other drugs, the U of I conducts the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (NCHA) during the fall semester every other year. Though it has been conducted annually 2019-2022 due to additional funding. The latest available assessment data from fall semester 2021 was randomly sent out to 4000 students and was completed by 754 students with an 18.9% response rate. The NCHA is a nationally recognized research survey. The following graphs showcase some of the U of I NCHA data related to student alcohol and other drug use. The complete fall 2021 U of I NCHA Executive Summary can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

The NCHA contains over 130 questions relating directly to alcohol and other drug use. The student responses to these questions provide insight into current usage rates, experiences with risk when using alcohol, alcohol and other drug use affect on academic performance, and more.

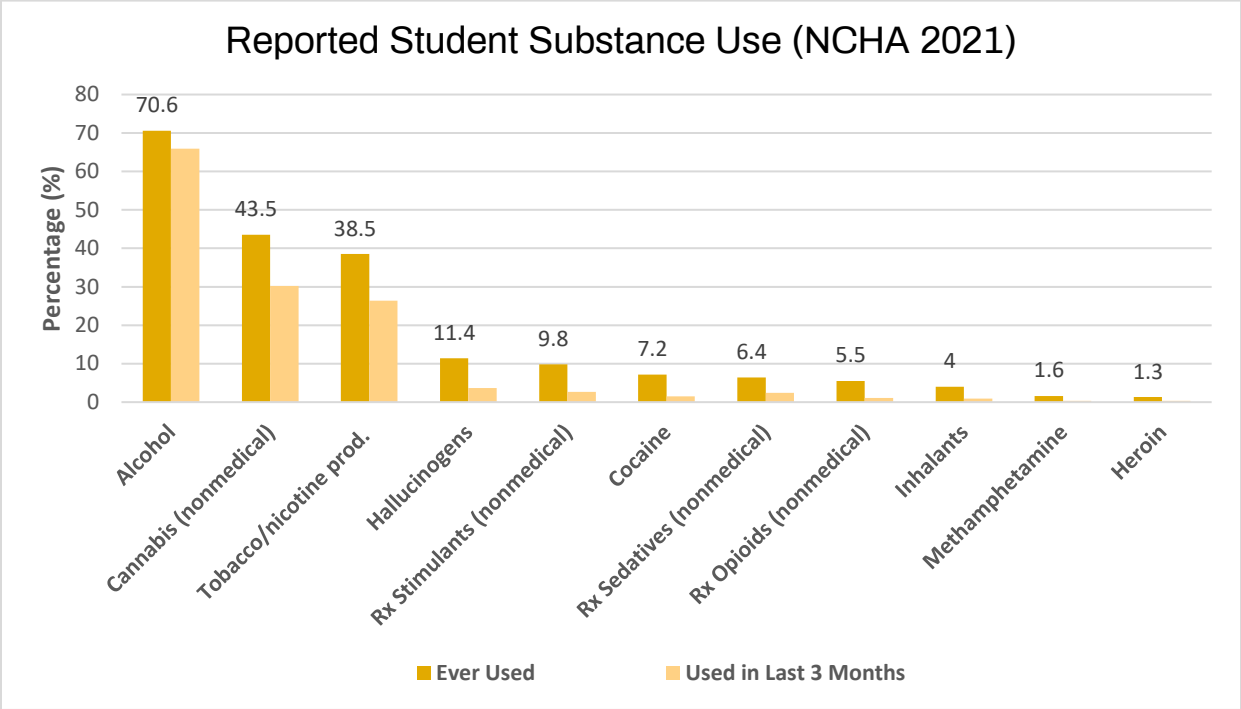


Figure 1. Reported U of I student substance use by substance in fall 2021. Data labels, in percentage of total student responses, correspond to percentage of students ever reporting nonmedical usage of each substance.

Alcohol use continues to be the substance most commonly reported by U of I students (Figure 1). Cannabis remains the most commonly reported illicit substance used. With the exception of alcohol, there is a noticeable difference between the number of students reported ever using a substance in their lifetime and usage rates of substances in the past three months, which is consistent with data from previous years and seen in national NCHA data as well.

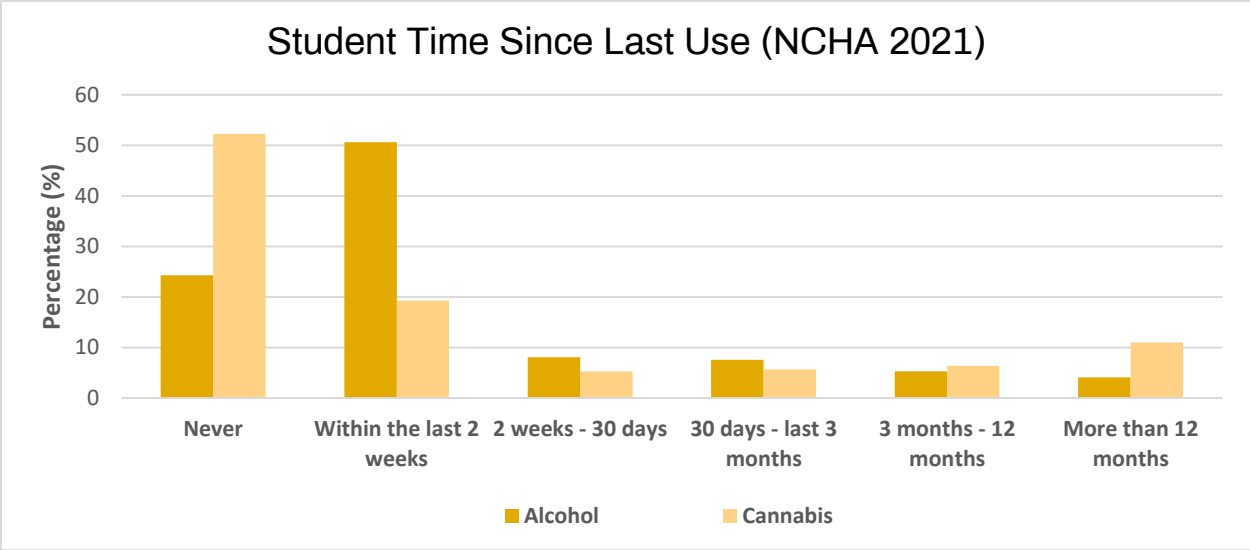


Figure 2. The reported time since last use of alcohol and/or cannabis. Data only includes students who have reported ever using alcohol or cannabis and includes medical cannabis use.

Figure 2 provides a glimpse at the frequency of alcohol and cannabis use by U of I students in fall 2021. A little over half (50.6%) of U of I students reported consuming alcohol in the past two weeks. Additionally, nearly a quarter (24.3%) of students reported never consuming alcohol. Students consistently overestimate the number of their peers engaged in alcohol and other substance use, so this data point is highlighted in campus conversations around substance use as part of normative reeducation efforts.

Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit substance reported by U of I students. In connection with the medical and/or recreational legalization of cannabis occurring in several states, including border states such as Washington and Oregon, we have seen rates of cannabis use among students increase over time. As a result of the university’s close proximity to the Washington border where access to recreational cannabis for those over 21 is permitted, ease of access to cannabis has increased for our students and rates of use have increased.

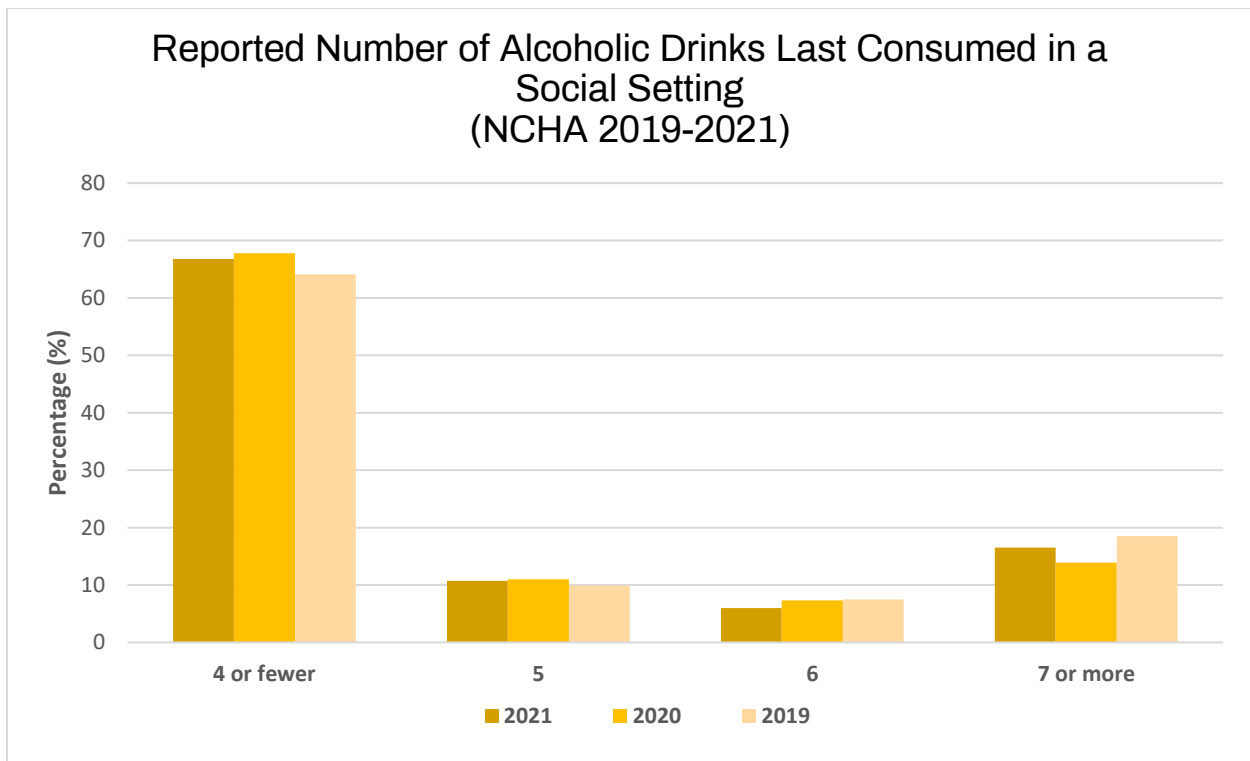


Figure 3. Number of reported alcoholic standard drinks consumed the last time students drank alcohol in a social setting. This data only includes students who reported consuming alcohol within the last three months.

The majority of students (66.8% in 2021) who consumed alcohol in the past 90 days, report having 0-4 standard drinks the last time they drank alcohol in a social setting (Figure 3). A standard drink is defined by the NCHA survey as “a 12 oz can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 oz of glass of wine, or a shot of liquor straight or in a mixed drink.” Binge drinking is defined in the NCHA 2021 survey as five or more drinks containing any type of alcohol for males and four or more drinks containing any type of alcohol for females at a sitting. The same definition of binge drinking is used in normative educational workshops and when discussing higher-risk drinking on campus.

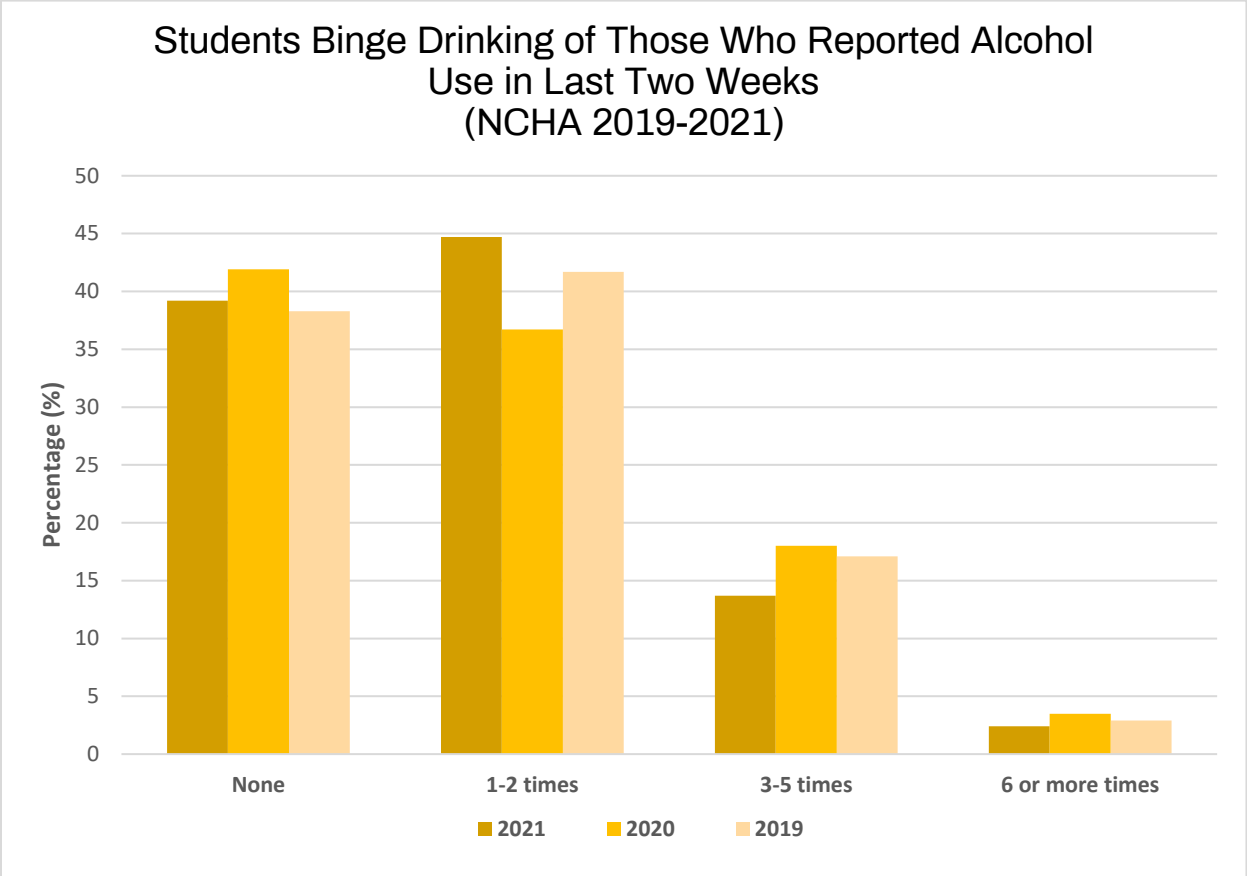


Figure 4. Reported binge drinking within the past two weeks. Data only includes students who have reported drinking alcohol within the past two weeks.

When looking at frequency of binge drinking in students who had consumed alcohol in the past two weeks, 39.2% reported no instances of binge drinking and 44.7% reported 1-2 instances of binge drinking within the past two weeks (NCHA 2021). Addressing binge drinking, sharing the definition, education about the impact, and challenging inflated perceived norms related to binge drinking remains a priority in efforts to address higher-risk alcohol use.

This data related to binge drinking, in conjunction with usage rates, and rates of abstinence are used to challenge the inflated norms often shared by the U of I student population. The data provide support to normative messaging that the majority of students, if they choose to drink, drink moderately most of the time.

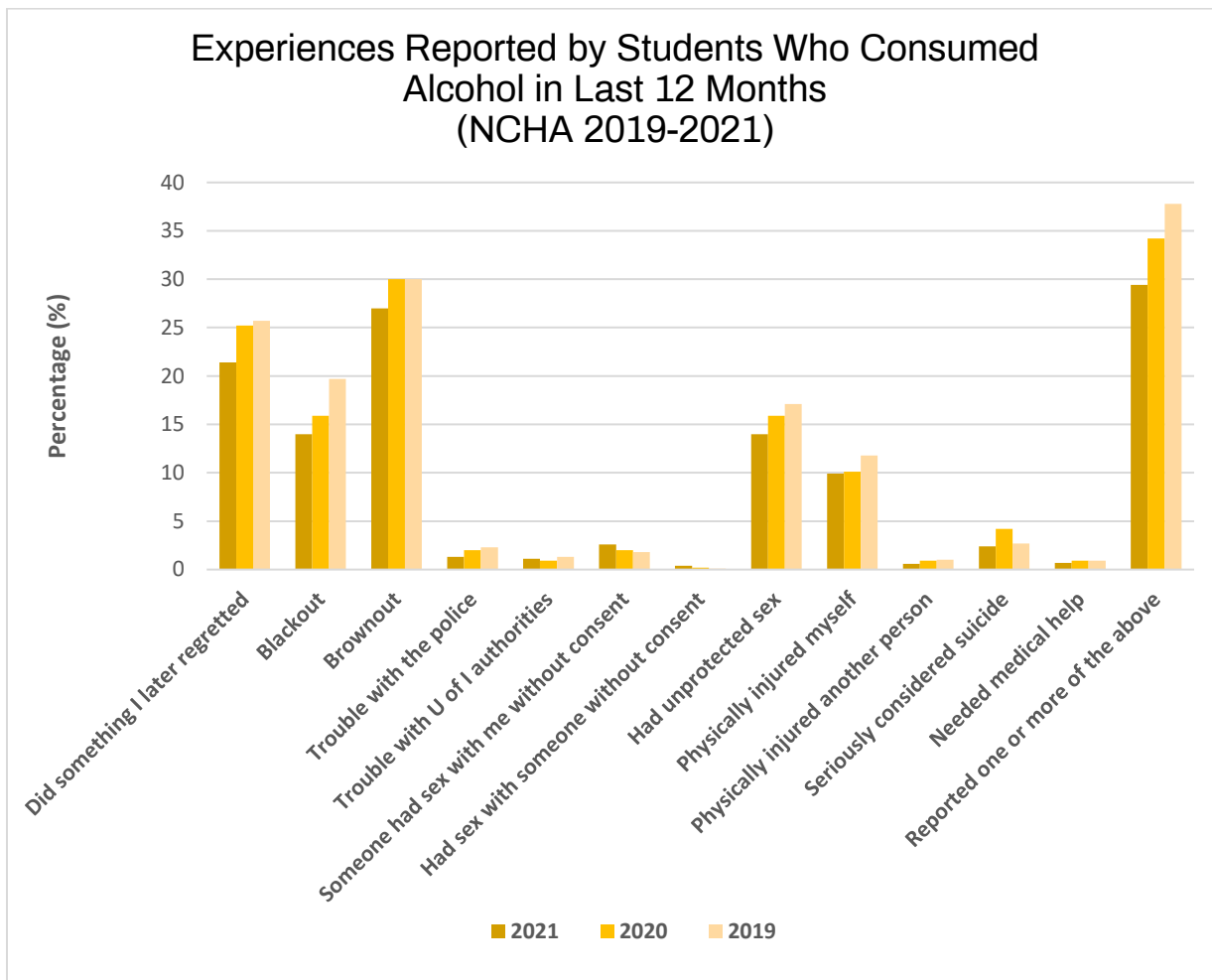


Figure 5. Reported U of I student risky experiences when drinking alcohol in the past 12 months, only including students who reported drinking alcohol within the last 12 months.

Alcohol lowers users’ inhibition and put users at an increased risk for harm. The top four alcohol related harms that U of I students report experiencing are browning out, which is the beginning of a blackout when the user experiences partial memory loss due to a drinking episode; doing something the user later regretted; blacking out; and having unprotected sex. Nearly a third (29.4% in 2021) of students reported experiencing one or more of the listed alcohol-related harms. The NCHA data helps to inform how we address these harms in educational workshops.

AOD Environmental Scan

In spring 2021, Vandal Health Education partnered with a student in a service-learning course MVSC 486 to conduct an environmental scan and assessment of student high-risk drinking and other drug use, student attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge, and protective and risk factors contributing to high-risk drinking. Findings included the COVID-19 pandemic contributing to high-risk drinking and parties, and that prevention programs and messages around active bystander and harm reduction act as protective factors.

Clery Data

The Office of Public Safety & Security compiles campus Clery data and records AOD-related arrest and referral data. Compiled data from the 2022 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is included in Table 1 below. The totals below include data from all U of I campuses, however, it is important to note that the McCall Field Campus experienced one referral for disciplinary action for drug law violations in 2019. In 2019, the Boise campus experienced one arrest for liquor law violations, and the Coeur d’Alene campus experienced one arrest for drug law violations. A full list of the 2019-2021 AOD -related crime statistics for each campus can be found in [Appendix 3](#).

Arrests and Referrals – U of I Moscow, Boise, Coeur d’Alene, Idaho Falls and McCall Field Campuses												
	On-Campus Property			*Residential Facilities			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	'19	'20	'21	'19	'20	'21	'19	'20	'21	'19	'20	'21
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	14	10	49	1	4	4	1	1	3	20	5	12
Liquor Law Violations – Referred for Disciplinary	29	30	26	29	12	17	0	1	0	0	4	1
Drug Law Violations - Arrests	14	9	14	10	3	7	0	0	0	1	4	3
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary	31	24	9	30	12	9	1	0	0	2	0	0

*Crimes reported in the Residential Facilities column are included in the On-Campus category.

Table 1. AOD-related Clery data from the 2020 and 2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Reports.

Policy Enforcement and Compliance

The table below summarizes all policies related to alcohol and other drug use for U of I students, staff and faculty including the department primarily responsible for oversight of each policy, and methods used for enforcement of the policy (Table 2).

Policy	Policy Description	Policy Oversight	Methods of Enforcement
U of I Amnesty Policy Appendix 4	Students who seek medical attention for themselves or another may not be sanctioned for violating U of I policy.	Office of the Dean of Students	Meeting with Dean of Students staff, Applicable sanctions, Referrals

Tobacco-Free Campus Policy Appendix 6	Use of any form of tobacco, including smokeless forms and the use of electronic nicotine delivery devices, is prohibited on all university property.	Environmental Health & Safety	Peer/Campus Security and community soft enforcement, possible sanctions for flagrant and repeat offenders
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Policy Appendix 7	This policy prohibits the sale, use, and possession of illegal drugs and prohibits the sale, illegal possession, and illegal consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus property.	Office of the Dean of Students	Meeting with Dean of Students staff, Applicable sanctions, Referrals
Drug Free Workplace Policy Appendix 8	The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of any controlled substance is prohibited on all U of I property or at any location where the university's work is performed. No employee is to perform their work while under the influence and compliance with this policy is a condition of employment for all employees. An employee that violates policies related to alcohol and other drug use is subject to sanctions up to and including termination of employment.	Public Safety & Security, Department of Human Resources	Applicable sanctions, Referrals
Athletic Department Drug Testing Policy Appendix 9	Student athletes are subject to drug testing as a pre-requisite to joining athletics and/or receiving financial aid.	Department of Athletics	Intermittent drug testing, Applicable sanctions, Referrals, Suspension or removal from team
Athletic Department AOD Use Policy Appendix 10	Student athletes are prohibited from the illegal use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Staff and coaches are expected to abstain from use of controlled substances in the presences of student-athletes and on team trips.	Department of Athletics, Office of the Dean of Students	Intermittent drug testing, Applicable sanctions, Referrals Suspension or removal from team
Tailgating Policy Appendix 13	Fans participating in tailgating are expected to comply with all state and local laws and State Board of Education policies. Drinking games and other activities that encourage consumption of alcohol are prohibited as well.	Office of the Dean of Students	Moscow Police Department, Campus Security
University Housing	Consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in substance free residences and limitations apply to those over the age of	Housing & Residence Life,	Housing & Residence Life staff reports, Applicable sanctions,

<p>Alcoholic Beverage/ Drug Policy</p> <p>Appendix 14</p>	<p>21 in other residences. In addition all legal and federal laws regarding alcohol and other drug use apply. If in violation of policies, students can be placed on probation and if they are found in violation of additional policies they may have their contract terminated.</p>	<p>Office of the Dean of Students</p>	<p>Campus Security patrol</p>
<p>Guidelines for Fraternity & Sorority Use of Alcohol</p> <p>Appendix 15</p>	<p>Fraternity & Sorority Life chapters must provide an event notification form and current guest list to the U of I before an events occurring in the Greek community to ensure that policies (including those related to alcohol use) and responsibilities are upheld.</p>	<p>Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life, Office of the Dean of Students</p>	<p>Applicable sanctions, Referrals</p>
<p>Student Code of Conduct</p>	<p>It is designed to educate students about their civic and social responsibilities as members of the U of I community and outline the disciplinary process for various sanctions. It includes that the U of I may notify parents of students under the age of 21 when a student has been found to have committed a second drug or alcohol-related violation.</p>	<p>Office of the Dean of Students</p>	<p>Applicable sanctions, Referrals</p>
<p>Student Code of Conduct Consent Policy</p>	<p>Consent is informed, freely given, and mutually understood, requires an affirmation by each participant, and there is no consent if a person is incapacitated or impaired (e.g. due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious).</p>	<p>Office of the Dean of Students, Office of Civil Rights and Investigations</p>	<p>Applicable sanctions, Referrals</p>

Table 2. AOD-related U of I policies, links, descriptions, oversight, and methods of enforcement.

Consistent Enforcement

The U of I seeks to enforce policies in a manner that is fair and consistent as outlined in U of I policy, while still allowing for an individualized process to ensure that each policy violation receives a fitting sanction. Indicators used to measure consistent enforcement are the Clery data, reports of Housing & Residence Life violations, Student Code of Conduct violations, and Moscow Police Department charges relating to AOD policies.

As members of the U of I community, students found in violation of these policies are subject to both the disciplinary sanctions imposed by the U of I and the criminal sanctions imposed by federal, state, and local law when applicable. The U of I provides individual case review for policy violations by students and will enforce disciplinary sanctions in a manner suited to the violation and situation.

The philosophy of the student conduct process works to balance the safety and security of U of I and Moscow community members with personal accountability, reflection and growth. Students are given the opportunity to reflect on their choices, understand their impact on those around them, and use the experience as a growth opportunity.

In accordance with this philosophy, code violations do not have prescribed outcomes, however, violations concerning alcohol and other drugs do have sanctions that are typically prescribed. In the case of exacerbating circumstances, such as known past drug or alcohol abuse, alcohol or drug use that has put others in harms way, rehabilitation attempts, or a required stay in the hospital, the outcome will commonly rise to an alcohol assessment or BASICS regardless of previous number of violations.

Additionally, in cases where there are numerous violations in one case, the hearing officer will sanction accordingly. For example, the incident may involve presence of alcohol, but also describe a situation of physical assault, the student may not be sanctioned according to the chart below, but instead focus on the severity of the other violations instead. Any time a hearing officer meets with a student about any alleged misconduct, the hearing officer not only focuses on what happened, but circumstances leading up to the incident in question. With more in-depth questioning, the hearing officer will sanction based on opportunity for growth to reduce likelihood of repeat misconduct. The following table summarizes commonly imposed disciplinary sanctions for alcohol and drug use on or off campus per the student code of conduct (Table 3).

For cases that resulted in a student suspension, the student must complete all sanctions assigned before they are fully eligible to reenroll.

Policy Violation	Typical Sanctions – 1st Offense	Typical Sanctions – 2nd Offense	Typical Sanctions – 3rd Offense
Underage Possession or Consumption of Alcohol	Warning Alcohol Choices class \$150 Administrative Fee	Parental notification if under 21, BASICS Alcohol Screening, Possible Disciplinary Probation, \$150 Administrative Fee	Parental notification if under 21, Deferred Suspension Program, \$150 Administrative Fee
Possession or Consumption of Cannabis for Personal Use	Cannabis e-Check Up To Go, Reflection, Warning \$150 Administrative Fee	Parental notification if under 21, Cannabis BASICS or Drug Assessment, Possible Disciplinary Probation, \$150 Administrative Fee	Parental notification if under 21, Deferred Suspension Program, \$150 Administrative Fee
Possession of any amount of "hard" drugs (Cocaine, PCP, etc.)	Drug Assessment, \$150 Administrative Fee, Probation or Suspension	Parental notification if under 21, Potential additional drug assessment \$150 Administrative Fee Likely Suspension	Parental notification if under 21, Deferred Suspension Program, \$150 Administrative Fee
Selling or providing drugs of any kind	\$150 Administrative Fee Probation/Suspension/Expulsion	Parental notification if under 21, \$150 Administrative Fee Likely Suspension or Expulsion	Parental notification if under 21, Deferred Suspension Program, Suspension/Expulsion

Table 3. Commonly imposed student disciplinary sanctions for on-campus policy violations.

More than one of the above sanctions may be applied to a single violation. In addition, as part of the conduct resolution process, an administrative fee is assessed to any student who receives a code of conduct violation. Parents of students under the age of 21 may be notified for alcohol and other drug violations for a 2nd alcohol or drug offense. The Deferred Suspension Program includes individual meetings with the Counseling & Testing Center (CTC) Coordinator of Alcohol & Other Drugs Prevention & Training or identified representative with 5+ sessions for assessment and skill development, with optional referral(s) to the CTC psychiatric nurse practitioner, CTC case manager, additional CTC providers, and group therapy options as applicable.

The U of I records how many student Code of Conduct violations involve alcohol (54 violations involved alcohol in AY 2020-2021, and 102 involved alcohol in AY 2021-2022) and how many violations involve other drugs (20 violations involved other drugs in AY 2020-2021 and 25 involved other drugs in AY 2021-2022). Some students may incur both alcohol and other drugs violations as the result of one instance. In discussions about the reports of AY 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, the change in the number of violations between academic years could in part be the result of easing of Covid-19 prevention practices.

Academic Year	Total number of Code of Conduct Violations	Total number involving alcohol	Total number involving other drugs
2020-2021	67	54	20
2021-2022	127	102	25

Table 4. Reported Student Code of Conduct violations including violations involving alcohol and other drugs during academic years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022.

The U of I also uses Resident Hall metrics and the number of students attending mandated programs (Choices, BASICS, and the eCheckUpToGo Cannabis) as a sanction of AOD policy violations as measurements of consistent enforcement as well. Both Resident Hall metrics and the number of completed mandated programs are recorded by the number of individuals involved in policy violation.

Academic Year	Resident Hall Alcohol and/or Other Drug Violations	Choices	BASICS	e-CHECKUP TO GO - Cannabis
2020-2021	22	3	1	2
2021-2022	35	4	7	9

Table 5. Reported Resident Hall incidents and sanctioned Counseling & Testing Center AOD program completions fall 2020 – spring 2022.

To help ensure consistent enforcement and to better understand the scope of campus violations, Student Conduct annually analyzes the reported gender, ethnicity, class standing, status as a college athlete, and grade point average of students who have violated the Student Code of Conduct.

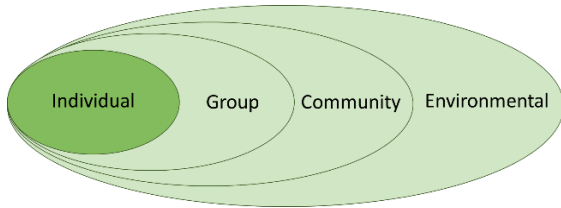
Comprehensive Alcohol & Other Drug Programs and Efforts

The U of I seeks to promote and provide comprehensive, evidence-based prevention and intervention regarding alcohol and other drugs. Current efforts are assessed and informed using the socio-ecological model, the levels of prevention, and additional evidence-based models. The socio-ecological model provides a holistic picture that helps understand the complex relationship between the individual, the group, the community and the environment in the decision to use alcohol and other drugs. As such, several strategies could fit under multiple categories.

To address and support individuals at different levels of AOD use, the U of I aims to provide resources that target all three levels of prevention: primary, secondary, and tertiary. The U of I relies on evidence-based practices informed by the NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix, National College Health Assessment data, up-to-date research, and program best practices to select its policies and efforts.

Individual-based Interventions/Efforts

The U of I employs several methods to reach students and employees on an individual level to promote attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors that support a healthy campus and empower students to make positive choices regarding their own AOD use.



NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix (AIM) – Individual Strategies

When selecting individual strategies to continue implementing or introduce to campus, the U of I relies heavily on the latest research and evidence. The NIAAA College AIM is one of the primary tools used that summarizes several of the key components of various evidence-based strategies. It is important to note that U of I makes a concerted effort to implement several higher effectiveness strategies and often uses the lower effectiveness or minimally researched methods in conjunction with strategies with stronger evidence to support them. For example, the lower effectiveness event-specific prevention such as on 21st birthdays with only some research to support it is implemented on the Moscow campus in conjunction with the higher effectiveness e-CHECKUP TO GO program. In this way, the U of I seeks to address AOD use in an effective and comprehensive manner.

Individual Strategies: “aim to produce changes in attitudes or behaviors related to alcohol use rather than the environments in which alcohol use occurs. Expected outcomes, in general, are that a strategy may decrease an individual’s alcohol use (e.g., frequency, quantity, or blood alcohol concentration) and/or alcohol-related risk-taking behaviors, thereby reducing harmful consequences. All studies used college students as the research population” ([NIAAA](#)).

Effective-ness	Implemented NIAAA Individual Strategies	Research	Cost	Barriers
Higher	Electronic/mailed personalized normative feedback – Generic/other	•••	\$	##
	Skills training, alcohol focus: Goal/intention-setting alone	•••	\$\$	##
	Brief motivational intervention (BMI): In-person – Individual	••••	\$\$	##
	Personalized feedback intervention (PFI): e-CHECKUP TO GO	•••	\$	#
	Multi-component education-focused program (MCEFP): AlcoholEdu® for College	••	\$\$\$	#
Moderate	Brief motivational intervention (BMI): In-person – Group	••	\$\$	##
Lower	Normative re-education: Event-specific prevention (21 st B-day cards)	••	\$	#
	Normative re-education: In-person norms clarification <i>alone</i>	••	\$\$	#
?	Multi-component education-focused programs: Voices for Change: Get Inclusive	•	\$\$	#
N/A	Screening and behavioral treatments	-	-	-
	Medications for alcohol use disorder	-	-	-

Legend	Research	Barriers	Cost	Effectiveness
	•••• = 11+ studies	### = Higher	\$\$\$ = Higher	? = Too few studies to rate
	••• = 7-10 studies	## = Moderate	\$\$ = Mid-range	X = Not effective
	•• = 4-6 studies	# = Lower	\$ = Lower	N/A = Health professionals only
	• = 3 or fewer studies			

Table 6. Summary of the individual NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix strategies implemented on the U of I campus

Alcohol & Cannabis Screenings

The Counseling and Testing Center (CTC) and Vandal Health Education (VHE) have partnered to administer screenings for students regarding their alcohol and/or cannabis use and engage them in brief conversation about their results since fall 2014. Trained staff use the evidence-based Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and/or Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (CUDIT) in conjunction with motivational interviewing techniques to empower students to explore and make changes to their substance use while also familiarizing them with campus resources such as the CTC and VHE. Screenings were not implemented in AY 2020-2021 and resumed in AY 2021-2022 reaching 193 in fall 2021 and 99 in spring 2022.

Academic Year	Semester	AUDIT/CUDIT Reach
2020-2021	Fall 2020	-
	Spring 2021	-
2021-2022	Fall 2021	193
	Spring 2022	99

Table 7. AOD screening reach fall 2020 – spring 2022.

21st Birthday Card Program

This individual-based program that the U of I implements is supported by the CTC, the Office of the Dean of Students, Recreation and Wellbeing, and VHE. Before a student's 21st birthday, traditionally a high-risk time for alcohol-related harm, students receive a birthday card congratulating them on turning 21 and highlighting the top five safer drinking strategies used by U of I students (informed by the most recent NCHA data specific to the U of I).



In 2017, the program was adapted to incorporate both the alcohol and cannabis modules of e-CHECKUP TO GO, the evidence-based, online screening tool. Students receive an email with a link to e-CHECKUP TO GO and are asked to complete either the alcohol or cannabis screening. Upon completion, students are invited to pick up a free, branded Nalgene bottle at the Student Recreation Center filled with additional safer drinking strategies and resources. The 21st birthday cards go out to approximately 1000 students each year.

Academic Year	Semester	21st Birthday Alcohol (e-CHUG) Reach	21st Birthday Cannabis (e-TOKE) Reach
2020-2021	Fall 2020	51	12
	Spring 2021	46	10
2021-2022	Fall 2021	52	15
	Spring 2022	50	23

Table 8. e-CHECKUP TO GO screening reach fall 2020 – spring 2022.

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS)

The U of I also provides an adapted form of BASICS, the Brief Assessment and Screening for College Students, that aims to reduce and prevent high-risk drinking. BASICS is an individual-based program that is tailored to individuals with second-offense or a higher level of severity first-offense related to alcohol or cannabis policy violation(s). Upon an applicable violation, students meet with a CTC staff member on two occasions to engage in self-reflective discussion of their history of AOD use, complete the applicable e-CHECKUP TO GO screenings, discuss their screening results, and then engage in a discussion of next steps to address their future use. CTC staff use a combination of aspects of motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral therapy to help students prevent future alcohol-related harm. 23 individuals completed BASICS in 2020-2021 and 30 individuals completed BASICS in 2021-2022.

Required Safety Program

The first semester on any college campus is traditionally a high-risk time and presents risks for new students when it comes to substance abuse and sexual assault. To help mitigate this risk, all first-year, undergraduate U of I students under the age of 24 as of the first day of classes, are required to complete the Required Safety Program (RSP), at the start of the semester. The RSP introduced standard drink measurements, challenged inflated perceptions of alcohol use by students using real-time normative data, introduced blood alcohol content and biphasic effect education, included activities to set personal goals and create an action plan around alcohol or other drugs, reviewed AOD laws and policies and incorporated a bystander approach to empower students to help other students.

During the 2020-2021 academic year, the RSP was comprised of AlcoholEdu and Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates (SAPU), two, two-part online Everfi programs. AlcoholEdu and SAPU addressed substance misuse and sexual assault prevention. AlcoholEdu and SAPU were completed by 1,767 students in AY 2020-2021. Students increased their knowledge of alcohol-related topics by 85% and 92% of students agree that AlcoholEdu helped them establish a plan ahead of time to make responsible decisions about drinking, and 89% report that the education prepared them to help someone who may have alcohol poisoning.

The RSP for AY 2021-2022 was called Voices for Change, a prevention training program from Get Inclusive. Voices for Change is comprised of four modules on Identity and Inclusion, Consent and Sexual Violence, Alcohol and Other Drugs, and Hazing and Bullying. The Alcohol and Other Drugs module addressed substance misuse, introduced standard drinks and blood alcohol concentration, social norms data, applicable campus resources, and alcohol poisoning and bystander intervention. A slight variation on the comprehensive module, tailored to student athletes, Voices for Change: Student Athlete, was launched for all student athletes that weren't already assigned Voices for Change: Comprehensive. 2021 students completed Voices for Change: Comprehensive and 174 additional student athletes completed Voices for Change: Student Athlete in AY 2021-2022.



Prescription Drug Take Back Day



In partnership with the Moscow Police Department, Vandal Health Education has hosted Prescription Drug Take Back Day since fall 2015 in connection with the national take back days held in April and October. Students and employees are invited to drop off unused, unwanted, and expired prescription medication at these events which helps decrease the ease of access and risk of misuse of prescription medication in the campus community. The Moscow Police Department provides the drop off bin and collects the discarded medication. In addition, each event includes "Rx Trivia" to engage and educate individuals about possible health impacts, legal consequences, resources in the community, and normative data. Due to the pandemic, VHE did not implement Prescription Drug Take Back in AY 2020-2021 and fall 2021, and instead promoted harm reduction information and community safe disposal locations each semester. In spring 2022, VHE resumed Prescription Drug Take Back Day on campus and reached 152 individuals. This event has become and will remain a sustainable part of the larger effort to address prescription drug misuse on campus.

Collegiate Smokeout

In support of the national Great American Smokeout, the U of I collaborates with Idaho Public Health-North Central District and Project Filter motocross athletes to host a Collegiate Smokeout event each November, before the students' Thanksgiving Break. Due to COVID-19 restrictions on large gatherings, Vandal Health Education hosted a modified Collegiate Smokeout in fall 2020 in the Student Recreation Center Well Space that supported/celebrated the tobacco-free campus initiative and those who take

action to quit or cut back on nicotine, informed students about the free Freshstart Nicotine Cessation course, and provided individuals with QuitKits. Collegiate Smokeout reached 22 students in fall 2020 and 97 in fall 2021.

Tabling/Health Huts

In an effort to reach the broader population, Vandal Health Education peer educators also host tabling events regarding various AOD topics. Many of these tabling events are a part of VHE’s Health Huts which are tabling events regularly held at high-traffic locations on campus that focus on various aspects of health and wellness. The AOD Health Huts generally include an interactive pouring demonstration while peer educators facilitate nonjudgmental conversation to provide normative data about alcohol use, define a standard drink, discuss common barriers to counting standard drinks, and share safer drinking strategies.



Academic Year	Semester	Tabling Events*	Total Reach*
2020-2021	Fall 2020	1	12
	Spring 2021	1	34
2021-2022	Fall 2021	1	33
	Spring 2022	1	45

*These numbers do not include alcohol and/or cannabis screening numbers or Collegiate Smokeout and Prescription Drug Take Back totals.

Table 9. AOD tabling events and reach fall 2020 – spring 2022.

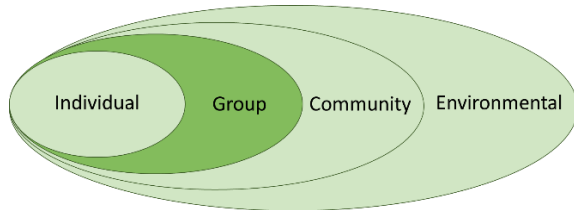
VHE also provides upstream prevention tabling and outreach that address topics of resiliency, help-seeking, and protective factors that are a part of comprehensive efforts, but not captured in the table above (Table 9).

Freshstart Nicotine Cessation Course

Since fall 2016, Public Health – Idaho North Central District (PH-INCD) has partnered with VHE to offer Freshstart Nicotine Cessation classes on the Moscow campus. This four-week course is open and free to all students and employees and is facilitated by a certified Freshstart facilitator. In 2017, responsibility for facilitation transitioned from from PH-INCD to VHE in order to offer an on campus Freshstart course, still in partnership with PH-INCD and reimbursed through their Millennium Fund Program. This is one of the many ways the U of I supports a tobacco-free campus. This course was offered via Zoom and by appointment during the summer and academic years fall 2020 – summer 2022. Seven individuals attended Freshstart in AY 2020-2021, and two attended Freshstart in AY 2021-2022. Visit uidaho.edu/tobacco-free to pre-register for a session or to find for more information.

Group-based Interventions/Efforts

To reach larger numbers of students using resources and time effectively, the U of I also implements several group-based interventions. This level allows the U of I to influence relationships, groups, peers and mentors to promote healthy relationships that support health and reduce AOD related harm.



Normative Education

Research consistently shows that individuals overestimate both the quantity and frequency that college students drink alcohol and use other drugs. Based on the evidence supported assumption that individual behavior is influenced by social norms, the inflated perceived norms can lead to increased AOD use across campus. Using the NCHA data specific to its population, the U of I provides the actual average quantity and frequency of AOD use on campus in juxtaposition to the inflated norms to challenge the perceived norms and thereby decrease perceived social pressure to consume alcohol and other drugs and/or in higher quantities.

New Student Orientation (NSO)

All new and incoming students on the Moscow campus are strongly encouraged to attend the New Student Orientation event Vandals in the Know (VITK). VITK is an educational session that uses a narrative that follows four hypothetical incoming Vandals through different experiences while reviewing information about alcohol safety, Title IX, and mental health aspects of the college experience. Components included in the alcohol education are defining standard drinks, blood alcohol content, safer drinking strategies, signs of alcohol poisoning, the Amnesty Policy regarding seeking medical help for alcohol-related incidents, available resources, challenges inflated perceptions of alcohol use, and explores the power of the bystander.



VITK was offered virtually in fall 2020 due to COVID-19 implications. The VITK model was adjusted to fit webinar delivery and included a panel of campus support professionals in the areas of Title IX, health and well-being, and violence prevention. Participants submitted a variety of anonymous questions to the panel about academic and non-academic support, how to get involved on campus, and how to have fun and meet new people without alcohol. Fall 2020 reach was 31 students. Fall 2021 reached 605 and spring 2022 reached 30.

New Student Fraternity and Sorority Life Education

With 34 recognized fraternities and sororities, chapter members make up approximately 23 percent of the student population in Moscow. The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life also communicates with parents and families of incoming and new fraternity and sorority members about hazing, substance use, and campus resources for support. In fall 2020, 309 new members were reached and in fall 2021, three

sessions of the Red Watch Band alcohol bystander workshop were held for all new Interfraternity Council chapter members, reaching 350 students.

In addition to orientation events and programming, several speakers related to topics of alcohol use, hazing, and risk management were offered and included required attendance throughout the semesters of AY 2020-2021 and AY 2021-2022.

Apple Training Institute

The U of I team with membership from the Counseling & Testing Center, Athletics Department, select student athletes, and VHE participated in the spring 2022 virtual APPLE Training Institute, the leading national substance misuse prevention and health promotion conferences for student-athletes and athletics department administrators. The goal of the APPLE Training Institute is to apply the APPLE substance misuse prevention model to their campus. The team developed a plan and is working toward implementation starting in fall 2022.

AOD Workshops

Vandal Health Education offers a wide variety of workshops that are available upon request to audiences of all sizes and populations. Available workshops include Alcohol 101, Red Watch Band, Recovery Ally training, and other tailored content. Each workshop includes relevant NCHA data used for normative re-education and incorporates components of motivational interviewing to support the harm reduction approach implemented on the U of I campus. Workshops were adjusted for virtual delivery in response to COVID-19.

Alcohol 101 includes the standard components of alcohol education and defines a standard drink, includes an interactive pouring demonstration, challenges inflated perceptions of alcohol use on campus, defines blood alcohol content, explores safer drinking strategies, signs of alcohol poisoning, and bystander tips. Red Watch Band is an alcohol bystander intervention program designed to help students recognize the signs of acute alcohol poisoning and empower them to intervene to keep their fellow Vandals safer. Lastly, Recovery Ally Training provides information about substance misuse and recovery as well as skills for effective recovery allyship. Participants of AOD workshops report learning about the recovery position and blood alcohol concentration as most helpful. Visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/vandal-health-education/workshops> for more information and to request a workshop.

Additional workshops are comprised of a combination of components drawn from the three main workshops described above. This is done to adapt the material to their audiences and situations. For example, Resident Assistants, Fraternity & Sorority Life chapters, and athletes may request/receive workshops that have been adapted to include information, policies, and examples specific to their population or needs.

AY	Semester	Alcohol 101		Red Watch Band		Recovery Ally Training		Additional Presentations		Total Reach
		Workshops	Reach	Workshops	Reach	Workshops	Reach	Workshops	Reach	
2020 - 2021	Fall 2020	5	372	1	55	-	-	1	63	490
	Spring 2021	4	123	-	-	2	21	-	-	144
2021 - 2022	Fall 2021	7	323	4	200	-	-	-	-	523
	Spring 2022	3	60	1	43	-	-	1	2	105

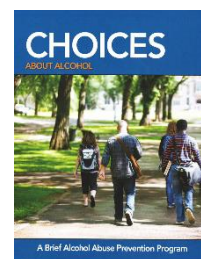
Table 10. Vandal Health Education AOD workshop reach fall 2020 – spring 2022.

Courses/Classes

A course available to students is HS 301, Peer Health Education. This course broadly prepares students to use the Peer Education Model to make healthy lifestyle choices and assist, educate, and inform their peers to do the same. One of the components of this course is to address alcohol and other drug use on campus. Upon completion of the course and Certified Peer Health Educator (CPE) test, students become a CPE with the NASPA-Bacchus Network. 10 students were enrolled in the course and certified in fall 2020, 10 were enrolled and certified in fall 2021, and 4 additional students completed the CPE test in Spring 2022.

Choices

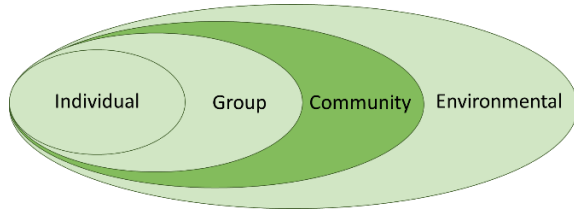
Individuals who receive a first-time alcohol violation are often referred to Choices, a two-session group and evidence-based Alcohol Skills Training Program (ASTP). Choices was coordinated and implemented by Vandal Health Education in fall 2020, and Vandal Health Education staff co-facilitated Choices with Counseling & Testing Center staff. Choices is designed to help students assess their choices regarding alcohol and reduce the risk of alcohol related harm. The program engages students in self-reflection and discussion about the effects of alcohol, risks, and norms associated with alcohol while equipping them with the information, strategies, and skills to make wise decisions, while applying the information to their personal experiences and identifying personalized strategies to reduce harm. The approach emphasizes student safety combined with personal responsibility.



Choices was implemented virtually in AY 2020-2021 due to COVID-19 and reached 20 students. The Post-test and evaluation upon completion found that 12 out of 16 participants definitely felt the program will help them reduce their risk of exposure to harm associated with alcohol use and 12 out of 16 participants felt they were definitely likely to change some aspect of their alcohol-related behavior as a result of the Choices program. Participants reported appreciating the group discussions in an open and nonjudgmental space and learning about BAC. The participant's reported dislikes about the program were varied. Some mentioned the length of the sessions, having it be two sessions, and the pre-session tasks (the pre-test and picking up materials beforehand). Choices was offered virtually and in person in fall 2021 and spring 2021, reaching 64 students. See [Appendix 17](#) for a summary of Choices Pre-test and Post-test responses for AY 2021-2022.

Community Interventions/Efforts

Universal strategies allow the U of I to address the collective culture surrounding AOD use by providing programs that are available to all community members. These efforts promote awareness, education, inclusivity and address tolerance to thoughts and behaviors that are inconsistent with our campus values.

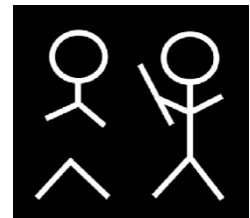


e-CHECKUP TO GO

The program has been added to our 21st Birthday Card Program and is also incorporated into the mandated conduct process as a requirement for students with alcohol policy violations as a part of BASICS. As of April 2021, e-CHECK UP TO GO is also a requirement for students who have violated the Student Code of Conduct as a first offense regarding cannabis. Additionally, e-CHECKUP TO GO is offered, free of charge, to all students and employees to utilize as needed through the U of I website at <https://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/vandal-health-education/alcohol-drug/e-checkup>. This program has been offered since 2008 and had 241 completions in AY 2020-2021 and 190 completions in 2021-2022. The Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education (NASPA) recognizes e-CHECKUP TO GO Alcohol as a true evidence-based approach that produces significant results and e-CHECKUP TO GO Alcohol is designated as a "higher effectiveness" and "lower cost" strategy by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).

I Got Your Back Campaign

The U of I promotes the concept of the "Vandal family" and provides messaging regarding the I Got Your Back Campaign. This safety and violence prevention campaign encourages "vandals taking care of vandals" and is included in New Student Orientation and several of the AOD workshops when discussing the power of the bystander in preventing alcohol and other drug related harm.



Alcohol Social Norms Campaign

VHE was awarded a mini-grant from the Idaho State Liquor Division to reduce alcohol-related harm and address high-risk drinking in the campus community by establishing a coalition of student leaders to co-develop an alcohol social norms campaign. The focus of the campaign was to highlight perceived versus



actual alcohol use data, safer use strategies, and messages promoting behaviors that reduce risk of alcohol-related harm. Listening sessions with student leaders assessed what students are thinking, experiencing, perceiving, and/or witnessing on campus regarding alcohol use and misuse and informed campaign messages. NCHA data was utilized to challenge inflated perceptions of AOD use norms and provide actual AOD use data. The campaign was implemented to campus in spring 2021 and reached a broad variety of students with campaign materials present in high traffic areas on campus, in Fraternity & Sorority Life chapter facilities and Residence Halls, on social media, in the Argonaut student

newspaper, and within other high-risk drinking prevention initiatives such as parent communications and alcohol focused trainings.

Vandals for Recovery

Vandals for Recovery, U of I's Collegiate Recovery Community, supports and advocates for students in and seeking recovery from substance misuse as they pursue their academic goals. Support, events, and resources are provided in collaboration by Vandal Health Education, the Counseling and Testing Center and the Latah Recovery Center. Vandals for Recovery provides a safe, recovery-supportive, nonjudgmental space for students in recovery to find a community of like-minded peers and engage in educational and sober social opportunities on and off campus as they maintain their recovery. Any student who identifies as being in or seeking recovery from substance misuse and recovery allies may join this community, with more information and events at www.uidaho.edu/recovery. Grant funds from SAFE Campuses facilitated the development of Vandals for Recovery. Vandal Health Education hosted Free Recovery Coffee Hours in the Student Recreation Center Well Space every Tuesday of AY 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, which provided sober spaces for students to connect with new, like-minded people and engage in recovery and well-being promoting activities. The Latah Recovery Center offered All Recovery meetings every Monday in the Catholic church just off campus and the Counseling and Testing Center started a clinic group therapy session for those in or seeking recovery looking for clinical support. Recovery Ally Trainings facilitated by Vandal Health Education is an initiative of Vandals for Recovery that promotes a recovery supportive campus and creates awareness of recovery support among faculty and staff. In AY 2020-2021, two Recovery Ally Trainings were held for employees, and none were offered in AY 2021-2022 due to the lack of AOD Program Coordinator.



Argonaut Articles

The Argonaut is the U of I's student-run newspaper that is published in print and online. Information about AOD policy updates, education on various AOD topics, and related achievements are often submitted to the Argonaut to be shared with a wider audience. In addition, it is used to advertise upcoming AOD-related events, support awareness campaigns, highlight resources, and challenge social norms regarding AOD use.



VandalCARE Reporting and Team

In line with the I Got Your Back campaign, the U of I values everyone's contribution in keeping the campus community successful and safe and established a method of reporting concerns. If a member of the campus community becomes aware of a student, faculty or staff member in distress or displaying concerning behavior, the U of I encourages individuals to submit a CARE report. Doing so acts as a referral to the Office of the Dean of Students and allows the Vandal CARE team to address the situation appropriately. Reports can be submitted anonymously and VandalCARE reporting is available to all campus community members. A CARE report can be submitted at uidaho.edu/vandalcare.

The Vandal CARE Team functions as part of the Division of Student Affairs and provides proactive assistance to individuals in distress. They do so by monitoring behavior, developing appropriate plans for intervention, and coordinating care and follow-up on a case by case basis. The CARE Team is an interdisciplinary group of trained professionals who collaborate across campus departments and with

faculty and staff. Membership on the Vandal CARE team includes the Dean of Students, the Director of the Counseling & Testing Center, the Associate Dean of Students, Office of Civil Rights & Investigations, the Director of University Housing & Residence Life, representatives from Fraternity & Sorority Life, two Case Managers, as well as partners such as the Moscow Police Department, Campus Security, Vice Provost for Faculty, and other U of I staff and faculty as needed.

Sources of Strength - Connecting U & I

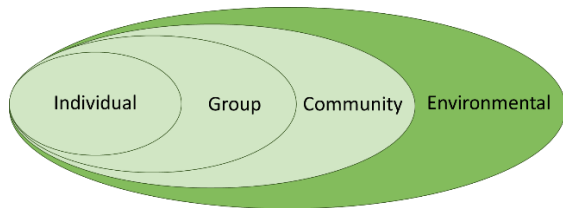
In addition to prevention and intervention strategies, the U of I utilizes an upstream approach to wellbeing as an integral part of a prevention programming and efforts.



In AY 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, through funding provided by the Idaho Lives Project and the State Department of Education, the U of I implemented the evidence-based Sources of Strength program, adapted for a college-age student population. This program and messaging has been shown to decrease suicide, bullying, violence and high-risk drinking. Programming is peer led (by “Wellbeing Ambassadors”) and focuses on hope, help, and strength to get through tough times in order to increase resilience, coping, and help-seeking. Efforts included workshops, campus-wide messaging campaigns, various tabling events, and large culminating events such as Block Party and 5Ks.

Environmental Interventions/Efforts

Environmental efforts address the structures, processes, and settings that impact AOD use on campus. The U of I makes a great effort to provide a space and community that supports and promotes health and reduces the risk for AOD related harm for all community members.



NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix (AIM) – Environmental Strategies

The U of I also uses the NIAAA College AIM tool to inform the effectiveness of AOD environmental-level strategies. The U of I follows all local, state, and federal laws and regulations related to alcohol and other drugs and these laws impact the U of I environment on all campus locations. In addition to laws and regulations, the U of I also implements U of I policies, campus-wide social norms campaigns, and encourages substance-free programming to further impact the environment for students of the U of I.

Environmental-Level strategies: “aim to change the alcohol use environment in the campus, community, or both, and thus can affect the student body as a whole or in large subgroups such as those under age 21. Most of the environmental-level strategies ... seek to reduce alcohol availability, one of the most effective ways to decrease alcohol use and related problems. A few strategies listed below try to reduce alcohol-related harm directly without restricting availability and are included because colleges commonly use them. This guide isolated these strategies for assessment, and some may not be effective if used alone. Still, they may be useful parts of a multi-strategy effort.” ([NIAAA](#)).

Effective-ness	Implemented NIAAA Environmental Strategies	Research	Cost	Barriers
Higher	Retain age-21 drinking age	••••	\$	##
	Enforce age-21 drinking age (ex: compliance checks)	••••	\$\$	##
Moderate	Retain or enact restrictions on hours of alcohol sales	••••	\$	##
	*Enact dram shop liability laws: Sales to intoxicated	••••	\$\$	##
	*Enact dram shop liability laws: Sales to underage	•••	\$\$	##
	Retain state-run alcohol retail stores (where applicable)	••••	\$\$	##
	Limit number/density of alcohol establishments	••••	\$\$	###
	*Enact false/fake ID laws	•••	\$\$	##
Lower	Restrict alcohol sponsorship and advertising	••••	\$\$\$	##
	Conduct campus-wide social norms campaign	••••	\$\$	#
?	Establish amnesty policies	•••	\$	#
	Establish standards for alcohol service at campus social events	•••	\$	#
	Establish substance-free residence halls	••	\$	#
	Establish minimum age requirements to serve/sell alcohol	••	\$	##
	Implement bystander interventions	•	\$\$	#
	Require alcohol-free programming	••	\$\$\$	#

Legend	Research	Barriers	Cost	Effectiveness
	•••• = 5+ longitudinal studies	### = Higher	\$\$\$ = Higher	? = Too few studies to rate or mixed results
	••• = 5 or more cross-sectional studies or 1 to 4 longitudinal studies	## = Moderate	\$\$ = Mid-range	X = Not effective
	•• = 2-4 studies but no longitudinal studies	# = Lower	\$ = Lower	* = Retained enacted strategy
	• = 2 or fewer studies			

Table 11. Summary of the environmental NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix strategies implemented on the U of I campus

Medical Amnesty Policies

To address that the fear of repercussions from the U of I through the Student Code of Conduct may prevent students from seeking assistance in crisis situations, the U of I created a limited drug and alcohol policy in 2013 with student health and safety as its primary concern. The policy aimed to remove barriers, encourage help-seeking behaviors, and reduce the likelihood of alcohol and/or other drug-related arm.

See Policy in [Appendix 4](#). Or visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/governance/policy/policies/fsh/2/2310>.

In 2016, Associated Students of the University of Idaho (ASUI), student government, leadership pushed for a statewide medical amnesty policy that became law, with a sunset clause to end it in 2019. The law protects underage drinkers from criminal charges if they need to call for emergency medical care for themselves or a peer. When the law neared the date of its sunset clause, ASUI leadership once again approached state lawmakers and the sunset clause was repealed in February 2018 for the policy to remain in effect indefinitely.

Awareness and education around both the U of I and statewide amnesty policies are included in AOD workshops and related outreach on campus.

See policy in [Appendix 5](#). Or visit <https://legislature.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sessioninfo/2016/legislation/H0521.pdf>.

Idaho College Health Coalition

The University of Idaho is one of ten Idaho institutions of higher education that are a part of the Idaho College Health Coalition (ICHC). The purpose of the coalition is to share knowledge, professional development opportunities, and resources centered around addressing alcohol and other drugs on college campuses. In spring 2021, the Office of Drug Policy reinvigorated membership in ICHC and planned an ICHC Summit Retreat in June with 2-4 members of all ten Idaho institutions in attendance.

Late Night Programming

The U of I also aims to provide late night programming on campus to provide a fun, substance-free evening alternative to help prevent alcohol related harm and support students in or seeking recovery. Late Night at the Rec events are held on Friday evenings at 9pm and are hosted by Recreation and Wellbeing in the Student Recreation Center and are often done in partnership with other campus departments. Popular Late Night at the Rec events include Mini-Golf, Cosmic Cornhole, and Grocery Bingo. Due to COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings, Late Night at the Rec was held once in AY 2020-2021 and reached 75 students. In addition, approximately 400 students were reached in AY 2021-2022. Additionally, the Department of Student Involvement hosts several evening events, typically from 7-9pm each semester.

With Idaho State Liquor Division grant funding in spring 2022, VHE was able to launch Vandals After Dark Mini-Grants for eligible student organizations to host their own substance-free late night event, and be reimbursed for up to \$500 per event.

Tobacco Free Campus

Initiated by a student-led project, the U of I is proud to be a tobacco-free campus since July 1, 2016. This policy applies to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, electronic nicotine delivery systems, hookah, all forms of smokeless tobacco, clove cigarettes, and other alternative products made primarily with tobacco. The university promotes its tobacco-free policy through increasing signage and all students and employees are encouraged to courteously communicate this policy. Individuals who violate this policy may be subject to disciplinary action.

VHE also conducts Tobacco Litter Clean Up (TLCU) observations to monitor compliance. TLCU is an opportunity for students to pick up tobacco litter around the U of I campus, identify tobacco hot spots, and raise awareness of the Tobacco Free Campus policy. Tobacco Litter Clean Up is typically offered during Serving Your New Community and Make a Difference Day, two service opportunities that students volunteer for. Participants of TLCU report an increased awareness of the Tobacco Free Campus policy and the feeling of contributing to a cleaner campus.



See policy in [Appendix 15](#) or visit <http://www.uidaho.edu/apm/35/28>.

Dry Periods

Certain times of the semester such as Uldaho Bound weekends and during Fraternity & Sorority Life Recruitment have been designated to be “dry.” During this time, Fraternity & Sorority Life chapters are required to be substance free.

Program/Effort Summary Table

This table provides reach and a summary of AOD outreach for AY 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. The strategies described in greater detail above are categorized by their socio-ecological impact level, prevention level, and applicable audience to provide a snapshot of outreach that occurred during the biennial review period.

Program	Socio-Ecological Impact Level	Prevention Level	For Students	For Employees	2020-2021 Reach	2021-2022 Reach
21 st Birthday Program	Individual	Secondary	X		839	956
Academic Courses	Group	Primary	X		10	14
Alcohol & Cannabis Screenings	Individual	Secondary	X	X	-	292
Alcohol Social Norms Campaign	Community	Primary	X	X	-	-
Amnesty Policies	Environmental		X		-	-
Argonaut Articles	Community	Primary	X	X	-	-
BASICS	Individual	Secondary	X		23	30
Choices	Group	Secondary	X		20	64
Collegiate Smokeout	Individual	Primary	X	X	22	97
Dry Periods	Environmental	Primary	X		-	-
e-CHECKUP TO GO	Individual	Secondary	X	X	241	190
Employee Assistance Program	Individual	Tertiary		X	-	-
Freshstart Nicotine Cessation	Group	Tertiary	X	X	7	2
I Got Your Back Campaign	Community	Primary	X	X	-	-
Late Night Programming	Environmental	Primary	X		75	400
New Student Fraternity and Sorority Life Education	Group	Primary	X		309	350

Normative Re-education	Group	Primary	X	X	-	-
New Student Orientation	Group	Primary	X		31	635
Recovery Ally Training	Group	Primary	X	X	21	-
Required Safety Program	Individual	Primary	X		1767	2021
R _x Drug Take Back	Individual	Primary	X	X	-	152
Tabling/Health Huts	Group	Primary	X	X	46	78
VandalCARE Report	Community		X	X	-	-
Vandals for Recovery	Community	Secondary	X		-	-
Workshops	Group	Primary	X	X	634	628

Table 12. Descriptive list of programs, policies and efforts employed by the U of I to reduce AOD-related harm in the campus community.

In accord with best practice, the U of I devotes a significant amount of AOD efforts to primary prevention strategies, helping to create a campus culture that is conducive to healthy and educated decision making, aimed at reducing the risk of harm and AOD use in the community. Additionally, U of I has dedicated programs and initiatives that have built screenings and other forms of secondary prevention into the structure of the campus experience. These efforts allow the University to address indicators that may place an individual at greater risk for AOD related harm. Lastly, the U of I provides support to students and employees that have or are currently experiencing AOD related harm through the use of tertiary efforts provided by trained professionals.

Primary Prevention	Secondary Prevention	Tertiary Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21st Birthday Program • Amnesty Policy • Annual Notification • Coalitions • Courses/Classes offered • Dry periods on campus • House Party • I Got Your Back campaign • Late-Night Programming • New Student Fraternity and Sorority Life Education • New Student Orientation • Normative re-education • Recovery Ally Training • Required Safety Program • Rx Take Back • Tabling/Health Huts • Tailgating policy • Tobacco-Free Campus • Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol Screenings (AUDIT) • Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) • Choices I & II • e-CHECKUP TO GO • Cannabis Screenings (CUDIT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshstart Nicotine Cessation Course • Counseling & Testing Center services • Vandals for Recovery • Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

Table 13. List of programs, policies and efforts employed by the U of I arranged by prevention level.

An additional framework used to plan, develop, and implement AOD efforts is the campus timeline, with special emphasis on the first 90 days. The U of I aims to strategically reach students across their timespan as students, beginning before they first set foot on campus.

Pre-matriculation efforts include the online Required Safety Program highlighting policies and resources and training Resident Assistant staff. Campus move-in and the first week start the first 90 days of a student’s academic career and is a traditionally higher risk time. Efforts during this time for students include Vandals in the Know New Student Orientation and Late Night at the Rec. After the first week, students continue to develop and explore their identities and establish norms. During this time, the U of I offers AOD workshops, mental health and resiliency outreach, Green Dot bystander intervention trainings, and social norms messaging. As students continue to interact with their campus environment, they may take part in screenings, experience policy enforcement, or utilize resources.

See [Appendix 16](#) for a list of efforts broken down by timeline: pre-matriculation, campus move-in and first week, exploration and norm development, and interaction with environment.

Achievement of Program Goals for Biennium Period Being Reviewed

The following goals are the goals that were set for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 academic years. Included is a summary of how the goals were (or were not) achieved. Evidence of the outcomes of the goals can be found throughout the biennial review in more detail.

1. Reorganize Choices to Vandal Health Education for coordination and implementation.

The coordination of the 2-part CHOICES sanction course transitioned to Vandal Health Education (from the Counseling & Testing Center) in the fall 2020 semester. Vandal Health Education coordinates the registration, planning, scheduling, facilitation, and evaluation of the program. The program is co-facilitated by doctoral interns from the Counseling & Testing Center. Feedback from participants about the course is consistently positive as the focus is on facilitating conversations with students about their use, goals, and strategies to reduce risk.

2. Engage student leaders in a student-led initiative to address high-risk drinking on campus.

VHE received a mini grant from the Idaho State Liquor Division for a student-led high risk drinking coalition and initiative. Plans for an expansive student-led initiative were slowed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, VHE still held listening sessions with student leaders and a social norms campaign was made with feedback from Wellbeing Ambassadors and ASUI Director of Safety, Health & Wellness. Messages focused on evidence based social norms and were tested among student leaders and peers. Materials were designed by UI Creative Services with feedback from student leaders. Messages were spread over paid social media channels, display screens, posters and A-frames.

Additionally, in spring 2021, Vandal Health Education partnered with a student in a service learning course to conduct an environmental scan and assessment of student high-risk drinking and other drug use, student attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge, and protective and risk factors contributing to high-risk drinking. Findings included the COVID-19 pandemic contributing to high-risk drinking and parties, and that prevention programs and messages around active bystander and harm reduction act as protective factors. As such, VHE continues to offer Red Watch Band, an alcohol bystander intervention program and incorporates bystander concepts in all health and wellbeing workshops.

3. Expand communications with and include parents of U of I students into alcohol and other drug prevention efforts.

Work in this area included expanding the Vandals in the Know orientation session to a session for Vandal Families in the Know. Content includes prevention of high-risk drinking, how to have conversations with their students, and campus resources for support related to substance use, mental health and Title IX. These programs are a collaborative efforts between VHE, Counseling & Testing Center, Dean of Students Office and Office of Civil Rights & Investigations. This team intends to enhance these efforts in the next biennium and VHE has received grant funding to create a video and informational handout for parents. Content of the materials will be focused on how to have conversations about high-risk behaviors with their students and resources on campus to support their students.

The Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life also communicates with parents and families about hazing, substance use, how to prepare and communicate with students, and campus resources for support.

4. Task a working group with integrating sexual assault prevention education into alcohol prevention initiatives.

A working group was not tasked. Conversations between VHE and DOS in spring 2022 about the best way to integrate messaging and move forward in an intentional way. VHE and Violence Prevention Program plans to offer a AOD and Consent workshop as early as fall 2022.

5. Expand resources for students in recovery from substance misuse.

VHE and CTC focused on creating the “Vandals for Recovery” program and resource hub. Efforts included hosting Recovery Ally trainings to enhance capacity of campus staff to be able to serve as a nonjudgmental ally to those in or seeking recovery, creating a website resource hub, offering weekly drop-in coffee hours, creating and disseminating “Vandals for Recovery” stickers and flyers to promote available resources, and collaborating with the Latah Recovery Center to cross-promote their programs and services to support those in recovery.

6. Re-establish the Campus Community Coalition to expand AOD initiatives off-campus.

The Campus Community Coalition was not re-established due to staffing capacity.

7. Rework the AOD policy language in the Student Code of Conduct to increase student understandability.

The Dean of Students Office did not rework official policy language; however, they have taken steps to enhance the understanding of the code of conduct. At the end of the biennium, plans are in place to further update the code as well as launch a “Know the Code” campaign.

SWOT Analysis

In summer 2022, the Alcohol & Other Drug Advisory Committee, made up of key campus stakeholders and representatives, performed a SWOT analysis to generate a comprehensive list of the U of I’s current strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats as they relate to reducing harms related to alcohol and other drug use in the campus community. The analysis below is used to review current initiatives and identify future areas of focus. Feedback provided in the SWOT analysis is not necessarily a consensus of the group, but all suggestions considered by the group.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required online safety program - Communication with key partners - Wide representation of stakeholders in AOD Advisory Committee - Have a team that meets to address the issues - Staff dedicated to AOD prevention - Good prevention education & funding available - Clear conduct processes and policies - Evidence-based interventions for alcohol and other drug violations - Recovery support groups available - Messaging around AOD topics is frequent - Substance use screenings - Provide substance free events on campus - Several resources available for students (CTC, VandalCare) - Latah Recovery Center services and Crisis Center in the community - Tobacco-free policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of targeted consistency w/ high risk populations - Gaps in accessibility, understandability, and location of policies - Limited outreach regarding cannabis use - Lack of trauma-informed interventions - Lack of awareness of supports for opioid use or study drugs - First year students living in Greek chapters - Disconnect between campus and the community - Limited student leadership and empowerment around AOD efforts - Reaching off campus students - Lack of student awareness of policies (Amnesty policy, Student Code of Conduct) - Lack of student awareness that ENDS, vaping are included in tobacco-free campus policy - Lack awareness of AOD resources and how to access them
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership with greater Moscow community: coalition, Gritman/ER, Latah Recovery Center/Crisis Center - Student led initiatives and leadership - Engaging with bars/ bartenders about safety - Addressing cultural diversity, ID and WA law as well federal and immigration laws - Education on the intersection of AOD and interpersonal violence - Idaho College Health Coalition funding - More variety in Late Night events - Increase connection with underserved student populations around AOD - Increased use of student leadership - ASUI, RAs, PM, athletes, PHC IFC MGC - Including parents in AOD prevention efforts - More internationally connect AOD use as a barrier to academic success - Increase in National chapters prohibiting alcohol - Expand cannabis education and resources - Engage with the Vandal Health Clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No required server training for bartenders - Limited ride sharing and safer ways home - Events that promote substance use (i.e. tailgates, alcohol sold in Kibbie Dome) - Legalization of cannabis in WA and other states - Decrease perception of harm around cannabis as access increases - COVID-related rates of increased substance use and mental health concerns - Reliance on speakers to address topics on campus - Student stress levels - Non-inclusivity of community supports - Difficulty connecting with non-residential students - Cultural perceptions - binge drinking/risk taking, black out culture, college experience - Student misperceptions: higher perceived rates of AOD use - Lack of local/community off-campus late night and weekend substance-free events

Table 14. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to AOD efforts in the U of I community.

Recommendations for Next Biennium

Campus stakeholders met during summer and fall 2022 to share and prioritize the direction of alcohol and other drug efforts for the academic years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 based on the SWOT analysis results and further discussion. After careful review, the following recommendations are offered for intentional focus in the next biennium.

Goals for Next Biennium

1. Integrate sexual assault prevention education into alcohol & other drug (AOD) prevention efforts.
2. Expand cannabis education programming on campus.
3. Re-establish the Campus Community Coalition to enhance campus and community partnerships to address AOD initiatives.
4. Increase the availability of late-night substance free events.
5. Expand awareness and understanding of the U of I Amnesty Policy.
6. Provide tailored AOD programming for specific student populations (i.e. graduate students, international students).
7. Expand conversations with student leaders around AOD use and recovery.

Conclusion

The U of I is committed to providing a safe and supportive environment in which student and employee health and well-being can flourish. Going forward, the U of I will maintain compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities act and continue to critically analyze current AOD efforts to ensure the implementation of comprehensive and effective efforts to reduce AOD-related harm in our campus community. The U of I will continue the great work that is currently underway and will work towards the goals listed above in the next two academic years.

Resources

Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use/abuse can have significant health risks. For more information please visit: <https://www.samhsa.gov/atod> or <https://www.drugabuse.gov>.

The Counseling & Testing Center is a free and confidential counseling services are provided by the Counseling & Testing Center, located in Mary Forney Hall Room 306 on the U of I Moscow Campus. Call to schedule an appointment at (208) 885-6716 or visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/ctc/contact>.

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available to benefit-eligible U of I employees, dependents and eligible household members. The EAP provides confidential, professional support for personal and work concerns at no cost. Whether dealing with a big issue, or simply looking for advice, the EAP provides professional, confidential support services and information for a wide variety of life areas. EAP is available toll free, 1-800-999-1077 or online at www.eaphelplink.com, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Please use company code UI1.

Education and Prevention: Alcohol and Other Drugs Program/Vandal Health Education

Workshops covering a wide range of topics related to alcohol and other drug use are available upon request. Request a workshop by signing up at <https://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/vandal-health-education/workshops>. Workshops include Alcohol 101, Red Watch Band, and tailored content.

Students and employees can complete a brief online alcohol and/or marijuana screening that provides personalized feedback through e-CHECKUP TO GO, available on the U of I website at www.uidaho.edu/echeckup.

Summary of Campus and Community Resources

On-Campus Resources

Note: *Resource available for students only	
Counseling & Testing Center* <i>(training programs and consultation available for employees)</i>	208-885-6716 https://www.uidaho.edu/ctc
Dean of Students Office* <i>(training programs and consultation available for employees)</i>	208-885-6757 www.uidaho.edu/dos www.uidaho.edu/vandalcare
Employee Assistance Program <i>(Available to benefit-eligible employees)</i>	1-800-999-1077 www.eaphelplink.com use Company Code UI1 http://www.uidaho.edu/human-resources/benefits/core-benefits/eap
Human Resources <i>(Available to all employees)</i>	208-885-3638 www.uidaho.edu/hr
Main Street Law Clinic	208-885-6541 www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/clinics/main-street

Moscow Police Department – Campus Division	208-883-7054, Emergency Phone: 911 www.ci.moscow.id.us/278/Campus-Division
Vandal Health Clinic	208-885-6693 www.uidaho.edu/studenthealth
Vandal Health Education** (<i>training programs available for employees</i>)	208-885-4146 www.uidaho.edu/vandalhealth

Off-Campus Resources

Note: Employees should contact the Employee Assistance Program for counseling referral

Alcoholics Anonymous	www.district22aa.org
Gritman Medical Center	208-882-4511 www.gritman.org
Latah County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency	911
Latah County Sheriff’s Office – Non-Emergency	208-882-2216 www.latah.id.us/sheriff
Latah County Prosecuting Attorney	208-883-2246 www.latah.id.us/prosecutor
Latah Recovery Center & Crisis Center	Latah Recovery Center: 208-883-1045 Crisis Center: 877-897-9027 www.latahrecoverycenter.org
Moscow Police Department – Emergency	911
Moscow Police Department – Non-Emergency	208-883-7054 www.ci.moscow.id.us/234/Police
Narcotics Anonymous	www.newana.org
Paradise Creek Counseling	208-885-2566 www.paradisecreekcounseling.com
Weeks & Vietri Counseling	208-882-8514 www.weeksandvietri.com

Appendices

Appendix I – Annual Notification

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification | 2022

As a requirement of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] regulations, the University of Idaho is to disseminate and ensure receipt of the below policy/information to all students, staff, and faculty on an annual basis. This process is formally conducted by Recreation and Wellbeing. Questions concerning this policy and/or alcohol and other drug programs, interventions, and policies may be directed to the Alcohol & Other Drugs Program Coordinator, Jeneba Hoene, at aod@uidaho.edu or 208-885-2039.

Distribution of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification

The U of I aims to inform all students and employees of the standards of conduct, laws pertaining to illicit drugs and alcohol, the health risks thereof, possible disciplinary sanctions relating to illicit drugs and alcohol, and a list of available resources for addressing illicit drug and alcohol use through the distribution of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification. During fall 2020, the U of I developed a comprehensive Annual Notification distribution process explained below.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is posted on the U of I website at www.uidaho.edu/aod as of December 21st, 2020. In addition to being posted on the U of I webpage, an explanation and link to the Annual Notification is sent out to all students and staff by the Vice Provost for Student Affairs/Dean of Students or their designee. The Annual Notification is also on file at Vandal Health Education, available to all. Email vandalhealthed@uidaho.edu to have an electronic and/or hard copy sent to you. Additionally, student and/or staff member of the U of I will be targeted through the corresponding dissemination efforts expanded upon below.

Students

In an effort to reach every student enrolled in one or more credits, the U of I seeks to employ multiple methods to inform students. A link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification will be sent in an email to all students in January and September after the last date to add classes (which dates are unique to the semester). To ensure students who register for classes in the summer term receive the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification, an email with a link will be sent to all newly registered students who were not registered for classes in the spring. Additionally, a link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is also included in the first My UI Student Newsletter of each semester. This newsletter is sent out at 6:00 am PST each Monday during the academic year and reaches all students on all campuses. The Annual Notification is sent out in this manner because email is the primary method of communication with students of the U of I. The Annual Notification is included as a link because the document is too large to feasibly condense into the body of the newsletter.

In an effort to reach students on diverse platforms, Vandal Health Education also posts the link to the Annual Notification on its social media platforms: Facebook – Vandal Health Ed, Instagram - @vandalhealthed once each semester.

Employees

The U of I employs multiple methods in an effort to distribute the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification to all employees. In addition to being posted on the U of I webpage, the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is sent out by the Vice Provost of Student Affairs/Dean of Students or their designee to all employees in January and September after the last date to add classes (which dates are unique to the semester), as the linked email is sent out to both students and employees together. The link to the DFSCA [EDGAR Part 86] Student and Employee Annual Notification is also sent out in the Daily Register at the start of each semester. This newsletter is the primary method of communication of official information at the U of I and is delivered to all employees daily at 6:00 am PST during the academic year, and weekly during academic breaks. The Annual Notification is sent out in this manner because email is the primary method of communication with students of the U of I. The Annual Notification is included as a link because the document is too large to feasibly condense into the body of the newsletter.

Policies: Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

As an academic community, the University of Idaho is committed to providing an environment in which scholarship and learning can safely flourish. Therefore, the illegal possession, use, consumption, manufacture, and distribution of federally defined illegal drugs, or controlled substances, is not permitted. The possession or use of illegal drugs, or the abuse of those which may otherwise be legally possessed, seriously affects the University environment, as well as the individual potential of our students and staff. The University enforces state laws and related University policies, including those prohibiting the following activities on campus:

- A. Providing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 or possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21.
- B. Distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or controlled substances.
- C. Possession of firearms or other dangerous weapons.

The U of I seeks to provide a space for individuals to make safe decisions regarding alcohol and other drugs and is dedicated to fairly imposing disciplinary sanctions befitting the violation of local, state, federal, and U of I policies that do not support this effort. Sanctions up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution will be used. The following alcohol and other drug policies apply to students taking one or more credits at the U of I and university employees. It applies to all on-campus activities and off-campus activities/groups considered to be sponsored by the U of I. Separate/additional policies apply to U of I employees.

The U of I strongly encourages students and employees to voluntarily obtain assistance for dependency or abuse difficulties before such behavior results in an arrest and/or disciplinary referral which might result in their separation from the institution. The use of, or addiction to, alcohol, marijuana, or controlled substances is not considered an excuse for violations of the Student Conduct Code or staff expectations and will not be a mitigating factor in the application of appropriate disciplinary sanctions for such violations. While our neighbor, the State of Washington, has legalized under the laws of the State of Washington the recreational use of marijuana, and it is therefore possible to obtain marijuana

from a retail store within a few miles of U of I's Moscow campus, the possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of marijuana remains illegal under the laws of the State of Idaho and of the federal government.

Help is available both on campus and within the community for students and employees who experience drug dependence and/or abuse. The U of I Counseling and Testing Center, (208) 885-6716, and the U of I Employee Assistance Program, 800-999-1077 company code UI1, and other professional agencies will maintain the confidentiality of persons seeking help for personal dependency and will not report them to institutional or state authorities. Vandal Health Education, (208) 885-4146, provides educational and awareness programming, information, and assistance.

Student Sanctions: Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Weapons

As members of the U of I community, students found in violation of these policies are subject to both the disciplinary sanctions imposed by the U of I and the criminal sanctions imposed by federal, state, and local law when applicable. The U of I provides individual case review for policy violations by students and will enforce disciplinary sanctions in a manner suited to the violation and situation. Possible U of I sanctions for underage students confronted by the institution for the consumption of alcohol and for students whose use of alcohol or drugs results in harm or the threat of harm to themselves or others, or to property, regardless of the location of the incident, include:

- Warning
- Probation
- Loss of Privileges
- Restitution
- Educational Sanctions
- Housing Suspension
- Housing Expulsion
- University Suspension
- University Expulsion
- Revocation of Admission/Degree
- Withholding Degree

More than one of the above sanctions may be applied to a single violation. In addition, as part of the conduct resolution process, an administrative fee is assessed to any student who receives a code of conduct violation. Parents of students under the age of 21 may be notified for alcohol and other drug violations for a 2nd alcohol or drug offense.

The philosophy of the student conduct process works to balance the safety and security of U of I and Moscow community members with personal accountability, reflection and growth. Students are given the opportunity to reflect on their choices, understand their impact on those around them, and use the experience as a growth opportunity.

In accordance with this philosophy, code violations do not have prescribed outcomes, however, violations concerning alcohol and other drugs do have sanctions that are typically prescribed. In the case of exacerbating circumstances, such as known past drug or alcohol abuse, alcohol or drug use that has put others in harms way, rehabilitation attempts, or a required stay in the hospital, the outcome will commonly rise to an alcohol assessment or BASICS regardless of previous number of violations.

Additionally, in cases where there are numerous violations in one case, the hearing officer will sanction accordingly. For example, the incident may involve presence of alcohol, but also described a situation of physical assault, the student may not be sanctioned according to the chart below, but instead focus on the severity of the other violations instead. Any time a hearing officer meets with a student about any alleged misconduct, the hearing officer not only focuses on what happened, but circumstances leading up to the incident in question. With more in-depth questioning, the hearing officer will sanction based on opportunity for growth to reduce likelihood of repeat misconduct. The following table summarizes commonly imposed disciplinary sanctions for alcohol and drug use on or off campus per the student code of conduct.

For cases that resulted in a student suspension, the student must complete all sanctions assigned before they are fully eligible to reenroll.

Commonly Imposed Disciplinary Sanctions for On-Campus Policy Violations

Policy Violation	Typical Sanctions - 1st Offense	Typical Sanctions –2nd Offense
Underage Possession or Consumption of Alcohol	1 st Year Students – Review of online AOD education and reflection, warning, \$150 Administrative Fee 2 nd Year + Students – Alcohol Choices class, Warning, \$150 Administrative Fee	Parental notification if under 21, BASICS Alcohol Screening, Possible Disciplinary Probation, \$150 Administrative Fee
Possession or Consumption of Marijuana for Personal Use	Marijuana Education Program (MEP), Warning \$150 Administrative Fee,	Marijuana Basics or Drug Assessment, \$150 Administrative Fee, Possible Probation
Possession of any amount of "hard" drugs (Cocaine, PCP, etc.)	Drug Assessment, \$150 Administrative Fee, Probation or Suspension	Potential additional drug assessment \$150 Administrative Fee Likely Suspension
Selling or providing drugs of any kind	\$150 Administrative Fee Probation/Suspension/Expulsion	\$150 Administrative Fee Suspension/Expulsion

As members of the University community, students are also subject to city ordinances and to state and federal law. Arrest and prosecution for violations of criminal law or city ordinances may result from the same incident for which the U of I imposes disciplinary sanctions.

Drug Testing

Students who are not Student Athletes are not subject to drug testing as part of U of I official sanctions for drug and alcohol violations.

All Student Athletes are subject to mandatory drug testing as outlined in the Substance Abuse Policy and Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student Athletes. Any positive test results will result in immediate action as outlined in the Policy, including but not limited to indefinite suspension from practice and/or competition until it is determined safe for the student athlete to resume, as well as completing

sanctions as outlined in the Policy depending on the offense. The Policy is found here: [https://govandals.com/documents/2020/12/10//UI Athletics DT Policy 8 1 2019.pdf?id=16566](https://govandals.com/documents/2020/12/10//UI%20Athletics%20DT%20Policy%208%201%202019.pdf?id=16566).

U of I Amnesty Policy

To address barriers that may prevent a student from seeking emergency medical services for themselves or another, the U of I implemented an amnesty policy in 2013. As a result, any student who seeks medical attention for alcohol or other drug consumption will not be sanctioned for violating the U of I drug and alcohol policies as long as the student meets with the Dean of Students representative and completes the recommendations provided during that meeting.

Employee Policies

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of a controlled substance by employees on U of I premises, or while conducting U of I business off U of I premises, is prohibited by [APM 95.32 Drug Free Workplace](#). Additionally, [Idaho State Board of Education policy I.J.2](#). and [APM 95.31 Alcohol](#) prohibit the possession, consumption, and sale of alcoholic beverages at institutional facilities, except as described. Exceptions may be made only in cases where the strict requirements of the U of I Alcohol Permits and Applications policy ([APM 80.01](#)) have been met.

Employee Sanctions

The University of Idaho will impose disciplinary sanctions on employees with alcohol or controlled substance violations. University policy provides for discipline up to and including dismissal for criminality and violation of policies of the State Board of Education or the University of Idaho. These policies include [FSH 3910 Dismissal and Discipline of Faculty](#), [FSH 3920 Dismissal and Discipline of Exempt Employees](#), and [FSH 3930 Separation of Classified Employees](#). Violations of the law may also be referred for criminal prosecution.

The University of Idaho encourages the rehabilitation of employees with diminished performance for reasons including abuse of alcohol or other substances ([FSH 3190 Diminished Performance of Employees](#)). The University may impose mandatory evaluation and treatment for substance abuse as a condition of continuing employment pursuant to [APM 95.32 Drug Free Workplace](#).

Laws Regarding Alcohol & Other Drugs

State of Idaho Legal Sanctions for Alcohol Offenses

The abuse or illegal possession of alcohol is proscribed under Idaho Law. A person must be 21 years of age or older in Idaho in order to lawfully purchase, possess, or consume an alcoholic beverage. There are also local laws prohibiting public intoxication or possession of alcohol by a person under 21 years of age. Below are specific State of Idaho criminal statutes proscribing the illegal abuse or possession of alcohol.

IC 49-1426: Pedestrians Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs: It is a misdemeanor for pedestrians who are under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree which renders them a hazard to walk or be upon a highway, except on a sidewalk.

IC 49-2446: Fraudulent Misrepresentation: Any person that fraudulently misrepresents his age to a dispenser of alcohol faces misdemeanor penalties and possible loss of driving privileges for 90 days.

IC 23-603: Dispensing to a Person Under the Age of Twenty-One Years: Any person that gives or sells alcohol to a minor (under 21 years of age) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. A second violation shall constitute a felony.

IC 23-604: Minors - Purchase, Consumption or Possession Prohibited: Any person under 21 years of age who shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or otherwise consume or possess any alcohol beverage, including any distilled spirits, beer or wine, shall be guilty of an infraction upon a first violation and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor upon a subsequent conviction.

IC 18-1502: Beer, Wine or Other Alcohol Age Violations: Unless otherwise specified, any person violating age violations pertaining to the possession, use, procurement, or sale of alcohol is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the conduct constitutes an infraction under this code, the maximum fine issued will be \$300. A misdemeanor conviction may result in a maximum sentence of 30 days in jail, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both. Third and subsequent convictions may result in a maximum sentence of 60 days in jail, a fine of up to \$3,000, or both. For violators under the age of 21, driving privileges will be suspended for a period not to exceed one year, and an alcohol evaluation and treatment may also be required.

IC 18-8002: Tests of Driver for Alcohol Concentration, Presence of Drugs or Other Intoxicating Substances: Any person who drives in the State of Idaho shall be deemed to have given his consent to an alcohol test. If the driver refuses to submit to the test: (1) his driver's license will be seized; and (2) if his refusal is not reasonable the driver will lose his driving privileges for 180 days.

IC 18-8004A: Penalties - Persons Under 21 With Less Than 0.08 Alcohol Concentration: Any person under the age of 21 found guilty of driving under the influence with less than a .08 BAC for the first time is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be: (1) fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000; (2) shall have his driving privileges suspended for one year; and (3) shall be required to undergo an alcohol evaluation. A person found guilty of a second offense is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to: (1) between 5 and 30 days in jail; (2) be fined an amount between \$500 and \$2,000; (3) have driving privileges suspended for one to two years; (4) may only drive a vehicle equipped with a functioning interlock ignition installed for one year following the license suspension period; and (5) shall be required to undergo an alcohol evaluation. A person found guilty of a third offense is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to: (1) between 10 days and 6 months in jail; (2) be fined an amount between \$1,000 and \$2,000; (3) have driving privileges suspended for a mandatory period of one year, or until the person turns 21, whichever is greater; (4) may only drive a vehicle equipped with a functioning interlock ignition installed for one year following the license suspension period; and (5) shall be required to undergo an alcohol evaluation

IC 18-8005: Penalties - Driving Under the Influence: Any person found guilty of driving under the influence for the first time is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to: (1) up to six months of jail; (2) may be fined up to \$1,000 dollars; (3) may have his driving privileges suspended for 180 days; and (4) at the owners expense, have a State-approved ignition interlock system installed on all cars driven by the person for one year. Any person found guilty of driving under the influence for a second time within 10 years is guilty of a misdemeanor shall be sentenced to: (1) not less than 10 days in jail, the first 48 of which must be consecutive, up to one year; (2) may be fined to an amount not to exceed \$2,000; (3) shall have his driving privileges suspended for one year; and (4) may only drive a vehicle equipped with a functioning interlock ignition installed for one year following the mandatory license suspension period. Any person found guilty of driving under the influence for a third time within ten

years is guilty of a felony and shall be sentenced to: (1) custody of the State Board of Correction for a period not to exceed 10 years; (2) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$5,000; (3) shall have his driving privileges suspended for a minimum of one year, up to four years; and (4) may only drive a vehicle equipped with a functioning interlock ignition installed for one year following the license suspension period.

IC 18-8004C: Penalties - Excessive Alcohol Concentration: Any person found guilty of driving under the influence with a BAC of at least .20 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to: (1) between 10 days and 1 year in jail; (2) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$2,000; and (3) shall have driving privileges suspended for one year. Any person found guilty of a second offense within five years is guilty of a felony and shall be sentenced to: (1) the custody of the State Board of Correction for a period not to exceed five years; (2) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$5,000; (3) shall have driving privileges suspended between one and five years; and (4) may only drive a vehicle equipped with a functioning interlock ignition installed for one year following the license suspension period.

IC 18-8006: Penalties - Aggravated Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Drugs or Any Other Intoxicating Substances: Any person causing great bodily harm, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement while driving under the influence is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to: (1) a jail sentence ranging from 30 days to five years; (2) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$5,000 dollars; and (3) shall have his driving privileges suspended for a minimum of one year up to a maximum of five years.

IC 23-505: Transportation of Alcoholic Beverages

(1) Alcohol lawfully purchased may be transported, but no person shall break open, or allow to be broken or opened, any container of alcohol, or use, or allow to be drunk, or used any alcohol therein while the same is being transported. Provided however, that an unsealed alcoholic beverage container may be transported in an enclosed trunk compartment or behind the last upright seat of a vehicle which has no trunk compartment.

(2) No person in a motor vehicle, while the vehicle is on a public highway or the right-of-way of a public highway may drink or possess any open beverage containing alcohol, unless such person is a passenger in the passenger area of a motor vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of persons for compensation, or in the living quarters of a recreational vehicle. Violations of this section is a misdemeanor for the individual in actual physical control of the vehicle, and an infraction for other individuals violating this section.

IC 49-335: Disqualifications and Penalties - Commercial Driver's License: Any person who operates a commercial vehicle and holds a Class A, B, or C license is disqualified from operating a commercial vehicle for not less than one year if: (1) operating a commercial vehicle under the influence of alcohol; and (2) operating a commercial vehicle while one's blood alcohol is 0.04 or more; and (3) any person who operates a commercial vehicle and refuses to submit to a test to determine the driver's alcohol concentration.

Registration (IC § 37-2716): Every person who manufactures, distributes, prescribes, administers, dispenses, or conducts research with any controlled substance must annually obtain legal registration.

Records – Drug Storage – Inventory (IC § 37-2720): Qualifying individuals must record, store, and maintain inventories of controlled substances in a manner that conforms to existing policies.

Manufacture and Delivery (IC § 37-2732): Any person guilty of manufacturing, delivering or possessing with an intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance will be fined, imprisoned, and guilty of either a felony or a misdemeanor depending on the classification of the substance.

Trafficking of Marijuana (IC 37-2732b): Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers, or brings into the state, or who is in possession of 1+ lbs. of marijuana or 25+ plants is guilty of a felony. The maximum sentence is 15 years and a fine of \$50,000.

Amount	Prison Time	Fine
1-5 lb or 25-50 plants	Minimum 1 yr	Minimum \$5,000
5-25 lb or 50-100 plants	Minimum 3 yrs	Minimum \$10,000
25+ lb or 100+ plants	Minimum 5 yrs	Minimum \$15,000

Possession (IC § 37-2732c): Any person that possesses a controlled substance without a valid prescription will be fined, imprisoned, and guilty of either a felony or a misdemeanor, dependent on the classification of the substance. If an individual is found in possession of more than 3 ounces of marijuana they are subject to up to 5 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.

State of Idaho Legal Sanctions for Drug Offenses

Violation	Drug Category	Classification	Penalty
Manufacture, deliver or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance	Narcotic drug classified in Schedule I or controlled substance classified in Schedule II	Felony	Prison term not exceeding life; fine not exceeding \$25,000
	Any other controlled substance which is a non narcotic drug classified in Schedule I, or a controlled substance classified in Schedule III	Felony	Prison term not exceeding 5 years; fine not exceeding \$15,000
	Schedule IV	Felony	Prison term not exceeding 3 years; fine not exceeding \$10,000
	Schedules V and VI	Misdemeanor	Prison term not exceeding 1 year; fine not exceeding \$5,000
Unlawful possession of a controlled substance	Narcotic drug classified in Schedule I or controlled substance classified in Schedule II	Felony	Prison term not exceeding 7 years; fine not exceeding \$15,000
	LSD	Felony	Prison term not exceeding 3 years; fine not exceeding \$5,000

	Schedule I (except LSD) or Schedules III, IV, V and VI	Misdemeanor	Prison term not exceeding 1 year; fine not exceeding \$1,000
	Marijuana - greater than 3 ounces	Felony	Prison term not exceeding 5 years; fine not exceeding \$10,000
	Marijuana – 3 ounces or less	Misdemeanor	Prison term not exceeding 1 year; fine not exceeding \$1,000
Trafficking in marijuana (manufacturing, delivering, bringing into the State, or possessing 1 pound or more of marijuana or 25 or more plants)		Felony	Mandatory prison term or 1 to 15 years; mandatory fine of \$5,000 to \$50,000, depending on amount possessed; second conviction doubles penalty
Trafficking in cocaine (manufacturing, delivering, bringing into the State, or possessing 28 grams or more)		Felony	Mandatory prison term of 3 years to life; mandatory fine of \$10,000 to \$100,000, depending on the amount possessed; second conviction doubles penalty
Trafficking in methamphetamine (manufacturing, delivering, bringing into the State, or possessing 28 grams or more)		Felony	Mandatory prison term of 3 years to life; mandatory fine of \$10,000 to \$100,000, depending on the amount possessed; second conviction doubles penalty
Trafficking in heroin (manufacturing, delivering, bringing into the State, or possessing 2 grams or more of marijuana)		Felony	Mandatory prison term of 3 years to life; mandatory fine of \$10,000 to \$100,000, depending on the amount possessed; second conviction doubles penalty

Local Legal Sanctions for Drug and Alcohol Offenses

The University of Idaho has satellite campuses in the following locations: Moscow, Idaho Falls, Coeur D’Alene, Boise, and Twin Falls. The following ordinances apply to all students and employees respective to the campus location:

Boise

Boise City Code 5-2-4: Public Intoxication: Any person, who is in public and intoxicated at a level that presents a danger to others or creates a disturbance of the peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months in jail.

Boise City Code 5-2-6: Disorderly Household or Premises: It shall be unlawful for any person(s) to host a party, gathering or event on private property within any residential area of the city where a person under the age 21 years is in possession of, is consuming or is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage and the person(s) responsible for the party knew or reasonably should have known that the person in possession of, consuming or under the influence of an alcoholic beverage is under the age of 21. Violations of this code are a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months in jail. In addition, violators may be made to pay restitution for the cost of law enforcement and emergency responders.

Boise City Code 5-2-10: Unlawful Consumption of or Possession of Alcoholic Beverages in Public Place: Except as otherwise provided by license, permit or law, it shall be unlawful for any person:

1. To consume any alcoholic beverage in a public place within the City; or
2. To possess, in a public place within the City, any alcoholic beverage in any bottle, can or other receptacle which has been opened, or has a seal broken, or where the contents of which have been partially removed.

Exceptions: The provisions of this section shall not apply to the possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage by a person who is at least 21 years of age when such possession or consumption occurs:

1. Within any private residence or upon the yard thereabout, or within any apartment, duplex, condominium, boarding house or other structure lawfully used as a permanent residence, or within any common area or area designated exclusively for and appurtenant to such residential occupancy;
2. Within an establishment, business place or other location properly licensed and permitted by the State, the County and the City for the consumption of any alcoholic beverage;
3. Within the area defined on exhibit A on file in the City and depicted on exhibit B on file in the City, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and ten o'clock P.M. on any day the Boise State University football team plays a home game at Boise State's football stadium against an NCAA opponent, or on any day the City hosts an NCAA bowl game at Boise State's football stadium; provided, that the alcoholic beverage is held in an opaque plastic container that is not labeled or branded by an alcohol manufacturer or distributor and that such possession or consumption does not occur on or in the Boise River. Should there be a conflict between the boundary description (exhibit A on file in the City) and the approximate boundary depiction (exhibit B on file in the City), the description contained in exhibit A on file in the City shall control.

4. Pursuant to a valid City special event permit issued by the City; provided that the alcoholic beverage is held in an opaque plastic container that is not labeled or branded by an alcohol manufacturer or distributor and that such possession or consumption does not occur on or in the Boise River.

5. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the possession of an open container or the consumption of beer or wine by a person who is at least 21 years of age, when such possession or consumption occurs while the person is a passenger within a vehicle operated by a company licensed by the City as a touring vehicle service.

Violations of this code are a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months in jail.

Boise City Code 5-2-12: Intoxication by Inhalation of Intoxicants or Solvents: It shall be unlawful for any person to become or attempt to become intoxicated by inhaling the fumes of gasoline, toluene or any other solvent or product containing any such solvent. Violations of this code are a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months in jail.

Boise City Code 5-2-14: Possession of False Identification Card: It shall be unlawful for any person who is under 21 years of age to display or have in his or her possession a driver's license, identification card, or any other written, printed or photographic evidence of age and identity which is fraudulent, reproduced, altered or not actually his or her own. A violation of this section shall be an infraction and subject to a fine of up to \$100.

Boise City Code 5-2-15: Minors; Purchase, Consumption or Possession of Alcohol: Any person under 21 years of age who shall purchase, attempt to purchase, consume or otherwise possess any alcohol beverage, including any distilled spirits, beer or wine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor conviction may result in a maximum sentence of 30 days in jail, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both. Third and subsequent convictions may result in a maximum sentence of 60 days in jail, a fine of up to \$3,000, or both. Driving privileges may also be suspended.

Boise City Code 7-7A-6: Alcohol in Public Parks: Alcoholic beverages other than beer and wine are prohibited in all Boise City parks and facilities unless the location is a licensed premises or alcoholic beverages other than beer or wine are specifically allowed by this Code. The possession of more than seven and one-half (7.5) gallons of beer and/or wine per person, group, or event shall require a permit from the department.

Exception: Alcoholic beverages are not prohibited within the Eighth Street corridor when the possession, sale, or consumption of alcoholic beverages occurs in conjunction with a validly licensed special event.

Possession And Consumption: Alcoholic beverages may be possessed and consumed by persons over the age of 21 years if such possession or consumption falls within one of the exceptions contained in subsection 5-2-10C of this Code, provided that such possession and consumption shall not occur in the following locations:

1. South of the Boise River Greenbelt running from east to west within Julia Davis Park;

2. Within the Richard and Annette Bloch Cancer Survivor Plaza;
3. Within Trevor's Trek Children's Cancer Pavilion.

Prohibited Parks And Areas: All alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, are prohibited in the following Boise City parks, facilities, and areas:

1. Any street, parking lot, restroom, pathway, playground, swimming pool, youth community center, skate park, archery range, cemetery, bike skills facility, or youth sports complex, unless made specifically allowable by this section or by order of the Director.
2. Bernardine Quinn Riverside Park and Quinn's Pond, 3150 West Pleasanton Avenue.
3. Idaho Fallen Firefighter Memorial Park, 1775 West Shoreline Drive.
4. McAuley Park, 1650 West Resseguie Street.
5. Pioneer Community Center, 500 South Ash Street.
6. Shoreline Park, 1375 West Shoreline Drive.
7. Any park or area where alcohol is prohibited by Boise Parks and Recreation signage.

Restricted Parks and Areas: Beer and wine is allowed in the following Boise City parks and facilities with a beer and wine permit obtained from the department, and only during a department-scheduled reservation or a department-sponsored activity:

1. Boise Depot Platt Gardens, 2602 West Eastover Terrace.
2. Boise Urban Garden School, 2995 North Five Mile Road.
3. Borah Park, 801 South Aurora Drive.
4. Cecil D. Andrus Park, 601 West Jefferson Street.
5. C.W. Moore Park, 150 South 5th Street.
6. Dick Eardley Senior Center, 690 Robbins Road.
7. Esther Simplot Park, 625 North Whitewater Park Boulevard.
8. Idaho Ice World, 7072 South Eisenman Road.
9. Julia Davis Park, 700 South Capitol Boulevard.
10. Kathryn Albertson Park, 1001 Americana Boulevard.
11. Veterans Memorial Park, 930 North Veterans Memorial Parkway.

12. Jim Hall Foothills Learning Center, 3188 Sunset Peak Road.

Greenbelt Restrictions: Alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, are generally prohibited on the Boise River Greenbelt and entrances thereto that are under the jurisdiction or control of the department, including the area within two hundred fifty feet (250') of the Boise River Greenbelt. Beer and wine is allowed within two hundred fifty feet (250') of the Boise River Greenbelt in the following Boise City parks with a beer and wine permit obtained from the department, and only during a department-scheduled reservation or a department-sponsored activity:

1. Ann Morrison Park, 1000 Americana Boulevard.
2. Julia Davis Park, 700 S. Capitol Boulevard.
3. Kristin Armstrong Municipal Park, 500 South Walnut Street.
4. Marianne Williams Park, 3451 East Barber Valley Drive.
5. Willow Lane Athletic Complex, 4623 West Willow Lane.

Violations of this section are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to six months in jail.

Boise City Code 7-7A-10: Parks and Greenbelt Smoking Prohibition: Smoking tobacco or any other substance is prohibited in any public City park, except for the areas specifically declared open to smoking within Ann Morrison Park, Julia Davis Park, and City owned golf courses. Violations of this code are an infraction and punishable by a fine up to \$100.

Coeur D'Alene

Chapter 5.08 Alcoholic Beverages, Beer

Coeur D'Alene City Code 5.08.110: SALE OF BEER TO MINORS: It is unlawful for any person to sell beer within the Municipality to any person under the age of twenty one (21) years. (Ord. 2081 §1, 1987; Ord. 1437 §1, 1976; prior code §5-9-6)

Coeur D'Alene City Code 5.08.150: SALE TO INTOXICATED PERSONS PROHIBITED: It is unlawful for any person to sell beer to any intoxicated person. (prior code §5-9-10)

Coeur D'Alene City Code 5.08.160: BEER, WINE OR LIQUOR PROHIBITIONS WITHIN THE CITY; EXCEPTIONS:

- A. No person shall consume any beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage or possess an open container of or containing any beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage on any public property, including public streets and alleys, within the City, or at any other place in the City, including any motor vehicle moving or stationary, with the following exceptions:
 1. The premises of a private residence;
 2. Premises licensed for the sale of on site consumption of the particular type of alcoholic beverage involved;

3. A certified forensic laboratory when the alcoholic beverage is possessed for evidentiary purposes and/or for testing and research purposes;
4. A public law enforcement facility possessing alcoholic beverages for evidentiary purposes or for training purposes;
5. Within the indoor premises of a private business when served free of charge to customers or patrons of the business in conjunction with a specific event then taking place inside the business premises;
6. On a public sidewalk and/or other public right-of-way when such sidewalk or right-of-way is contiguous to a permitted outdoor eating facility, but only after issuance of and pursuant to the terms of a permit issued by the City Clerk. Criteria that must be met for a permit to issue shall be set forth by resolution of the City Council;
7. On a public right-of-way when used on pedal bike(s) and/or nonmotorized recreational vehicles in which the passenger areas are separate from the driver areas, but only after issuance of and pursuant to the terms of a permit issued by the City Clerk. Criteria that must be met for a permit to issue shall be set forth by resolution of the City Council;
8. Within the indoor premises of the Coeur d'Alene Public Library when served free of charge to patrons or event attendees in conjunction with a specific event hosted by the Coeur d'Alene Public Library Foundation, the Friends of the Coeur d'Alene Public Library or other associated library organizations, pursuant to rules and policies adopted by the Coeur d'Alene Library Board of Trustees for such events;
9. On a public sidewalk or other public right-of-way when such sidewalk or right-of-way is being used for a permitted special event; provided, the consumption shall be for sample tasting only and the size of each sample of beer or wine shall not exceed one and one-half (1 1/2) ounces, shall be dispensed by a licensed vintner, winery, brewery, distributor, or retailer for the purpose of promoting their products to the public or conducted as a tasting event, and shall take place in a specific identified tasting area in accordance with State law. Consumers shall remain in the tasting area until they have finished consuming the sample;
10. As otherwise permitted by this Code.

B. Furthermore, no person shall possess any container, whether open or not, of or containing any beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage on public property, except at those public locations and under those conditions as set out in subsection A of this section or as otherwise permitted by this Code. (Ord. 3607, 2018; Ord. 3582, 2017; Ord. 3492, 2014; Ord. 3443, 2012)

Coeur D'Alene City Code 5.08.170: BEER; LIMITS ON AREAS OF SALE:

A. No persons shall sell beer to be consumed on the premises within three hundred feet (300') of any park, school or church, nor within six hundred feet (600') of any R-1, R-3, R-5, R-8 or R-12 Zone, nursing home or hospital except:

1. This section does not apply to the sale of beer for consumption on the premises when such sales are incidental to the operation of an eating establishment. Applicants for new

licenses must sign and submit an affidavit with their application committing to commence the operation of an eating establishment and to operate the business as a bona fide eating establishment meeting the requirements of this chapter; or

2. Businesses located at least three hundred feet (300') from any park, school or church and at least six hundred feet (600') from any nursing homes or hospital may serve beer to be consumed on the premises within three hundred feet (300') of any R-1, R-3, R-5, R-8 or R-12 zoned property if they have the written consent of a majority of the owners of those residential properties protected by this section that are within six hundred feet (600') of the business; or

3. This section does not apply to the area depicted below:



B. Businesses which now lawfully sell beer within the prohibited area set forth in this section are exempt from the provisions of this section so long as they continue their operation. However, in the event any such business seeks to expand beyond twenty percent (20%) of the business's original floor space, they must comply with all requirements set forth in section 5.08.015 of this chapter, including, but not limited to, this section. Should any such exempt business discontinue its operation for a period of six (6) months, it will no longer be exempt from the restrictions of this chapter. (Ord. 3504, 2015)

Coeur D'Alene City Code 9.25.020: Prohibited Acts Regarding the Over the Counter Sale of Pseudoephedrine:

A. It shall be unlawful within the incorporated limits of the city for any retailer or employee thereof to knowingly sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish in a single transaction more than three (3) packages of any locally regulated pseudoephedrine product prepared for over the counter distribution.

B. The limits established in this section shall not apply to any quantity of pseudoephedrine product dispensed pursuant to a valid prescription.

Coeur D'Alene City Code 9.25.040: Penalty: Any person or entity violating the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor as provided in section [1.28.010](#) of this code.

Idaho Falls

Idaho Falls City Code 4-2-16: Restriction on Sales by Licensee: No licensee or its employed agents, servants or bartenders shall sell, deliver or give away, or cause or permit to be sold, delivered, or given away, any liquor to:

A. Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, proof of which, for every resident of this State, shall be a valid driver's license, military identification card or an identification card issued by the Idaho Department of Transportation.

B. Any person actually or obviously intoxicated.

C. A habitual drunkard.

D. An interdicted person.

Idaho Falls City Code 4-2-17: Sales to Disqualified Persons Under Age 21:

A. Any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years who shall purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, serve, dispense, or consume alcohol shall be guilty of a misdemeanor provided, however, that any persons who are nineteen (19) years of age or older may sell, serve, possess and dispense alcohol in the course of their employment in any place, as defined by the Idaho Code , or other place where alcohol is lawfully present so long as such place is the place of employment for such person under twenty-one (21) years of age. No person under twenty-one (21) years of age may serve alcoholic beverages in an establishment that sells liquor by the drink or beer or wine to be consumed on the premises, unless that establishment is also a bona fide restaurant.

B. Any person who knowingly misrepresents his or her age or qualifications for the purpose of obtaining liquor from a licensee shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

C. No person shall represent to any licensee, to any agent or employee of a licensee, or to any bartender that any other person is twenty-one (21) years or more of age, when in fact the other person is under the age of twenty-one (21) years, for the purpose of inducing such licensee, or the licensee's agent or employee, or a bartender to sell, deliver or give away any liquor to such other person.

D. No person shall purchase liquor for the purpose of delivering the same to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, nor shall such person sell, give away or deliver liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years.

E. It is unlawful for an employer to knowingly employ a person in violation of this Chapter. It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire with, or abet any person to violate any provision of this Chapter.

Idaho Falls City Code 4-2-20: Persons Under Specified Ages Prohibited to be at Licensed Places: No person under the age of twenty-one (21) years shall enter, remain in or loiter in or about any premises licensed for the sale of liquor by the drink at retail, or sale of beer for consumption on the premises, nor shall any licensee of either such place, or any person in charge of a licensed premises or on duty while employed by the licensee therein, permit or allow any person under such age to remain in or loiter in or about such place. Provided, however, it is lawful for persons who are musicians and singers eighteen (18) years of age or older, to enter and to remain in any place, as defined by the Idaho Code, but only during and in the course of their employment as musicians and singers. Provided further, that it is lawful for persons who are nineteen (19) years of age or older to sell, serve, possess or dispense liquor, beer or wine in the course of their employment in any place as defined by the Idaho Code, or in any other place where liquor, beer or wine are lawfully present, so long as such place is the place of employment for such person. However, the foregoing shall not permit the sale or distribution of any alcoholic beverages to any person under the ages specified for sale of alcoholic beverages.

4-2-21: Exceptions: Notwithstanding the preceding section, any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years may enter or be upon or within:

A. Any railroad observation or club car or any airplane of a commercial airline, notwithstanding that such premises may also be licensed for the sale of liquor by the drink or for the sale of beer for consumption on the premises or that alcoholic beverages, or beer, or both, are prepared, mixed or dispensed and served and consumed therein.

B. Any building, a part or portions of which are used as a licensed premises, provided such premises are separate or partitioned from the remainder of said building and access to such place through a doorway or doorways or other means of ingress can be controlled to prevent persons under twenty-one (21) years of age from entering therein.

C. Any baseball park, sports arena or fairgrounds, notwithstanding that such premises or any portion thereof may be licensed for the sale of beer for consumption on the premises or that beer is dispensed and served and consumed therein.

D. The premises of any licensed winery notwithstanding that such premise or any portion thereof may also be licensed for the sale of beer or wine for consumption on the premises or that wine is dispensed and served and consumed therein.

E. The licensed premises of a wine retailer, wholly owned and operated by a licensed winery which retails exclusively the products of that winery.

Idaho Falls City code 4-2-22: Possession of Open Containers Prohibited:

A. Any person who is in possession of an open container of liquor within the geographic limits of the City shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Ord. 3236, 01-31-19)

B. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein shall prohibit the possession of an open container of liquor:

1. Within a fully enclosed, privately-owned building or upon a private parking lot adjacent or appurtenant to such building provided such parking lot is located more than two hundred (200) feet away from the premises of any licensed liquor vendor. Such distance shall be measured at the shortest distance between the exterior boundaries of such parking lot and licensed premises.

2. Within any private residence or upon the yard thereabout, or within any apartment, duplex, condominium, boarding house or other structure lawfully used as a permanent residence, or within any common area or area designated exclusively for and appurtenant to such residential occupancy.

3. Within any area for which a liquor catering permit has been lawfully issued under the provisions of this Chapter.

4. Within any area included within or being a part of the premises at which a licensee is authorized to sell or dispense liquor by the drink under the provisions of this Chapter.

5. Within an area directly adjacent to a restaurant, at tables provided for dining, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. local time. "Restaurant" is defined as an eating establishment which offers for sale food to the public. A restaurant must also have the appropriate license to sell the type of alcohol they offer to the public, including an approved site plan as part of its State alcohol permit. If the adjacent area includes a public sidewalk, the size of the tables and seating must allow sufficient room for public ingress and egress, including being compliant with all ADA laws and regulations for sidewalk use under the City Code. All consumption of alcohol in this adjacent area must be done at the table, and the customer cannot carry the alcohol away from the table.

Moscow

Moscow City Code Title 10, Section 1-12:

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or have physical possession or control of any alcoholic or intoxicating beverage in an open or unsealed container of any kind on or in any public place or place to which the public has or is permitted to have access, including, but not limited to, any place, structure, or conveyance, except in accordance with specific regulations adopted by the Council by Resolution for events in the Moscow Central Business (CB) zoning district; in the Moscow Motor Business (MB) zoning district for any eating and/or drinking establishment located within the MB zone where business is adjacent to a public right-of-way of a street designated as a local street on the 2010 City of Moscow Functional Classification Map; in City Parks; pursuant to a Sidewalk Café license; or as otherwise authorized or permitted by City.

B. Exemption to Open Containers Prohibition:

This Ordinance shall not be in effect between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. in any place located within 6th Street to the North, South Rayburn to the East and south, and Perimeter Drive to the West and South, on days when the University of Idaho has home football games, provided that any alcoholic beverage is held in an opaque plastic or paper container that is not labeled or branded by an alcohol manufacturer or distributor.

Moscow City Code Title 10, Section 1-23:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke, or for an owner, manager, bartender, server, or employee to allow another to smoke within a bar or private club or within twenty feet (20') of entrances or exits of a bar or private club within the City, except in a Contiguous or Adjacent Outdoor Area.
2. It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke within twenty feet (20') of entrances or exits of any public place where smoking is prohibited by the Idaho Indoor Clean Air Act.

Definitions:

1. **Bar.** Any indoor area open to the public operated primarily for the sale and service of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption and where the service of food is incidental to the consumption of such alcoholic beverages or no person under the age of twenty-one (21) years is permitted, except as otherwise provided by Idaho Code. Bar may include, but is not limited to, any part of a tavern, a restaurant, nightclub, cocktail lounge, and cabaret.
2. **Contiguous or Adjacent Outdoor Area.** An unenclosed, outdoor area, owned, leased, occupied, and/or controlled by a bar or private club which is contiguous with or adjacent to such bar or private club and used for outdoor dining, gathering, or recreation and which does not allow smoke to enter into entrances, exits, windows or ventilation intakes of the bar or private club with which it is contiguous or adjacent and which can be entered only from an interior bar or private club entrance or exit and not from the main public entrance or exit of such bar or private club.
3. **Private Club.** An organization, whether incorporated or not, which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building or portion thereof used exclusively for such organization's purposes at all times; is operated primarily for a recreational, fraternal, social, patriotic, political, benevolent, or athletic purpose; and for the exclusive use of such organization's members and guests.
4. **Restaurant.** An eating establishment including, but not limited to, a coffee shop, cafe, cafeteria, and private and public school cafeteria, which gives or offers for sale food to the public, guests, or employees, as well as kitchens and catering facilities in which food is prepared on the premises for serving elsewhere.
5. **Smoking.** The inhaling, exhaling or burning of tobacco or the carrying or possession of any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, or pipe of any kind.

Administrative Procedure and Administrative Fine:

In order to eliminate over-burdening the court system and as a convenience to the public, a person named on a notice of violation may pay the administrative fine (as established from time to time by Resolution of the Council) to the City within fourteen (14) days of the date of issuance of the notice of such violation.

Penalty:

1. In the event an administrative fine is not paid within fourteen (14) days of the issuance of notice of the violation, a uniform citation alleging an ordinance violation shall be filed in the Magistrate Division of the Second Judicial District Court.
2. Any person found in violation of this Section shall pay an infraction penalty in the amount set forth in a Resolution duly adopted by Council from time to time, up to and including such person's third offense. Upon conviction for a fourth offense under this Section, any person found violating any of the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished pursuant to this Code and the Idaho Code.

Moscow City Code Title 10, Section 13-1:

It shall be unlawful for any person to inhale, breathe or drink any compound, liquid, chemical, or any other substance known as glue, adhesive, cement, mucilage, dope, or any other material or substance or combination thereof with the intent of becoming intoxicated, elated, dazed, irrational, or in any other manner changing, distorting or disturbing the eyesight, thinking process, balance, or coordination of such person. For the purpose of this Chapter, any such condition so induced shall be deemed an intoxicated condition.

Federal Legal Sanctions

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction(s).

Federal Penalties for Alcohol Offenses

18 U.S.C. 1952: Anyone who travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses the mail or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce, with the intent to: (a) distribute the proceeds of any unlawful activity; or (b) commit any crime of violence to further any unlawful activity; or (c) otherwise promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment or carrying on, of any unlawful activity, may be subject to the following penalties: individuals found guilty of conduct related to paragraphs (a) or (c) may be fined up to \$10,000, and/or imprisoned for up to five years. Individuals found guilty of conduct related to paragraph (b) may be fined up to \$10,000, and/or imprisoned for up to 20 years. If death results from the conduct, imprisonment may be for any period of years up to life in prison. For the purposes of this paragraph, "unlawful activity" includes any business enterprise involving liquor on which the Federal excise tax has not been paid.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction as seen in the charts below. If death or serious bodily injury result from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces mandatory life sentence and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The following list is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University (21 USC 845a) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES—

DRUG/SCHEDULE	QUANTITY	PENALTIES	QUANTITY	PENALTIES
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 grams pure or 50–499 grams mixture	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 grams pure or 100–999 grams mixture			
PENALTIES				
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gram or more			
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES – MARIJUANA –

DRUG	QUANTITY	1st OFFENSE	2nd OFFENSE *
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) marijuana plants; 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not less than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

20 U.S.C. 1091: Students convicted under federal or state law for the sale or possession of drugs will have their federal financial aid eligibility suspended. This includes all federal grants, loans, federal work study programs, and more. Students convicted of selling drugs will be ineligible for two years from the date of the first conviction, and indefinitely for the second offense. Those who lose eligibility can regain eligibility by successfully completing an approved drug rehabilitation program.

21 U.S.C. 845(a): Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a university face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties

21 U.S.C. 844(a): 1st Conviction: May be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year, and shall be fined a minimum of \$1,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: Shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$2,500. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: Shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not

less than 90 days but not more than 3 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$5,000. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Shall be imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years, and fined a minimum of \$1,000 if: (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams; or (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; or (c) 3rd or subsequent possession and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881 (a)(7): Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment.

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4): Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 853a: Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g): Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous: Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Available Resources

Counseling

Short term alcohol and other drug counseling is available on campus to students through University of Idaho Counseling and Testing Center (208-885-6716). The Counseling & Testing Center (CTC) provides free and confidential counseling services, including substance use counseling, to U of I students, and is located in Mary Forney Hall Room 306 on the U of I Moscow Campus. Visit or call to schedule an appointment at (208) 885-6716. Visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/ctc> for more information. The CTC also provides individualized screening and intervention for substance use (alcohol and/or other drugs) concerns as well as outreach screenings throughout the academic year for both alcohol and marijuana. Students may be referred through the Counseling Center to other treatment programs for more intensive treatment.

The CTC maintains a memorandum of understanding with Boise State University to allow University of Idaho students on the University of Idaho—Boise campus to utilize the mental health clinic on the Boise State University campus. The Boise State University health clinic is a fee for service agency and accepts insurance. Visit <https://www.boisestate.edu/healthservices> for more information. Call (208) 426-1459 to schedule an appointment.

Through the University of Idaho Human Resources department, the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) offers employees additional education and counseling, as well as appropriate referrals. The EAP is available to benefit-eligible U of I employees, dependents and eligible household members. EAP provides confidential, professional support for personal and work concerns at no cost to you. Whether you are dealing with a big issue, substance use concerns, or are simply looking for advice, your EPA provides professional, confidential support services and information for a wide variety of life areas. EAP

is available toll free, 1-800-999-1077 or online at www.eaphelplink.com, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Please use company code U11.

Weeks and Vietri Counseling is a local counseling center in Moscow that provides substance abuse counseling, assessment, and evaluation services for those that struggle with mental health and/or substance abuse issues. They accept most private insurance, Medicare and Idaho Medicaid, as well as private pay. Call (208) 882-8514 to schedule an appointment.

These agencies provide a variety of services which may include intake/evaluation, counseling, adult outpatient services, drug testing, substance abuse, remedial education, and DUI evaluations. Interested individuals are encouraged to contact each agency for additional information regarding specific services and costs.

Treatment

The University of Idaho does not offer resources or services related to the treatment of substance misuse or substance use disorders.

Palouse Recovery Center is located in Pullman, Washington and offers an Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) for rehabilitation and treatment of those who have been diagnosed with alcohol dependence or drug addiction. Palouse Recovery Center also offers outpatient treatment and counseling services for clients who have completed intensive treatment due to alcoholism or drug addiction. They accept insurance and private pay. Visit <https://pullmanalcoholanddrugrehab.com> or call 208-334-0718 for more information.

Rehabilitation

The University of Idaho does not offer resources or services related to rehabilitation from substance misuse or substance use disorders.

Re-entry Program

For Student Code of Conduct case violations involving alcohol and/or other drugs that result in a student suspension, the student must complete all sanctions assigned before they are fully eligible to re-enroll at the University of Idaho.

Prevention and Education

Recreation and Wellbeing Vandal Health Education (www.uidaho.edu/vandalhealthed, 208-885-4146) is provides the primary leadership of alcohol and other drug prevention and education at University of Idaho. Additionally, the Counseling and Testing Center (www.uidaho.edu/ctc, 208-885-6717), and the Office of the Dean of Students (www.uidaho.edu/dos, 208-885-6757) provide alcohol and other drug education as well. Individual, group and community educational programs and interventions designed to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug use/abuse are offered to the University of Idaho Vandal Community to promote attitudes, beliefs, values, and behaviors that support a healthy campus and empower students and employees to make positive choices regarding their own AOD use.

Students and employees may take e-CHECK UP TO GO, www.uidaho.edu/echeckup, a brief web-based alcohol or marijuana screening and receive personalized feedback on drinking or marijuana use patterns and how use might affect health and personal goals.

Students and employees may also attend alcohol and other drug workshops. Each workshop includes relevant NCHA data used for normative re-education and incorporates components of motivational interviewing to support the harm reduction approach implemented on the U of I campus. Alcohol 101 includes the standard components of alcohol education and defines a standard drink, includes an interactive pouring demonstration, challenges inflated perceptions of alcohol use on campus, defines blood alcohol content, explores safer drinking strategies, signs of alcohol poisoning, and bystander tips. Red Watch Band is an alcohol bystander intervention program designed to help students recognize the signs of acute alcohol poisoning and empower them to intervene to keep their fellow Vandals safer. How to Help a Friend is designed to provide students with the skills and confidence to initiate a conversation with someone if they are concerned about someone's alcohol or other drug use using motivational interviewing techniques. Lastly, the Marijuana & Other Drugs workshop examines drug trends among U of I students and discusses some of the potential health and legal risks associated with several drugs. Visit <https://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/vandal-health-education/workshops> for more information and to request a workshop.

Individuals who receive a first-time alcohol violation are often referred to Choices, a two-session group and evidence-based Alcohol Skills Training Program, designed to help students assess their choices regarding alcohol and develop strategies to reduce the risk of alcohol related harm. The program engages students in self-reflection and discussion about the effects of alcohol, risks, and norms associated with alcohol while equipping them with the information, strategies, and skills to make wise decisions. It guides students in applying the information to their personal experiences and identifies strategies to reduce harm.

In addition, the Alcohol and Other Drugs Advisory Committee meets as needed to discuss maintaining compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act (DFSCA). As mandated by the DFSCA, this policy is distributed to all students, staff and faculty on an annual basis, and during every even year, a biennial review of the comprehensive alcohol and other drug program is conducted. For more information concerning current programs, interventions and policies, contact Jeneba Hoene at aod@uidaho.edu or 208-885-2039.

Community Recovery

Latah Recovery Center, located in Moscow, provides Recovery Coaching and Peer Support services, provides a Safe Syringe Exchange service, and hosts information and calendars for 25-30 recovery support, educational, and social groups. Latah Recovery Center partnered with the Rural Crisis Center Network in order to provide a free, 24/7/365, in person behavioral health crisis center available to individuals over the age of 18, located at 531 S Main St, Moscow, ID 83843.

Health Effects of Commonly Abused Substances

Alcohol

Alcohol's effects vary from person to person, depending on a variety of factors including how much, how often, and how quickly you drink, your age, health status, and family history. While drinking alcohol is legal for those over the age of 21, even small amounts of alcohol can significantly impair your reflexes, coordination, judgment, and memory. In larger amounts, alcohol can significantly impair cognition – severely limiting a person's ability to learn, remember, and analyze decisions, as well as decrease the functions of the body such as breathing and beating of the heart, which can lead to unconsciousness and

death. In addition, frequent or regular use of alcohol can lead to dependence and a wider range of consequences while increasing your risk for a variety of additional health concerns.

Cannabis/Marijuana

Marijuana is a psychoactive (mind-altering) drug that can be consumed in various ways and like all drugs, has health risks associated with its use. Marijuana impairs short-term memory, reflexes, judgment, and perception which negatively affects academic performance and makes it dangerous to drive while under the influence. Regular marijuana use has long term effects on cognitive development and so may be particularly harmful for younger users. In addition, marijuana is a habit-forming drug and can lead to both physical and/or psychological dependence with frequent use.

Depressants

Depressants will induce sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures, and different types of depressants can be prescribed by doctors. Examples include barbiturates (Fiorina, Pentothal, Seconal) and benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Halcion, Restoril, and Rohypnol). Alcohol is also a depressant. Other examples of depressants are diazepam, chloral Hydrate, glutethimide, etc. Generally, depressants taken as prescribed under a doctor’s supervision for therapeutic purposes is considered safe. People abuse depressants by using them to add to another drug’s high or effect.

Stimulants

Stimulants speed up the body’s systems and are sometimes referred to as “uppers”. Therapeutic levels of stimulants taken as prescribed can produce exhilaration, extended wakefulness, and loss of appetite, the effects of which are intensified at larger doses. Stimulant drugs are often abused in a binge pattern – sporadic large doses over a short period of time. Examples of stimulants include amphetamines, Adderall, Ritalin, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly), etc.

Narcotics

Also known as “opioids”, narcotics are a variety of substances that dull the senses and relieve pain. Some narcotics/opioids are prescribed by doctors to treat pain, cure diarrhea, and put people to sleep, and their effects depend heavily on the dose, how the dose is taken, and any previous expose to the drug. Harmful effects and pain relief become more pronounced as the dose increases, and a single dose can be lethal to an inexperienced user. Examples of narcotics include oxycodone, hydrocodone, heroin, morphine, codeine, methadone, fentanyl, etc.

Hallucinogens

Hallucinogens alter human perception and mood and are generally found in plants and fungi or are synthetically produced. Sensory effects of hallucinogens vary with dose, setting, and mood, and include distortions of thought associated with time and space. Examples of hallucinogens include LSD (Acid), Psilocybin (Mushrooms), DMT, PCP, Ketamine, MDMA (Ecstasy, Molly), etc.

Substance	Class	Nicknames/Slang Terms	Short Term Effects	Long Term Effects	Overdose Effects
Alcohol	Depressant	Booze, brew, juice, poison, liquor, liquid courage, firewater, spirit, sauce	Drowsiness, slurred speech, headaches, impaired cognition and judgement, impaired coordination, distorted vision	Physical dependence, psychological dependence, vitamin B1 deficiency, cancer, liver damage, neurological	Blue, cold, or clammy skin, irregular breathing, stopped breathing, unresponsive, vomiting while

			and hearing, vomiting, decreased heart rate, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, blackouts, coma, and death	damage, impaired cognitive development, sexual dysfunction, mental health difficulties, psychosis, and fetal alcohol syndrome	unresponsive, coma, death
Amphetamines	Stimulant	uppers, speed, meth, crack, crystal, ice, pep pills	increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, dry mouth, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, anxiety	delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, physical dependence	Agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, death
Barbiturates and Tranquilizers	Depressants	barbs, bluebirds, blues, yellow jackets, red devils, roofies, rohypnol, ruffies, tranqs, mickey, flying v's	slurred speech, muscle relaxation, dizziness, decreased motor control	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence	Central nervous system depression, decreased respiration, increased heart rate, decreased blood pressure, decreased urine production, decreased body temperature, coma, death
Cocaine	Stimulant	coke, cracks, snow, powder, blow, rock	loss of appetite, increased blood pressure and heart rate, contracted blood vessels, nausea, hyper-stimulation, anxiety, paranoia, increased hostility	depression, weight loss, high blood pressure, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, hallucinations, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal passage injury, kidney, liver and lung damage	Agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, death

			Increased rate of breathing, muscle spasms and convulsions. dilated pupils disturbed sleep,		
Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate	Depressant	GHB, liquid B, liquid X, liquid ecstasy, G, georgia homeboy, grievous bodily harm	euphoria, decreased inhibitions, drowsiness, sleep, decreased body temperature, decreased heart rate, decreased blood pressure	memory loss, insomnia, anxiety, depression, severe withdrawal symptoms, physical dependence, psychological dependence	coma and death
Heroin	Narcotic	H, junk, smack, horse, skag	euphoria, flushing of the skin, dry mouth, "heavy" arms and legs, slowed breathing, muscular weakness	constipation, loss of appetite, lethargy, weakening of the immune system, respiratory (breathing) illnesses, muscular weakness, partial paralysis, coma, physical dependence, psychological dependence	Slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, death
Ketamine	Hallucinogen	K, super K, special K	dream-like states, hallucinations, impaired attention and memory, delirium, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression, nausea	Urinary tract and bladder problems, abdominal pain, major convulsions, muscle rigidity , increased confusion, increased depression, physical dependence,	Unconsciously, dangerously slowed breathing

				psychological dependence	
LSD	Hallucinogen	acid, stamps, dots, blotter, A-bombs	dilated pupils, change in body temperature, blood pressure and heart rate, sweating, chills, loss of appetite, decreased sleep, tremors, changes in visual acuity, mood changes	may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia, physical dependence, psychological dependence	Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, death
MDMA	Hallucinogen	ecstasy, XTC, adam, X, rolls, pills	impaired judgment, confusion, blurred vision, teeth clenching, depression, anxiety, paranoia, sleep problems, muscle tension	same as LSD, sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, depression, anxiety, memory loss, kidney failure, cardiovascular problems, convulsions, death, physical dependence, psychological dependence	Irregular body temperature leading to liver, kidney, and cardiovascular system failure and death
Cannabis/Marijuana	Hallucinogen	pot, grass, dope, weed, joint, bud, reefer, doobie, roach	Impaired reflexes and coordination, sensory distortion, euphoria, panic, anxiety, slowed reaction time, increased appetite, drowsiness, impaired sleep	Physical dependence, psychological dependence, lethargy, suppressed immune system, impaired sleep quality, impaired cognitive development, personality	A fatal overdose is unlikely, however large amounts of marijuana increase severity of its effects, such as extreme confusion, anxiety, increased blood pressure, severe

			quality, impaired memory, and impaired risk perception	changes, impaired cognition and memory, complications with anesthesia, anxiety, bronchitis, conjunctivas, shortened attention span, and cancer.	nausea and vomiting.
Mescaline	Hallucinogen	peyote cactus, buttons, cacus, mesc, peyoto	nausea, vomiting, anxiety, delirium, hallucinations, increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature,	lasting physical and mental trauma, intensified existing psychosis, psychological dependence	Deaths from acute overdose is rare but may occur due to suicide, accidents, dangerous behavior, or poisonous plant material
Morphine/ Opiates	Narcotic	M, morf, duramorph, Miss Emma, monkey, roxanol, white stuff	Flushing of the skin, dry mouth, euphoria, increased body temperature, dry mouth, “heavy” feeling in arms and legs, itching, nausea, vomiting, decreased pain perception, slowed breathing and heart rate, unconsciousness, coma, and death	Physical dependence, psychological dependence, constipation, stomach cramps, liver/kidney disease, pneumonia, abscesses, impaired immune function, muscular weakness, loss of appetite, pregnancy complications, and increased risk of HIV and hepatitis, collapsed veins, heart infections, depressed	Constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness, and slowed breathing, death

				respiration, and other pulmonary complications.	
PCP	Hallucinogen	crystal, tea, angel dust, embalming fluid, killer weed, rocket fuel, supergrass, wack, ozone	shallow breathing, flushing, profuse sweating, numbness in arms and legs, decreased muscular coordination, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, delusions, paranoia, disordered thinking	memory loss, difficulties with speech and thinking, depression, weight loss, psychotic behavior, violent acts, psychosis, physical dependence, psychological dependence	Respiratory depression, coma, convulsions, seizures, death due to respiratory arrest
Psilocybin	Hallucinogen	mushrooms, magic mushrooms, shrooms, caps, psilocybin & psilocyn	nausea, distorted perceptions, nervousness, paranoia,	confusion, memory loss, shortened attention span, flashbacks may intensify existing psychosis,	Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, and death
Steroids	Anabolic steroids	roids, juice	increased lean muscle mass, increased strength, acne, oily skin, excess hair growth, high blood pressure	Cholesterol imbalance, anger management problems, masculinization or women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension,	Not associated with overdoses. See long-term effects.

				congestive heart failure, liver damage, psychological dependence	
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Sources: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Association (SAMHSA)

Summary of Resources

Summary of On-Campus Resources

Note: *Resource available for students only	
Counseling & Testing Center* <i>(training programs and consultation available for employees)</i>	208-885-6716 https://www.uidaho.edu/ctc
Office of the Dean of Students* <i>(training programs and consultation available for employees)</i>	208-885-6757 www.uidaho.edu/dos
Employee Assistance Program <i>(Available to benefit-eligible employees)</i>	1-800-999-1077 or www.eaphelplink.com Company Code UI1
Human Resources <i>(Available to all employees)</i>	208-885-3638 www.uidaho.edu/hr
Main Street Law Clinic	208-885-6541 www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/clinics/main-street
Moscow Police Department – Campus Division	208-883-7054, Emergency Phone: 911 www.ci.moscow.id.us/278/Campus-Division
Vandal Health Clinic	208-885-6693 www.uidaho.edu/vandalhealthclinic
Vandal Health Education* <i>(training programs available for employees)</i>	208-885-4146 www.uidaho.edu/vandalhealthed

Summary of Off-Campus Resources

Note: Employees should contact the Employee Assistance Program for counseling referral	
Alcoholics Anonymous	www.district22aa.org
Gritman Medical Center	208-882-4511 www.gritman.org
Latah County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency	911
Latah County Sheriff’s Office – Non-Emergency	208-882-2216 www.latah.id.us/sheriff

Latah County Prosecuting Attorney	208-883-2246 www.latah.id.us/prosecutor
Latah Recovery Center	208-883-1045 www.latahrecoverycenter.org
Moscow Police Department – Emergency	911
Moscow Police Department – Non-Emergency	208-883-7054 www.ci.moscow.id.us/234/Police
Weeks & Vietri Counseling	208-882-8514 www.weeksandvietri.com



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
Executive Summary
Fall 2021

American College Health Association
National College Health Assessment III

ACHA-NCHA III

The ACHA-NCHA III supports the health of the campus community by fulfilling the academic mission, supporting short- and long-term healthy behaviors, and gaining a current profile of health trends within the campus community.



AMERICAN COLLEGE HEALTH ASSOCIATION

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ACHA, the nation's principal advocate and leadership organization for college and university health, represents a diverse membership that provides and supports the delivery of health care and prevention and wellness services for the nation's 20 million college students. For more information about the association's programs and services, visit www.acha.org, and www.acha.org/NCHA.

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Introduction and Notes

The ACHA-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) is a national research survey organized by the American College Health Association (ACHA) to assist college health service providers, health educators, counselors, and administrators in collecting data about their students' habits and behaviors on the most prevalent health topics. The ACHA-NCHA now provides the largest known comprehensive data set on the health of college students, providing the college health and higher education fields with a vast spectrum of information on student health.

ACHA initiated the original ACHA-NCHA in 2000 and the instrument was used nationwide through the Spring 2008 data collection period. A revised survey, the ACHA-NCHA-II, was in use from Fall 2008 - Spring 2019 data collection periods. The survey was redesigned again, and data collection with the ACHA-NCHA III began in Fall 2019.

Please note that it is not appropriate to compare trends between versions of the survey. Directly comparing data points between the Original ACHA-NCHA, the ACHA-NCHA II, and the ACHA-NCHA III can lead to an erroneous conclusion and is not recommended.

Notes about this report:

1. Missing values have been excluded from analysis and only valid percents are included in this document, unless otherwise noted.
2. **The ACHA-NCHA III is programmed differently than earlier versions of the survey.** Rather than asking the respondents to answer every question (and offering a "not applicable" option), display logic was used throughout the survey to determine whether, based on their response to an earlier question, the student saw a follow-up question. This makes the valid percents of certain questions impossible to apply to the entire sample, as the denominator used was limited to only the number of students that saw the question. When appropriate, results are also presented using the entire sample as the denominator to show the proportion of the overall sample that experienced a particular issue. These differences in presentation are carefully noted throughout the document and will often explain differences observed between this document and the full data report. Please look carefully at descriptions of the data presented in each table, as well as any footnotes included.
3. **About the use of sex and gender in this report:** Survey results are reported by sex based on the responses to questions 67A, 67B, and 67C. The responses to these questions are used to create a new variable called RSEX. RSEX is used for organizing results in the ACHA-NCHA report documents. Respondents are reported as cis men or cis women only when their responses to 67A, 67B, and 67C are consistent with one another. If gender identity is consistent with sex at birth AND "no" is selected for transgender, then respondents are designated as either cis men or cis women in RSEX. If respondents select "yes" for transgender OR their sex at birth is not consistent with their gender identity, then they are designated as transgender/gender non-conforming in RSEX. A respondent that selects "intersex" for sex at birth, "no" for transgender, and man or woman for gender identity are designated as cis men or cis women in RSEX. A respondent that selects "intersex" for sex at birth, "yes" for transgender, or selects a gender identity other than man or woman are designated as transgender/gender non-conforming in RSEX. A respondent that selects "another identity" on 67C is designated missing in RSEX. A respondent that skips any of the three questions is designated as missing in RSEX. Totals displayed in this report include missing responses. Please see the ACHA-NCHA III survey codebook for more information about how data on sex and gender are coded.

For additional information about the survey's development, design, and methodology, email Mary T Hoban, PhD, MCHES, (mhoban@acha.org), Christine Kukich, MS (ckukich@acha.org), or visit www.acha-ncha.org.

We need to draw your attention to an important change in your ACHA-NCHA Report documents. Beginning in Spring 2021, responses for transgender and gender-nonconforming students are readily available directly in the report documents. This represents an important change in the way we have been reporting ACHA-NCHA results. We've prepared the following information to better explain the specific changes, our reasoning for doing so, and tips for using these redesigned report documents.

I. What we've done to date

- The ACHA-NCHA has asked respondents about their gender identity for 12 years.
- Data on transgender and gender-nonconforming (TGNC) students was available in the data file, but not displayed explicitly in the report documents in an effort to protect the privacy of TGNC students, particularly those students in smaller campus environments and at schools that publicly shared their ACHA-NCHA report documents.
- We have been trying to find the right balance between protecting students' privacy and making the results accessible to campus surveyors who may not use the statistical software that would be required to extract this information directly from the data files. Until now, we've erred on the side of protecting student privacy.

II. Why change?

- The number of TGNC students in our samples has been increasing over the years. Between 2008 and 2015, the number of students identifying as TGNC was very small (less than 0.05%). We've learned over the years that gender identity is complex and fluid. To better capture this complexity, we began asking separate questions about sex at birth and gender identity in Fall 2015. Now TGNC students tend to represent 3-4% of the overall sample.
- With greater number of students identifying as TGNC on the ACHA-NCHA in recent years, we have a better opportunity to understand their needs and behaviors than we have in years past.
- A number of health disparities between TGNC students and their cisgender peers have been well documented^[1], and schools need readily available access to this data in order to better address the needs of TGNC students.

III. What's different about the way we are reporting?

- First – a note about how we have been reporting ACHA-NCHA results to date. RSEX is a variable we create based on the responses to the questions on sex at birth, whether or not a student identifies as transgender, and their gender identity. The RSEX variable had allowed us to sort respondents into 4 groups for reporting purposes: male, female, non-binary, and missing. (Details about this variable can be found in all report documents.)
- The value labels for RSEX have been revised to better represent gender identity rather than sex. A value of "1" has been changed from "Male" to "Cis Men^[2]." A "2" has been changed from "Female" to "Cis Women^[3]." The value "3" has been changed from "non-binary" to "Transgender and Gender-Nonconforming" (TGNC), as it's a more accurate and inclusive term. The value "4" on RSEX remains "missing/unknown" and is used for students who do not answer all three questions.
- The "missing/unknown" column in the Data Report document has been replaced with a "Trans/Gender-Nonconforming" column. Because space limitations in the report prevent us from displaying all 4 categories plus a total column in the same document, it's now the "missing/unknown" column that is not displayed. Now when the Total of any given row is higher than the sum of the cis men, cis women, and TGNC respondents, the difference can be attributed to "missing/unknown" respondents that selected the response option presented in that row
- A column for "Trans/Gender-Nonconforming" has been added the Executive Summary Report document.

IV. Important considerations with this new format

- Percentages in the Executive Summary may represent a very small number of TGNC students and can limit the generalizability of a particular finding. To assist with the interpretation of the percentages displayed in the Executive Summary, the total sample size for each group has been added to every page.
- We encourage ACHA-NCHA surveyors to carefully review their report documents, particularly among the student demographic variables, and consider students who may be inadvertently identified in the results based on a unique combination of the demographic characteristics before sharing the documents widely or publicly. This is especially true for very small schools, as well as schools that lack diversity in the student population.
- Think about the implication of working with and documenting very small samples – from the perspective of making meaningful interpretations, as well as the privacy of respondents. This is true of all demographic variables, and not limited to gender identity. You may consider a minimum cell size or another threshold by which you make decisions about making your Institutional Data Report publicly available. It is less of a concern in your Institutional Executive Summary as we only display the percentages with the overall sample size.

[1] Greathouse M, BrckaLorenz A, Hoban M, Huseman R, Rankin S, Stolzenberg EB. (2018). Queer-spectrum and trans-spectrum student experiences in American higher education: The analysis of national survey findings. New Brunswick, NJ: Tyler Clementi Center, Rutgers University.

[2] Cisgender refers to people whose gender identity matches their sex assigned at birth. Cis men is short for "cisgender men" and is a term used to describe persons who identify as men and were assigned male at birth.

[3] Cis women is short for "cisgender women" and is a term used to describe persons who identify as women and were assigned female at birth.

This Executive Summary highlights results of the ACHA-NCHA III Spring 2021 survey for University of Idaho consisting of 754 respondents. The response rate was 18.9%.

Findings

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

A. General Health and Campus Climate

- 50.0 % of college students surveyed (61.5 % cis men, 44.1 % cis women, and 40.5 % transgender/gender non-conforming) described their health as *very good or excellent*.
- 86.8 % of college students surveyed (91.1 % cis men, 85.2 % cis women, and 78.4 % transgender/gender non-conforming) described their health as *good, very good or excellent*.

Proportion of college students who reported they agree or strongly agree that:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
I feel that I belong at my college/university	68.6	65.7	51.3	65.5
I feel that students' health and well-being is a priority at my college/university	57.4	52.4	38.5	53.1
At my college/university, I feel that the campus climate encourages free and open discussion of students' health and well-being.	55.0	58.4	53.8	56.6
At my college/university, we are a campus where we look out for each other	47.6	49.4	35.9	47.8

B. Nutrition, BMI, Physical Activity, and Food Security

College students reported:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Drinking 0 sugar-sweetened beverages (per day), on average, in the last 7 days	30.4	24.8	20.5	26.6
Drinking 1 or more sugar-sweetened beverages (per day), on average, in the last 7 days	69.6	75.2	79.5	73.4
Drinking energy drinks or shots on 0 of the past 30 days	59.6	56.3	57.9	57.6
Drinking energy drinks or shots on 1-4 of the past 30 days	24.2	21.4	13.2	21.8
Drinking energy drinks or shots on 5 or more of the past 30 days	16.2	22.3	28.9	20.6
Eating 3 or more servings of fruits (per day), on average, in the last 7 days	12.9	11.9	5.1	12.1
Eating 3 or more servings of vegetables (per day), on average, in the last 7 days	27.3	23.2	25.6	24.9

- **Estimated Body Mass Index (BMI):** This figure incorporates reported height and weight to form a general indicator of physical health. Categories defined by The World Health Organization (WHO) 2000, reprinted 2004. Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic. WHO Tech Report Series: 894.

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
BMI				
<18.5 Underweight	3.4	3.9	12.8	4.2
18.5-24.9 Healthy Weight	52.3	64.0	46.2	58.6
25-29.9 Overweight	28.2	19.7	23.1	23.1
30-34.9 Class I Obesity	9.4	7.7	10.3	8.5
35-39.9 Class II Obesity	4.5	2.8	2.6	3.4
≥40 Class III Obesity	2.3	1.9	5.1	2.2
Mean	25.29	24.61	24.70	24.86
Median	24.39	23.40	24.13	23.74
Std Dev	5.42	5.21	6.70	5.37

Students meeting the recommended guidelines for physical activity

Based on: US Dept of Health and Human Services. *Physical Activities Guidelines for Americans*, 2nd edition. Washington, DC: US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2018

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

Definitions:

- Recommendation for **aerobic activity**: 150 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity per week or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity or the equivalent combination
- Recommendation for **strength training**: 2 or more days a week of moderate or greater intensity activities that involve all major muscle groups
- **Active Adults** meet the recommendation for strength training **AND** aerobic activity
- **Highly Active Adults** meet the recommendation for strength training and **TWICE** the recommendation for aerobic activity (300 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity per week or 150 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity or the equivalent combination)

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Guidelines met for aerobic exercise only	82.5	69.4	69.2	74.2
Guidelines met for Active Adults	52.4	36.4	25.6	41.8
Guidelines met for Highly Active Adults	42.0	27.4	15.4	32.2

Food Security

Based on responses to the *US Household Food Security Survey Module: Six-Item Short Form (2012)* from the USDA Economic Research Service.

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
High or marginal food security (score 0-1)	55.8	51.0	23.1	51.3
Low food security (score 2-4)	25.3	27.7	46.2	27.7
Very low food security (score 5-6)	19.0	21.2	30.8	21.0
Any food insecurity (low or very low food security)	44.2	49.0	76.9	48.7

C. Health Care Utilization

College students reported:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Receiving psychological or mental health services within the last 12 months	19.6	37.4	69.2	32.8

*The services were provided by:

My current campus health and/or counseling center	54.0	55.7	55.6	55.9
A mental health provider in the local community near my campus	27.7	15.3	19.2	18.0
A mental health provider in my home town	38.8	46.3	42.3	44.1
A mental health provider not described above	6.7	9.9	18.2	9.9

*Only students who reported receiving care in the last 12 months were asked these questions

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Visiting a medical provider within the last 12 months	60.6	76.5	87.2	71.5

*The services were provided by:

My current campus health center	16.8	26.5	16.1	23.0
A medical service provider in the local community near my campus	46.4	42.9	34.4	43.6
A medical service provider in my home town	71.2	69.8	75.0	70.4
A medical service provider not described above	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0

*Only students who reported receiving care in the last 12 months were asked these questions

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

College students reported:

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Flu vaccine within the last 12 month		31.5	32.0	51.3	32.8
Not starting the HPV vaccine series		27.8	16.2	12.8	20.1
Starting, but not completing HPV vaccine series		3.7	5.5	5.1	4.9
Completing HPV vaccine series		31.9	47.6	46.2	41.9
Not knowing their HPV vaccine status		36.7	30.7	35.9	33.0
Ever having a GYN visit or exam (females only)			47.9	35.9	
Having a dental exam in the last 12 months		64.9	71.7	59.0	68.6
Being tested for HIV within the last 12 months		8.5	8.0	12.8	8.5
Being tested for HIV more than 12 months ago		8.9	10.1	2.6	9.3
Wearing sunscreen usually or always when outdoors		19.9	40.6	23.1	32.3
Spending time outdoors with the intention of tanning at least once in the last 12 months		38.7	65.5	41.0	54.2

D. Impediments to Academic Performance

Respondents are asked in numerous places throughout the survey about issues that might have negatively impacted their academic performance within the last 12 months. This is defined as negatively impacting their performance in a class or delaying progress towards their degree. Both types of negative impacts are represented in the figures below. Please refer to the corresponding Data Report for specific figures on each type of impact. Figures in the left columns use all students in the sample as the denominator. Figures in the right columns use only the students that experienced that issue (e.g. students who used cannabis, reported a problem or challenge with finances, or experienced a particular health issue) in the denominator. *(items are listed in the order in which they appear in the survey)*

Negatively impacted academic performance among all students in the sample

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Alcohol use		4.4	2.1	2.6	2.9
Cannabis/marijuana use		4.1	1.8	2.6	2.7

Negatively impacted academic performance among only students that experienced the issue

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
	6.6	2.8	4.3	4.1
	12.5	4.9	6.7	7.5

Problems or challenges in the last 12 months

Career	10.0	15.5	23.1	13.9
Finances	17.0	21.9	28.2	20.4
Procrastination	54.2	52.5	69.2	53.7
Faculty	7.7	7.1	5.1	7.3
Family	9.6	10.5	17.9	10.7
Intimate Relationships	15.5	11.6	17.9	13.4
Roommate/housemate	5.9	6.8	12.8	6.8
Peers	3.3	7.1	2.6	5.6
Personal appearance	4.4	7.5	7.7	6.6
Health of someone close to me	5.5	14.6	15.4	11.4
Death of a family member, friend, or someone close to me	5.9	11.9	20.5	10.1
Bullying	1.1	2.1	10.3	2.4
Cyberbullying	0.7	0.9	7.7	1.2
Hazing	1.8	0.0	5.1	0.9
Microaggression	1.1	2.5	7.7	2.5
Sexual Harassment	1.8	3.0	10.3	2.9
Discrimination	1.8	3.0	7.7	2.9

	36.5	42.2	40.9	40.4
	38.7	40.7	50.0	40.7
	71.0	67.1	73.0	68.5
	56.8	54.4	25.0	53.4
	33.8	27.7	35.0	30.5
	38.5	28.8	38.9	33.0
	32.0	23.4	41.7	26.4
	22.5	26.1	10.0	24.4
	11.7	12.3	12.5	12.5
	16.9	33.2	37.5	28.7
	29.1	39.7	72.7	38.2
	25.0	27.3	57.1	32.1
	33.3	36.4	100.0	42.9
	55.6	0.0	100.0	58.3
	10.0	18.6	15.0	16.8
	35.7	20.6	50.0	25.3
	18.5	32.5	30.0	27.8

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

Negatively impacted academic performance among all students in the sample

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Acute Diagnoses in the last 12 months				
Bronchitis	0.4	2.1	0.0	1.3
Chlamydia	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.3
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
Cold/Virus or other respiratory illness	7.0	14.2	12.8	11.4
Concussion	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.3
Gonorrhea	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
Flu (influenza or flu-like illness)	2.2	3.4	0.0	2.8
Mumps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mononucleosis (mono)	0.7	0.9	2.6	0.9
Orthopedic injury	2.6	4.6	5.1	3.8
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pneumonia	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.7
Shingles	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.3
Stomach or GI virus or bug, food poisoning or gastritis	1.8	3.9	2.6	3.1
Urinary tract infection	0.4	3.9	2.6	2.5

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Any ongoing or chronic medical conditions diagnosed or treated in the last 12 months	17.3	36.3	56.4	30.6

Other impediments to academic performance

Assault (physical)	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.4
Assault (sexual)	1.1	3.7	5.1	2.8
Allergies	1.5	3.2	7.7	2.8
Anxiety	25.8	44.5	53.8	38.5
ADHD or ADD	8.9	11.6	33.3	11.7
Concussion or TBI	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
Depression	18.5	33.6	51.3	29.3
Eating disorder/problem	1.8	5.7	2.6	4.1
Headaches/migraines	5.2	19.2	28.2	14.5
Influenza or influenza-like illness (the flu)	2.2	5.3	7.7	4.2
Injury	3.3	3.9	0.0	3.4
PMS	0.4	14.4	20.5	9.7
PTSD	0.7	3.9	10.3	3.1
Short-term illness	3.0	5.7	7.7	4.8
Upper respiratory illness	5.2	12.3	12.8	9.7
Sleep difficulties	22.9	33.6	46.2	30.4
Stress	33.2	52.1	53.8	45.6

Negatively impacted academic performance among only students that experienced the issue

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
50.0	75.0	0.0	66.7
0.0	14.3	33.3	16.7
0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0
35.2	50.8	41.7	45.7
75.0	88.2	33.3	78.1
0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
46.2	51.7	0.0	48.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66.7	100.0	100.0	87.5
26.9	51.3	66.7	42.6
0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3
0.0	57.1	100.0	62.5
0.0	25.0	50.0	33.3
50.0	51.5	100.0	52.3
20.0	29.8	25.0	28.8

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
29.7	45.3	66.7	42.3

0.0	20.0	33.3	15.8
37.5	39.0	40.0	38.2
5.4	8.8	18.8	8.3
52.2	61.3	60.0	58.9
54.5	70.8	86.7	65.7
76.9	61.1	100.0	68.8
52.6	66.5	74.1	63.7
35.7	30.9	11.1	28.7
21.9	43.1	45.8	38.2
24.0	43.4	42.9	37.6
23.7	33.3	0.0	28.6
50.0	32.0	44.4	33.3
28.6	44.7	50.0	41.8
17.8	42.4	30.0	31.6
27.5	42.2	33.3	37.6
46.6	55.1	81.8	53.9
49.5	60.8	65.6	57.9

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

E. Violence, Abusive Relationships, and Personal Safety

Within the last 12 months, college students reported experiencing:

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
A physical fight		4.8	0.7	2.6	2.3
A physical assault (not sexual assault)		2.2	0.7	5.1	1.5
A verbal threat		13.8	8.4	28.9	11.6
Sexual touching without their consent		4.5	7.6	7.9	6.4
Sexual penetration attempt without their consent		0.7	4.3	5.1	3.1
Sexual penetration without their consent		1.1	3.0	5.1	2.4
Being a victim of stalking		3.0	4.1	12.8	4.2
A partner called me names, insulted me, or put me down to make me feel bad		9.4	11.5	12.8	11.0
A partner often insisted on knowing who I was with and where I was or tried to limit my contact with family or friends		6.4	8.3	12.8	7.9
A partner pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, kicked, bit, choked or hit me without my consent		3.8	3.9	12.8	4.3
A partner forced me into unwanted sexual contact by holding me down or hurting me in some way		1.9	3.9	7.7	3.3
A partner pressured me into unwanted sexual contact by threatening me, coercing me, or using alcohol or other drugs		3.0	7.1	7.7	5.6

College students reported feeling *very safe*:

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
On their campus (daytime)		87.5	80.1	61.5	81.7
On their campus (nighttime)		57.8	17.4	10.3	31.5
In the community surrounding their campus (daytime)		73.3	61.6	48.7	64.9
In the community surrounding their campus (nighttime)		44.8	11.0	12.8	23.1

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

F. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Percent (%)	Ever Used			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, Juul or other vape products, water pipe or hookah, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)	42.2	36.7	33.3	38.5
Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)	66.1	74.5	61.5	70.6
Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.) [Please report nonmedical use only.]	40.4	45.6	43.6	43.5
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	6.3	8.0	5.1	7.2
Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.) [Please report nonmedical use only.]	10.8	8.8	12.8	9.8
Methamphetamine (speed, crystal meth, ice, etc.)	2.2	0.9	5.1	1.6
Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	5.9	2.5	7.9	4.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.) [Please report nonmedical use only.]	5.9	7.2	2.6	6.4
Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	12.6	10.0	17.9	11.4
Heroin	1.9	0.7	5.3	1.3
Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine [Suboxone], etc.) [Please report nonmedical use only.]	5.9	4.8	10.3	5.5

*These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported lifetime use.

*Used in the last 3 months			
Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
29.9	24.7	23.1	26.4
61.6	69.9	53.8	65.9
27.7	31.7	30.8	30.2
0.7	1.8	2.6	1.5
2.6	2.3	7.7	2.7
0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3
1.1	0.2	7.7	0.9
1.5	3.0	2.6	2.4
3.7	3.2	7.7	3.7
0.0	0.0	5.1	0.3
0.7	0.9	5.1	1.1

Substance Specific Involvement Scores (SSIS) from the ASSIST

Percent (%)	*Moderate risk use of the substance			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	21.0	17.4	17.9	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	13.7	13.2	12.8	13.4
Cannabis (nonmedical use)	18.1	21.5	23.1	20.3
Cocaine	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.6
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.4
Inhalants	0.7	0.0	5.1	0.5
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.3
Hallucinogens	1.8	1.8	5.1	2.0
Heroin	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.3

*These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported lifetime use.

*High risk use of the substance			
Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
1.5	1.8	0.0	1.6
1.8	0.9	2.6	1.3
1.8	2.1	2.6	2.0
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1
0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

Proportion of students (overall sample) who report misusing prescription medications (taking without a prescription, or taking more medication or more often than prescribed) in the past 3 months:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Prescription stimulants	2.6	1.8	7.7	2.4
Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills	0.7	2.1	2.6	1.6
Prescription opioids	0.7	0.7	5.1	0.9

*Tobacco or nicotine delivery products used in the last 3 months

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Cigarettes	10.7	7.1	10.3	8.6
E-cigarettes or other vape products (for example: Juul, etc.)	17.3	21.0	20.5	19.5
Water pipe or hookah	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.8
Chewing or smokeless tobacco	6.6	2.1	2.6	3.7
Cigars or little cigars	8.5	3.2	7.7	5.3
Other	2.2	0.2	2.6	1.1

*These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported tobacco or nicotine delivery product use in the last 3 months.

Students in Recovery

■ 1.9 % of college students surveyed (2.0 % cis men, 1.8 % cis women, and 3.7 % transgender/gender non-conforming) indicated they were in recovery from alcohol or other drug use.

When, if ever, was the last time you:

Percent (%)	Drank Alcohol			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	27.0	21.7	30.8	24.3
Within the last 2 weeks	50.4	53.0	28.2	50.6
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	6.7	9.1	7.7	8.1
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	5.6	8.0	15.4	7.6
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	5.6	5.0	7.7	5.3
More than 12 months ago	4.8	3.2	10.3	4.1

*Students were instructed to include medical and non-medical use of cannabis.

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
54.2	51.3	48.7	52.3
18.1	20.1	17.9	19.3
5.2	5.9	0.0	5.3
5.5	5.0	12.8	5.7
5.2	6.9	10.3	6.4
11.8	10.8	10.3	11.0

Driving under the influence

- 13.3 % of college students reported driving after having *any alcohol* in the last 30 days.*
*Only students who reported driving in the last 30 days and drinking alcohol in the last 30 days were asked this question.
- 25.0 % of college students reported driving within 6 hours of using cannabis/marijuana in the last 30 days.*
*Only students who reported driving in the last 30 days and using cannabis in the last 30 days were asked this question.

Estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (or eBAC) of college students. Due to the improbability of a student surviving a drinking episode resulting in an extremely high eBAC, all students with an eBAC of 0.50 or higher are also omitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on the reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they drank alcohol in a social setting, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight, and the average rate of ethanol metabolism. Only students who reported drinking alcohol within the last 3 months answered these questions.

Estimated BAC	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
< .08		77.4	73.9	73.7	75.3
< .10		82.7	79.2	78.9	80.5
Mean		0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
Median		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Std Dev		0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

*Reported number of drinks consumed the last time students drank alcohol in a social setting.

Number of drinks	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
4 or fewer		57.7	71.9	60.0	66.8
5		11.3	10.5	10.0	10.7
6		7.7	4.9	10.0	6.0
7 or more		23.2	12.7	20.0	16.5
Mean		4.9	3.6	7.1	4.2
Median		4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Std Dev		3.9	3.1	14.7	4.5

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last three months were asked this question.

Reported number of times college students consumed five or more drinks in a sitting within the last two weeks:

	Percent (%)	Among all students surveyed			
		Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)		49.8	47.0	71.8	49.5
None		15.6	22.8	17.9	19.8
1-2 times		25.3	22.1	7.7	22.6
3-5 times		7.4	7.1	2.6	6.9
6 or more times		1.9	0.9	0.0	1.2

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last two weeks were asked this question.

*Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
31.1	43.1	63.6	39.2
50.4	41.8	27.3	44.7
14.8	13.4	9.1	13.7
3.7	1.7	0.0	2.4

*College students who drank alcohol reported experiencing the following in the last 12 months when drinking alcohol:

	Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Did something I later regretted		20.2	21.6	26.1	21.4
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember, even when someone reminds me)		13.7	13.7	17.4	14.0
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)		25.8	27.4	30.4	27.0
Got in trouble with the police		1.6	0.9	4.3	1.3
Got in trouble with college/university authorities		1.1	0.9	4.3	1.1
Someone had sex with me without my consent		2.7	2.4	4.3	2.6
Had sex with someone without their consent		0.6	0.0	4.3	0.4
Had unprotected sex		12.1	14.6	21.7	14.0
Physically injured myself		9.4	10.0	13.0	9.9
Physically injured another person		1.1	0.0	4.3	0.6
Seriously considered suicide		3.8	1.5	4.3	2.4
Needed medical help		1.1	0.3	4.3	0.7
Reported two or more of the above		30.3	28.2	40.0	29.4

*Only students who reported drinking alcohol in the last 12 months were asked these questions.

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

G. Sexual Behavior

When, if ever, was the last time you had:

Percent (%)	Oral sex			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	38.9	39.8	43.6	39.7
Within the last 2 weeks	25.9	27.8	15.4	26.4
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	6.7	9.2	7.7	8.3
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	9.3	8.7	10.3	8.9
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	7.8	6.9	15.4	7.6
More than 12 months ago	11.5	7.6	7.7	9.1

Vaginal intercourse			
Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
42.4	38.4	53.8	41.0
29.7	34.3	23.1	31.8
6.3	10.1	2.6	8.3
7.4	7.1	15.4	7.6
6.7	5.5	2.6	5.7
7.4	4.6	2.6	5.6

Percent (%)	Anal intercourse			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Never	80.2	82.2	71.8	80.9
Within the last 2 weeks	3.4	1.9	0.0	2.3
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.9
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	1.5	1.4	7.7	1.7
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.1
More than 12 months ago	9.0	8.3	15.4	9.0

*College students who reported having oral sex, or vaginal or anal intercourse within the last 12 months reported having the following number of sexual partners:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
None	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5
1	73.0	65.0	61.9	67.5
2	10.8	14.6	19.0	13.7
3	5.4	6.2	0.0	5.6
4 or more	10.1	13.8	19.0	12.8
Mean	2.2	2.0	6.4	2.3
Median	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Std Dev	4.1	1.9	15.8	4.5

*Only students who reported having oral sex, or vaginal or anal intercourse in the last 12 months were asked this question.

College students who reported having oral sex, or vaginal or anal intercourse within the last 30 days who reported using a condom or another protective barrier *most of the time* or *always*:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Oral sex	4.6	3.7	11.1	4.2
Vaginal intercourse	41.7	42.4	50.0	42.4
Anal intercourse	55.6	28.6	0.0	39.1

*Only students who reported having oral sex, or vaginal or anal intercourse in the last 30 days were asked these questions.

College students who reported having vaginal intercourse (penis in vagina) within the last 12 months were asked if they or their partner used any method to prevent pregnancy the last time they had vaginal intercourse:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Yes, used a method of contraception	79.9	91.1	76.5	86.7
No, did not want to prevent pregnancy	3.7	1.6	5.9	2.5
No, did not use any method	14.9	6.9	11.8	9.8
Don't know	1.5	0.4	5.9	1.0

*Only students who reported having oral sex, or vaginal or anal intercourse in the last 12 months were asked this question.

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

*Those students who reported using a contraceptive use the last time they had vaginal intercourse, reported they (or their partner) used the following methods:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Birth control pills (monthly or extended cycle)	41.1	36.3	23.1	37.3
Birth control shots	0.9	2.2	0.0	1.7
Birth control implants	14.0	17.7	7.7	16.2
Birth control patch	0.9	1.3	7.7	1.4
The ring	3.7	2.2	0.0	2.6
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill" or "Plan B")	0.9	5.3	7.7	4.0
Intrauterine device	18.7	18.1	23.1	18.5
Male (external) condom	51.4	46.5	46.2	48.0
Female (internal) condom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diaphragm or cervical cap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contraceptive sponge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	22.4	23.0	30.8	23.1
Fertility awareness (calendar, mucous, basal body temperature)	1.9	5.8	7.7	4.6
Sterilization (hysterectomy, tubes tied, vasectomy)	0.9	4.0	0.0	2.9
Other method	1.9	0.9	0.0	1.2
<i>Male condom use plus another method</i>	34.6	35.0	38.5	35.0
<i>Any two or more methods (excluding male condoms)</i>	21.5	22.6	23.1	22.3

*Only students who reported they or their partner used a method the last time they had vaginal intercourse were asked these questions.

College students who reported having vaginal intercourse (penis in vagina) within the last 12 months were asked if they or their partner used emergency contraception ("morning after pill" or "Plan B") in the last 12 months:

Yes (14.2 % cis men, 18.5 % cis women, 29.4 % trans/gender non-conforming)

College students who reported having vaginal intercourse (penis in vagina) within the last 12 months were asked if they experienced an unintentional pregnancy or got someone pregnant within the last 12 months:

Yes (1.5 % cis men, 0.8 % cis women, 0 % trans/gender non-conforming)

H. Mental Health and Wellbeing

Kessler 6 (K6) Non-Specific Psychological Distress Score (Range is 0-24)

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
No or low psychological distress (0-4)	30.5	17.9	13.2	22.0
Moderate psychological distress (5-12)	52.6	49.1	42.1	49.9
Serious psychological distress (13-24)	16.9	33.0	44.7	28.1
Mean	7.74	9.74	11.84	9.16
Median	7.00	9.00	12.00	8.00
Std Dev	5.13	5.34	5.58	5.39

UCLA Loneliness Scale (ULS3) Score (Range is 3-9)

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Negative for loneliness (3-5)	53.9	43.6	20.5	45.9
Positive for loneliness (6-9)	46.1	56.4	79.5	54.1
Mean	5.33	5.74	6.59	5.64
Median	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Std Dev	1.92	1.84	1.86	1.89

Diener Flourishing Scale – Psychological Well-Being (PWB) Score (Range is 8-56)
(higher scores reflect a higher level of psychological well-being)

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Mean	44.33	43.99	39.03	43.84
Median	47.00	46.00	40.00	46.00
Std Dev	8.87	8.58	9.58	8.79

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

The Connor-Davison Resilience Scale (CD-RISC2) Score (Range is 0-8)
(higher scores reflect greater resilience)

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Mean	6.29	5.95	5.18	6.03
Median	6.00	6.00	5.00	6.00
Std Dev	1.49	1.52	1.88	1.55

Self injury

■ 12.1 % of college students surveyed (7.4 % cis men, 12.9 % cis women, and 33.3 % trans/gender non-conforming) indicated they had intentionally cut, burned, bruised, or otherwise injured themselves within the last 12 months.

33.3 % trans/gender non-conforming)

Within the last 12 months, have you had problems or challenges with any of the following:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Academics	50.9	59.0	59.0	56.4
Career	27.4	36.9	56.4	34.7
Finances	43.9	54.5	56.4	50.5
Procrastination	77.1	79.2	94.9	79.3
Faculty	13.7	13.0	20.5	13.7
Family	28.4	38.3	51.3	35.6
Intimate relationships	40.4	40.8	46.2	40.9
Roommate/housemate	18.5	29.9	30.8	26.0
Peers	14.8	27.6	25.6	23.1
Personal appearance	38.0	61.7	63.2	53.3
Health of someone close to me	33.1	44.3	41.0	40.1
Death of a family member, friend, or someone close to me	20.3	30.0	28.2	26.5
Bullying	4.4	7.6	17.9	7.5
Cyberbullying	2.2	2.5	7.7	2.8
Hazing	3.3	0.2	5.1	1.6
Microaggression	11.1	13.5	51.3	15.0
Sexual Harassment	5.2	14.4	20.5	11.6
Discrimination	10.0	9.2	25.6	10.5

*Only students who reported a problem or challenge in the last 12 months were asked about level of distress.

Students reporting none of the above	8.9	5.0	2.6	6.3
Students reporting only one of the above	8.9	4.3	0.0	5.7
Students reporting 2 of the above	12.5	9.2	7.7	10.2
Students reporting 3 or more of the above	69.7	81.5	89.7	77.8

***Of those reporting this issue, it caused moderate or high distress**

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
74.6	91.8	82.6	85.5
70.3	70.0	63.6	69.9
76.3	81.3	86.4	80.1
53.8	72.3	78.4	66.0
37.8	58.2	87.5	53.5
50.6	67.1	70.0	62.9
64.2	67.6	66.7	66.6
44.0	60.6	91.7	57.8
32.5	50.0	30.0	44.8
38.8	57.3	70.8	53.5
59.6	66.5	56.3	64.1
70.9	73.1	72.7	72.7
33.3	60.6	71.4	57.1
33.3	45.5	100.0	52.4
55.6	0.0	50.0	50.0
30.0	47.5	45.0	44.2
35.7	50.8	85.7	51.2
40.7	35.0	40.0	39.2

Suicide Behavior Questionnaire-Revised (SBQR) Screening Score (Range is 3-18)

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Negative suicidal screening (3-6)	73.7	71.0	43.6	70.4
Positive suicidal screening (7-18)	26.3	29.0	56.4	29.6
Mean	5.28	5.50	7.82	5.55
Median	4.00	4.00	7.00	4.00
Std Dev	3.11	3.08	4.18	3.20

Suicide attempt

- 2.7 % of college students surveyed (4.5 % cis men, 1.1 % cis women, and 5.1 % trans/gender non-conforming) indicated they had attempted suicide within the last 12 months.

Within the last 30 days, how would you rate the overall level of stress experienced:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
No stress	3.3	0.0	2.6	1.3
Low	28.8	10.5	23.1	17.7
Moderate	46.5	50.5	35.9	48.2
High	21.4	39.0	38.5	32.8

I. Acute Conditions

College students reported being diagnosed by a healthcare professional within the last 12 months with:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Bronchitis	0.7	3.0	2.6	2.1
Chlamydia	0.7	2.1	7.7	1.9
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	0.4	0.5	5.1	0.7
Cold/virus or other respiratory illness (for example: sinus infection, ear infection, strep throat, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, or laryngitis)	20.0	28.3	30.8	25.3
Concussion	4.5	4.4	10.3	4.7
Gonorrhea	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.4
Flu (influenza) or flu-like illness	4.8	6.9	5.1	6.0
Mumps	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.4
Mononucleosis (mono)	1.1	1.2	5.1	1.3
Orthopedic injury (for example: broken bone, fracture, sprain, bursitis, tendinitis, or ligament injury)	9.7	9.2	10.3	9.3
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.7
Pneumonia	0.0	1.8	5.1	1.3
Shingles	0.0	1.2	7.7	1.1
Stomach or GI virus or bug, food poisoning or gastritis	3.7	7.8	5.1	6.1
Urinary tract infection	1.9	13.6	15.8	9.4

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

J. Ongoing or Chronic Conditions

The questions for the *ongoing or chronic conditions* are presented differently in this report than the order they appear in the survey. In the survey, all items appear in a single list, ordered alphabetically. In this report, the conditions are presented in groups to ease burden on the reader. The findings are divided into mental health conditions, STIs and other chronic infections, and other ongoing or chronic conditions in this report.

Mental Health

College students reported ever being diagnosed with the following:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
ADD/ADHD - Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	10.3	9.8	23.7	10.6
Alcohol or Other Drug-Related Abuse or Addiction	1.8	1.6	5.1	1.9
Anxiety (for example: Generalized Anxiety, Social Anxiety, Panic Disorder, Specific Phobia)	15.5	39.0	61.5	31.9
Autism Spectrum	1.9	1.8	7.9	2.3
Bipolar and Related Conditions (for example: Bipolar I, II, Hypomanic Episode)	0.7	1.1	7.9	1.3
Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), Avoidant Personality, Dependent Personality, or another personality disorder	0.4	2.3	2.6	1.6
Depression (for example: Major depression, persistent depressive disorder, disruptive mood disorder)	15.2	33.1	54.1	27.9
Eating Disorders (for example: Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia Nervosa, Binge-Eating)	0.7	5.5	13.2	4.4
Gambling Disorder	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.3
Insomnia	3.7	6.4	18.4	6.3
Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Conditions (for example: OCD, Body Dysmorphia, Hoarding, Trichotillomania and other body-focused repetitive behavior disorders)	2.6	3.9	13.2	4.3
PTSD (Posttraumatic Stress Disorder), Acute Stress Disorder, Adjustment Disorder, or another trauma- or stressor- related condition	1.5	8.9	13.2	6.5
Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Conditions (for example: Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective Disorder, Schizophreniform Disorder, Delusional Disorder)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Tourette's or other neurodevelopmental condition not already listed	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Traumatic brain injury (TBI)	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1

*Of those ever diagnosed, those reporting contact with healthcare or MH professional within last 12 months

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
50.0	65.1	55.6	58.8
40.0	14.3	0.0	23.1
54.8	76.0	82.6	72.8
20.0	62.5	66.7	52.9
100.0	80.0	33.3	70.0
0.0	60.0	100.0	58.3
58.5	73.8	80.0	71.8
0.0	37.5	20.0	33.3
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40.0	50.0	57.1	48.9
42.9	58.8	80.0	53.1
75.0	69.2	100.0	71.4
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
66.7	40.0	0.0	50.0

*Only students who reported ever being diagnosed were asked about contact with a healthcare or mental health professional within the last 12 months.

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Students reporting none of the above</i>	73.1	52.5	25.6	58.3
<i>Students reporting only one of the above</i>	10.7	11.9	17.9	11.7
<i>Students reporting both Depression and Anxiety</i>	11.1	29.0	41.0	23.2
<i>Students reporting any two or more of the above (excluding the combination of Depression and Anxiety)</i>	5.2	6.6	15.4	6.8

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

STI's/Other chronic infections

College students reported ever being diagnosed with the following:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Genital herpes	0.7	1.2	2.6	1.1
Hepatitis B or C	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
HIV or AIDS	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.4
Human papillomavirus (HPV) or genital warts	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.9

**Only students who reported ever being diagnosed were asked about contact with a healthcare or mental health professional within the last 12 months.*

***Of those ever diagnosed, had contact with healthcare or MH professional within last 12 months**

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
0.0	60.0	100.0	50.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	16.7	0.0	14.3

Other Chronic /Ongoing Medical Conditions

College students reported ever being diagnosed with the following:

Percent (%)	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
Acne	15.9	30.8	18.4	24.9
Allergies - food allergy	8.2	14.2	31.6	12.8
Allergies - animals/pets	9.7	14.1	15.8	12.5
Allergies - environmental (for example: pollen, grass, dust mold)	20.7	30.2	21.1	26.5
Asthma	13.0	19.3	18.4	17.0
Cancer	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Celiac disease	0.7	1.4	2.6	1.2
Chronic pain (for example: back or joint pain, arthritis, nerve pain)	3.7	8.9	10.5	7.2
Diabetes or pre-diabetes/insulin resistance	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.5
Endometriosis	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.6
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) or acid reflux	3.0	4.8	7.9	4.3
Heart & vascular disorders (for example: atrial fibrillation or other cardiac arrhythmia, mitral valve prolapse or other valvular heart disease, congenital heart condition)	1.8	1.8	7.7	2.1
High blood pressure (hypertension)	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.6
High cholesterol (hyperlipidemia)	1.9	2.1	0.0	1.9
Irritable bowel syndrome (spastic colon or spastic bowel)	1.9	4.6	2.6	3.6
Migraine headaches	6.4	14.6	21.1	12.1
Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)	0.0	3.2	2.6	2.3
Sleep Apnea	1.5	1.6	5.3	1.7
Thyroid condition or disorder	0.7	4.4	7.9	3.2
Urinary system disorder (for example: bladder or kidney disease, urinary reflux, interstitial cystitis)	0.0	2.3	5.3	1.6

**Only students who reported ever being diagnosed were asked about contact with a healthcare or mental health professional within the last 12 months.*

***Of those ever diagnosed, had contact with healthcare or MH professional within last 12 months**

Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
32.6	42.2	28.6	39.0
22.7	27.4	16.7	25.0
24.0	19.7	0.0	19.6
25.9	25.0	25.0	24.9
47.1	42.9	71.4	46.0
0.0	33.3	0.0	20.0
0.0	50.0	100.0	44.4
60.0	61.5	75.0	63.0
100.0	85.7	100.0	90.9
0.0	63.6	0.0	66.7
12.5	52.4	33.3	40.6
40.0	12.5	50.0	26.7
71.4	80.0	0.0	75.0
40.0	55.6	0.0	50.0
80.0	45.0	100.0	51.9
31.3	51.6	25.0	46.1
0.0	71.4	0.0	58.8
50.0	0.0	100.0	30.8
50.0	84.2	66.7	79.2
0.0	70.0	50.0	66.7

Cis Men n =	271
Cis Women n =	438
Trans/GNC n =	39

Students who reported being diagnosed with diabetes or pre-diabetes/insulin resistance, indicated they had:

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Type I Diabetes	0.0	50.0	100.0	42.9
Type II Diabetes	50.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
Pre-diabetes or insulin resistance	66.7	57.1	100.0	63.6
Gestational Diabetes	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.3

K. Sleep

Reported amount of time to usually fall asleep at night (sleep onset latency):

	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Less than 15 minutes	40.4	34.5	41.0	36.8
16 to 30 minutes	29.6	28.1	17.9	28.0
31 minutes or more	30.0	37.4	41.0	35.2

Over the last 2 weeks, students reported the following average amount of sleep (excluding naps):

	On weeknights			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Less than 7 hours	45.0	43.6	41.0	44.0
7 to 9 hours	54.6	54.1	56.4	54.4
10 or more hours	0.4	2.3	2.6	1.6

	On weekend nights			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
	25.1	24.7	20.5	24.5
	68.6	64.6	59.0	65.6
	6.3	10.7	20.5	9.8

Students reported the following on 3 or more of the last 7 days:

	Felt tired or sleepy during the day			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
0 days	5.9	1.1	2.6	2.9
1-2 days	24.7	16.4	15.4	19.2
3-5 days	44.6	45.0	28.2	44.0
6-7 days	24.7	37.4	53.8	33.8

	Got enough sleep so that they felt rested			
	Cis Men	Cis Women	Trans/ Gender Non- conforming	Total
	13.3	22.1	25.6	19.2
	38.4	40.6	33.3	39.7
	33.2	30.4	35.9	31.4
	15.1	6.8	5.1	9.7

Demographics and Sample Characteristics

■ Age		■ Students describe themselves as	
18 - 20 years:	56.8 %	Straight/Heterosexual:	74.3 %
21 - 24 years:	24.0 %	Asexual:	1.9 %
25 - 29 years:	10.9 %	Bisexual:	13.3 %
30+ years:	8.3 %	Gay:	1.3 %
Mean age:	22.1 years	Lesbian:	1.3 %
Median age:	20.0 years	Pansexual:	2.0 %
■ Gender*		Queer:	2.4 %
Cis Women:	58.1 %	Questioning:	3.1 %
Cis Men:	35.9 %	Identity not listed above:	0.4 %
Transgender/Gender Non-conforming:	5.2 %		
<i>* See note on page 2 regarding gender categories</i>			
■ Student status		■ Housing	
1st year undergraduate:	29.9 %	Campus or university housing:	39.1 %
2nd year undergraduate:	17.0 %	Fraternity or sorority residence:	9.4 %
3rd year undergraduate:	15.8 %	Parent/guardian/other family:	3.3 %
4th year undergraduate:	12.0 %	Off-campus:	47.6 %
5th year or more undergraduate:	5.0 %	Temporary or "couch surfing":	0.3 %
Master's (MA, MS, MFA, MBA, etc.):	10.0 %	Don't have a place to live:	0.1 %
Doctorate (PhD, EdD, MD, JD, etc.):	9.8 %	Other:	0.1 %
Not seeking a degree:	0.0 %		
Other:	0.5 %		
Full-time student:	99.1 %	■ Students describe themselves as	
Part-time student:	0.7 %	American Indian or Native Alaskan	3.4 %
Other student:	0.3 %	Asian or Asian American	8.1 %
■ Visa to work or study in the US:		Black or African American	2.1 %
	12.7 %	Hispanic or Latino/a/x	9.0 %
■ Relationship status		Middle Eastern/North African (MENA) or Arab Origin:	0.9 %
Not in a relationship:	57.0 %	Native Hawaiian or Other	
In a relationship but not married/partnered:	34.7 %	Pacific Islander Native:	0.7 %
Married/partnered:	8.4 %	White:	79.8 %
■ Primary Source of Health Insurance		Biracial or Multiracial:	3.1 %
College/university sponsored SHIP plan:	21.6 %	Identity not listed above:	1.9 %
Parent or guardian's plan:	62.8 %	<i>If Hispanic or Latino/a/x, are you</i>	
Employer (mine or my spouse/partners):	3.2 %	Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano:	76.5 %
Medicaid, Medicare, SCHIP, or VA:	10.0 %	Puerto Rican:	2.9 %
Bought a plan on my own:	0.9 %	Cuban:	1.5 %
Don't have health insurance:	0.1 %	Another Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish Origin:	30.9 %
Don't know if I have health insurance:	0.1 %	<i>If Asian or Asian American, are you</i>	
Have insurance, but don't know source:	1.2 %	East Asian:	29.5 %
■ Student Veteran:		Southeast Asian:	23.0 %
	2.9 %	South Asian:	49.2 %
■ Parent or primary responsibility for someone else's child/children under 18 years old:		Other Asian:	1.6 %
	4.1 %		

■ **First generation students** 34.0 %
(Proportion of students for whom no parent/guardian have completed a bachelor's degree)

■ **Do you have any of the following?**
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADD or ADHD): 14.7 %
Autism Spectrum Disorder: 2.9 %
Deaf/Hearing loss: 3.5 %
Learning disability: 4.7 %
Mobility/Dexterity disability: 1.7 %
Blind/low vision: 5.0 %
Speech or language disorder: 0.9 %

■ **Participated in organized college athletics:**
Varsity: 3.8 %
Club sports: 9.4 %
Intramurals: 17.1 %

■ **Member of a social fraternity or sorority:**
Greek member: 15.3 %



ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

2022

Main Campus
Boise Campus
Coeur d'Alene Campus
Idaho Falls Campus
McCall Field Campus

***COVERING STATISTICS FROM 2019-2021 AND POLICIES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023**

875 PERIMETER DR MS 2427

MOSCOW, ID 83844

208-885-2254

CAMPUS-SECURITY@UIDAHO.EDU

Moscow Campus

Arrests and Referrals - Moscow

University of Idaho, Moscow Campus												
Offense	On Campus Property			**Residential Facilities			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	14	10	49	1	4	4	1	1	3	20	5	12
Liquor Law Violations – Referred for Disciplinary Action	29	30	26	29	12	17	0	1	0	0	4	1

Drug Law Violations - Arrests	14	9	14	10	3	7	0	0	0	1	4	3
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	31	24	9	30	12	9	1	0	0	2	0	0

Boise Campus

Arrests and Referrals:	On Campus Property			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations – Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations – Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations – Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No residential facilities on property

Coeur d'Alene Campus

Arrests and Referrals:	On Campus Property			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations – Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations – Arrests	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations – Referrals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*No residential facilities on property

Idaho Falls Campus

Arrests and Referrals:	On Campus Property			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Liquor Law Violations – Referrals	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Drug Law Violations – Arrests	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Drug Law Violations – Referrals	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

*No residential facilities on property

McCall Field Campus

Arrests and Referrals:	On Campus Property			**Residence Facilities			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Liquor Law Violations – Arrests	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Liquor Law Violations – Referrals	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Drug Law Violations – Arrests	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Drug Law Violations – Referrals	1	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

*No residential facilities on property

Other Non-campus Property Clery Data

CRIME STATISTICS – OTHER NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY

Location	Offense	Year
600 2 nd Ave. Jerome, ID 83338	(1) Weapons Offense Arrest	2021
2832 E. Poleline Ave. Post Falls, ID 83854	(1) Sexual Assault; Fondling (5) Drug Law Violation Arrests (1) Weapons Offense Arrest	2021
Rinker Rock Creek Ranch, Hailey, ID 83333	(1) Burglary	2021
315 Falls Ave.; Twin Falls, ID 83301	(1) Sex Offense; Rape (1) Robbery (1) Liquor Law Violation Arrest (1) Domestic Violence	2020
235 S 5 th St.; Driggs, ID 83422	(2) Drug Law Violation Arrests	2020
501 Main St.; Caldwell, ID 83605	(1) Motor Vehicle Theft	2020
2832 E. Poleline Ave., Post Falls, ID 83854	(3) Drug Law Violation Arrests	2020
2832 E. Poleline Ave., Post Falls, ID 83854	(1) Drug Law Violation Arrest (1) Sex Offense, Rape (1) Sex Offense, Fondling (1) Liquor Law Violation Arrest (2) Illegal Weapon Possession Arrests	2019
660 S. Lochsa St., Post Falls, ID 83854	(1) Sex Offense, Fondling	2019
315 Falls Ave., Twin Falls, ID 83301	(2) Burglary	2019

**There were not hate crimes and no unfounded crimes reported in 2019, 2020, and 2021 at Other Non-Campus Property.

Appendix 4 - Faculty Staff Handbook Amnesty Policy

CHAPTER TWO: 2310

STUDENT AFFAIRS POLICIES

January 01, 2014

2310

AMNESTY POLICY

Preamble: The fear of repercussions through the Student Code of Conduct may prevent students from seeking assistance in crisis situations. To address this fear, in 2013, the University of Idaho created this policy with student health and safety as its primary concern.

A. General. This policy aims to remove the barriers that may prevent any student from seeking emergency medical attention by providing an opportunity for the University to intervene in a caring and non-punitive manner. The goal is to reduce the potential risk of alcohol and/or drug-related injuries or deaths and increase the likelihood that students will seek medical attention in crisis situations.

B. Policy.

B-1. A student who seeks emergency medical attention (or who has emergency medical attention sought on his/her behalf) for drug or alcohol related consumption, will not be sanctioned for violating drug and alcohol consumption prohibitions found in the Student Code of Conduct related to that incident, as long as the student completes the following requirements:

- a) participates in an initial meeting with the Dean of Students, or designee, and
- b) completes all recommendations from the Dean of Students, or designee, and
- c) submits proof of completion of all recommendations, within the time frame designated by the Dean of Students, or designee, at the initial meeting.

B-2. A bystander student who has engaged in drug or alcohol consumption and who seeks emergency medical attention for someone else or tries to actively engage in assistance for someone else for that person's drug or alcohol related consumption, will not be sanctioned for violating drug and alcohol consumption prohibitions found in the Student Code of Conduct related to his/her own consumption, but will be invited to meet with the Dean of Students.

B-3. The University will not pursue any disciplinary action related to any drug or alcohol consumption against any student who has been sexually assaulted or sexually harassed for their use of drugs or alcohol at the time of the sexual assault or sexual harassment

B-4. Section B-1 and B-2 of this policy will only apply to a student who seeks emergency medical attention before police or University employees or agents take any official action or intervention related to the drug or alcohol consumption.

B-5. The policy does not preclude disciplinary action regarding other violations of the Student Code of Conduct.

B-6. The policy only applies to the university's student disciplinary system for violations of the Student Code of Conduct (Faculty-Staff Handbook [2300](#)). This policy does not apply to any criminal, civil or other legal consequence for violations under Federal, State or local law.

B-7. The policy is not designed to protect or shield those students who repeatedly violate the Student Code of Conduct. The Dean of Students may assess each situation on a case-by-case basis, denying the safeguards of the Amnesty Policy if serious or repeated incidents prompt a higher degree of concern or response, which may include disciplinary action under the Student Code of Conduct.

F. Information. For further information contact General Counsel (208) 885-6125 or Risk Management Office (208) 885-7177. [ed. 9-10]

Appendix 5 - State of Idaho Medical Amnesty

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-fourth Legislature

Second Regular Session - 2018

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 576

BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

1

1. RELATING TO UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES; AMENDING CHAPTER 27, TITLE 37,

2. IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 37-2739C, IDAHO CODE, TO

3. PROVIDE LIMITED USE IMMUNITY TO CERTAIN PERSONS WHO ACT IN GOOD FAITH

4. AND FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, TO PROVIDE REQUIREMENTS AND TO ALLOW PROSE-

5. CUTION FOR CERTAIN OTHER CHARGES.

6. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

7. SECTION 1. That Chapter 27, Title 37, Idaho Code, be, and the same is

8. hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and des-

ignated as Section 37-2739C, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

9. 37-2739C. LIMITED USE IMMUNITY. (1) Any person who, acting in good

10. faith and for a medical emergency:

11. (a) Is a person seeking or needing emergency medical assistance for

12. himself or others due to the illegal use of a controlled substance;

13. (b) Remains on the scene until emergency medical assistance or law en-

14. forcement officers arrive; and

15. (c) Cooperates with emergency medical assistance and law enforcement

16. personnel at the scene

17. shall have limited use immunity such that evidence obtained solely as a

18. result of the person having sought, received or rendered emergency medical

19. services as set forth in this section may not be used against the person for a

20. violation of this chapter relating to the illegal use, possession or being

21. under the influence of a controlled substance.

22. (2) The provisions of this section shall have no applicability to the
23. prosecution of any criminal charges other than the illegal use, possession
24. or being under the influence of a controlled substance and shall not prevent
25. a prosecution based on evidence not obtained as described in subsection (1)
26. of this section.

Appendix 6 – U of I Tobacco-Free Campus Policy

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Preamble: *In 2012 students in a University of Idaho Movement Sciences class began examining the health and welfare of employees and students at the university in relation to tobacco use. This led to discussions with ASUI, Faculty Senate, Staff Affairs and Administration to establish a tobacco-free policy.*

A. General. The University of Idaho (University) seeks to maintain and promote a healthy and safe environment conducive for all students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The University recognizes that (1) health hazards are associated with using tobacco products, (2) exposure to secondhand smoke can adversely affect the health of nonsmokers, (3) exposure to tobacco smoke and tobacco products can be unpleasant and distracting for nontobacco users, (4) smoking can ignite fires, (5) tobacco products can transfer toxic materials from hand to mouth, (6) tobacco waste and disposal is a costly ongoing maintenance issue.

A-1. Regulatory Requirements. Idaho Code, Title 39, Chapter 55 and Idaho Administrative Code, IDAPA 16.02.23 prohibit smoking in any publicly-owned building or educational facility. [rev. 12-09]

B. Definitions.

B-1. Tobacco: cigarettes, cigars, pipes, electronic nicotine delivery systems, hookah, all forms of smokeless tobacco, clove cigarettes, and other alternative products made primarily with tobacco.

B-2 University-owned and controlled property: All property or buildings that are owned or leased by the University of Idaho, are used by the university for a university function, or whose access and use is governed by the university. Property that is not university owned and controlled includes but is not limited to:

- a. Non university-owned student housing such as cooperative living or Greek housing that are responsible for the management and enforcement of their own tobacco policies.

C. Policy. Use of any tobacco is prohibited in all university-owned and controlled property, facilities, vehicles, and grounds. This policy applies to all students, employees, contractors, volunteers, and visitors on university-owned and controlled property.

C-1. Exemptions. Requests for further exemptions to this policy, other than those listed, shall be reviewed and implemented by the Assistant Vice-President for Facilities.

- a. Religious Use: In accordance with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the tobacco-free policy does not apply to products used for ceremonial and traditional rites.
- b. Personal Vehicles: This policy does not apply to the use of tobacco within an enclosed personal vehicle.
- c. Research: This policy does not apply to the use of tobacco for the purpose of scientific research in a controlled laboratory setting.

C-2. Compliance. All faculty, staff, and students have a collective responsibility to promote the health and safety of the campus community. Everyone is authorized and encouraged to communicate this policy with courtesy, respect, and diplomacy, especially in regards to visitors. Employees and students who repeatedly or flagrantly violate this policy may be subject to

disciplinary action in accordance with the Faculty-Staff Handbook (FSH [3320](#), [3340](#), [3360](#), [3930](#)) and the Student Code of Conduct (FSH [2300](#)). Refusal to comply with the policy by visitors, guests and contractors may be grounds for removal from campus.

D. Information. The University is committed to assisting employees, students, visitors, and others who use tobacco. Resources and information can be found online at www.uidaho.edu/tobaccofree.

Appendix 7 - Administrative Procedure Manual 95.31 - Alcohol

September 30, 2010

A. General. This section outlines state, municipal, and university provisions regarding the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

B. Legal Provisions. Under Idaho law it is illegal for any person under 21 years of age to purchase or attempt to purchase, or otherwise procure, possess, or consume beer, wine, or other alcoholic or intoxicating liquor. It is also illegal to sell, serve, give, or furnish beer, wine, or other alcoholic or intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of 21. Because the main university campus is within Moscow city limits, city beverage ordinances, which conform closely to state law, also apply on the campus and are enforced by the city police. *[ed. 9-10]*

C. Regents Policy. It is a violation of regents' policy for any member of the faculty, staff, or student body to jeopardize the academic operation or interests of the university through the use of alcohol or drugs. Sale or illegal possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on campus and in facilities owned, leased, or operated by the university. Alcoholic beverages may not be possessed or consumed under any circumstances in areas open to and most commonly used by the general public. These areas include, but are not limited to, lounges, student union buildings, recreation rooms, conference rooms, athletic facilities, and other public areas of university-owned buildings or grounds. Students who violate this policy are subject to sanctions established by the Student Code of Conduct [see [FSH 2300 VIII](#)]. Guests and visitors must observe these regulations while on campus or other the university property. Noncompliance may subject a person to sanctions imposed by the university as well as to the provisions of local and state law. *[ed. 9-10]*

C-1. University Entertainment Guidelines. The university recognizes the need for official entertainment. Expenses for official entertainment, community relations, or public relations may be reimbursed by the university only when such activities are directly related to the objectives and mission of the university. With proper approval, consumption of alcoholic beverages may be permitted in certain situations. Please see [APM 70.21](#) for proper procedures to follow for university entertainment reimbursement.

D. University's Role. The university does not condone or remain indifferent to any act or conduct that impairs the pursuit or dissemination of knowledge or that may be judged to have a deleterious effect upon the academic community. The university's primary role in dealing with matters involving the use or potential use of drugs or alcohol by its students is that of counseling. The investigatory, prosecuting, and disciplinary roles relating to illegal drug and alcohol use are the responsibility of law-enforcement authorities. *[ed. 9-10]*

E. Kibbie-ASUI Activity Center. The university seeks the cooperation of the faculty, staff, students, and the general public in observing the policy that disposable bottles, cans, and other hard containers are not to be brought into the Kibbie-ASUI Activity Center. Patrons carrying nondisposable or soft containers may expect that gatekeepers will ensure that alcohol rules are not violated. *[ed. 9-10]*

Appendix 8 - Administrative Procedures Manual 95.32 - Drug Free Workplace

September 30, 2010

A. General. Freedom to inquire and the respect that members of the university community afford each other as colleagues define the quality of life at the university. Maintaining this freedom and respect demands clarity of thought, a focus on excellence, and a commitment that instruction and research will not be threatened by the presence or use of controlled substances. To recognize this commitment and to enunciate a policy that delineates the process by which this community disciplines itself, the university's policy and program to maintain a drug-free workplace are set forth below. *[ed. 9-10]*

B. Policy. This section describes the university's policy with regard to the use of controlled substances at the university. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-1. Drug Free Environment. The university strives to maintain an environment conducive to inquiry and learning and free of controlled substances. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-2. Federal and State Statutes. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of any controlled substance (as defined in the federal Controlled Substances Act and 21 CFR 1300.11 through 1300.15 and in Title 37, Chapter 27, Idaho Code) is prohibited in or on all property owned or controlled by the university or at any location where the university's work is performed. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-3. Campus Community. This policy applies equally to administrators, faculty, staff, and students.

B-4. Employee Disciplinary Sanctions. Any university employee determined to have violated this policy will be subject to sanctions, up to and including termination of employment under procedures defined in FSH sections [3190](#), [3840](#), [3860](#), [3880](#), [3910](#), [3920](#) and [3930](#). These sections outline procedures for disciplinary actions and appeals for employees. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-5. Work Environment. No employee is to perform his or her work while under the influence of a controlled substance. An employee who violates this rule may be subject to mandatory evaluation and treatment for substance abuse as a condition of continuing employment as well as to disciplinary action described above. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-6. Condition of Employment. Compliance with university's drug-free workplace policy is a condition of employment for all employees. In addition, any employee working on a federal grant or contract who is convicted of a workplace violation of a criminal drug statute must notify the university through his or her supervisor or through Human Resource Services no later than five days after such conviction. The university, acting through the Office of Sponsored Programs, must subsequently notify the appropriate federal agency within 10 days of having received notice that any employee who is engaged in the performance of a grant or contract sponsored by that agency has been so convicted. *[ed. 9-10]*

B-7. Applicable Drug Testing. The university requires employees to undergo drug and alcohol testing where required, and to the extent required, by law. Information on testing

requirements, procedures and positions affected may be obtained from the Employment Services unit of Human Resources, 885-3612, or [email](#).*[ed. 9-10]*

B-8. Student Sanctions. Prohibitions regarding use of controlled substances by students are addressed by the Student Code of Conduct [\[FSH 2300\]](#). *[rev. 9-10]*

C. Additional Information. Information on the health hazards associated with use of controlled substances, as well as assistance in recognizing and dealing with substance abuse problems generally--including abuse of alcohol--is available through services such as the Employee Assistance Program, the Counseling & Testing Center, the Student Health Service, the Latah County Office of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and through private physicians. In addition, information on health effects of controlled substances will be published in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. *[rev. 9-10]*

Appendix 9 – Substance-Abuse Policy and Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student-Athletes

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

Substance Abuse Policy and Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student-Athletes

(Review 8/1/2019)

I. INTRODUCTION

Substance abuse includes the use of illegal and banned substances and the abuse and illegal use of alcohol and prescription medicines. The University of Idaho (UI) strongly believes that substance abuse by a student-athlete:

- A. Is detrimental to the health and well-being, both physical and psychological, of a student-athlete;
- B. Interferes with the academic performance of a student-athlete;
- C. Is dangerous to the life and health of a student-athlete and his/her teammates during athletic competition and practice; and
- D. Compromises the integrity and spirit of intercollegiate athletics.

Thus, the Department of Athletics policy is that substance abuse will not be tolerated. Further, in accordance with NCAA Bylaw 17.1.10, the use of tobacco products by student-athletes is prohibited during practice and competition. This policy is not intended to intrude upon the private lives of student-athletes. UI recognizes the harmful effects of substance abuse and, as provided in this policy, will encourage education, treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation for any student-athlete involved in this drug testing program.

II. PURPOSES

- A. Education - To educate student-athletes about the risks of substance abuse.
- B. Detection of Abuse - To identify student-athletes who may be involved in substance abuse through testing methods.
- C. Treatment and Rehabilitation - To assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of a student-athlete who tests positive for drug use as part of this program, so that the student-athlete may safely and fully participate in academics and athletics, and to reduce personal, family, and social disruption.
- D. Discourage and Deter Drug Use - To discourage and deter substance abuse by imposing sanctions on offenders.
- E. Promote the Health and Safety of Student-Athletes - To provide some level of assurance that every student-athlete participating in intercollegiate athletics is unimpaired by substance abuse.
- F. Augment the NCAA Drug Testing Program- To enhance efforts to reduce substance abuse beyond the requirements of the NCAA drug testing program, which is separate from this program.

III. DRUG TESTING PROGRAM

The Director of Athletic Training Services, the Director of Compliance and Eligibility, and/or the Team Physician (or designee) shall inform student-athletes about this policy and this drug testing program. Student-athlete is defined as any UI student who is certified eligible to participate in varsity athletics. Consent to participate in this program shall be required as a prerequisite for participating in any UI intercollegiate athletics activity and to receiving athletic financial aid.

Each student-athlete shall be subjected to testing as described in the policy. The program shall be conducted generally as described in Exhibit A. Day-to-day supervision and conduct of the program shall be the responsibility of the Director of Athletic Training Services, the Director of Compliance and Eligibility, and the Senior Woman Administrator, who are known as the "Drug Testing Program Committee."

There are five components of the drug testing program:

- A. Random Testing - All student-athletes who participate in this program shall be subject to unannounced, random tests during the course of the academic year and also during the summer months for those student-athletes participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities and/or enrolled in summer school. A random selection of 5% of student-athletes from each team will be tested on a monthly basis.
- B. Testing Based on Reasonable Suspicion - Information obtained by the Drug Testing Program Committee indicating "reasonable suspicion" of drug use by a student-athlete shall prompt the Committee to require the student-athlete to submit to drug testing. Reasonable suspicion shall not mean a mere hunch or intuition, but shall instead be based upon a specific event or occurrence leading to the reasonable belief that a student-athlete has used substances banned by this policy and program. Any of the following criteria shall be sufficient on its own to constitute reasonable suspicion:
 1. Direct observation of drug use by a reliable informant
 2. Direct observation by coaches, athletic trainers, or Team Physicians (or designee) of physical and mental deficiency or medically indicated symptomology of drug use, aberrant conduct, or unexplained absenteeism
 3. Common sense conclusions about observed or reliably described human behavior upon which ordinary people commonly rely (e.g., significant changes in behavioral patterns, athletic or academic performance, visual evidence of injection or "track marks"; with regard to anabolic steroids, significant weight gain and unusually aggressive behavior)

4. Police or court determination that the student-athlete has used or possessed prohibited drugs, or frequented a site where drug use was occurring

If a student-athlete is selected for testing based on reasonable suspicion, the student-athlete shall be immediately escorted to the testing site by a member of the Drug Testing Program Committee or designee. Procedures for collection, confirmation of positive screen, and chain of custody can be found in Exhibit A.

- C. Voluntary Disclosure - A student-athlete may disclose use of a prohibited substance and avoid the UI first-time offender penalty by participating in the voluntary disclosure program. This option is available to a student-athlete on a one-time basis during his/her time at UI prior to being notified of any test.

Disclosure may be made to any person on the Drug Testing Program Committee. In this instance, the head coach also shall be informed of disclosure. The Committee member being informed of the disclosure shall be obligated to inform the other Committee members and refer the student-athlete to the Director of Athletic Training Services for testing and referral to counseling and/or rehabilitation. Test results shall be reported to the Drug Testing Program Committee and counselor.

If found positive for banned drug(s), the student-athlete shall be re-tested forty (40) days after receipt of the initial positive documentation. If documentation demonstrates a decrease in the metabolite of all banned drugs detected, the student-athlete shall continue counseling until released by the counselor. If documentation demonstrates that the metabolite of any of the banned drugs detected has not decreased, the student-athlete shall be declared a first-time offender and submit to sanctions indicated in this program.

- D. "Backslide Clause" – The UI offers the following option in its efforts to support student-athletes recovering from substance abuse. A student-athlete may voluntarily disclose use of a banned substance after a first or second positive test and prior to being notified of any subsequent test. This option is available to a student-athlete on a one-time basis during his/her time at UI no matter if the test following voluntary disclosure is positive or negative.

Disclosure may be made to any person on the Drug Testing Program Committee. In this instance, the head coach also shall be informed of disclosure. The Drug Testing Program Committee member being informed of the disclosure shall be obligated to inform the other Committee members and refer the student-athlete to the Director of Athletic Training services for testing and referral to counseling and/or rehabilitation. Test results shall be reported to the Drug Testing Program Committee and counselor.

If found positive for banned drug(s) in the test subsequent to disclosure, the student-athlete shall be re-tested forty (40) days after receipt of the positive documentation. If documentation demonstrates a decrease in the metabolite of all drugs detected, the student-athlete shall continue counseling until released by the counselor, and shall be declared a repeat offender at the previous level and submit to sanctions indicated for that level of offense a second time. If documentation demonstrates that the metabolite of any of the banned drugs detected has not decreased, the student-athlete shall be considered a repeat offender and shall be moved to the next offender level.

- E. Post-season drug testing- Post-season drug testing is performed to protect both the institution and the student-athlete. Post-season drug testing may be conducted with any team or individual in a position to qualify for post-season NCAA Championship competition. Positive results will count as positive tests in the Drug Testing Program, and will be assigned the appropriate sanctions based on the previous test history.

IV. UI BANNED DRUGS

Substances banned by UI include all substances banned by the NCAA. The NCAA Banned Substances list may be amended periodically by the NCAA committee with oversight for NCAA testing. Current information and examples of drugs within each class can be found by visiting <http://www.ncaa.org/drugtesting>. It is the responsibility of each student-athlete to remain up to date on the drugs banned by the NCAA; however, UI will disseminate the current list of banned drug classes to all student athletes annually at the preseason orientation meeting. The following are the classes of drugs banned by NCAA as of July 22, 2019:

1. Stimulants
2. Anabolic agents
3. Alcohol and beta blockers (banned for rifle only)
4. Diuretics and masking agents
5. Narcotics
6. Cannabinoids
7. Peptide hormones, growth factors, related substances and mimetics
8. Hormone and metabolic modulators (anti-estrogens)
9. Beta-2 agonists

Before consuming any nutritional/dietary supplement product, review the product with your athletics department staff. Nutritional/dietary supplements are not well regulated and may cause a positive drug test result. Any product containing a nutritional/dietary supplement ingredient is taken at your own risk.

If a student-athlete is currently, or at any time during participation in UI athletics, prescribed a medication by someone other than a Team Physician (or designee) that may be on the list of banned drugs, the student-athlete must provide a letter to the UI Drug Testing Committee from the prescribing physician as soon as it is prescribed.

V. CONSENT FORM

All student-athletes shall be asked to execute the Consent to Participate in Drug Testing Program form (Exhibit B). Consent to participate in this program is required as a prerequisite to participation in any intercollegiate athletics activity and/or receipt of athletic financial aid.

VI. CONDUCT AND METHODOLOGY OF PROGRAM; CONFIDENTIALITY

The drug testing program shall generally conform to the procedures described in Exhibit A. A positive test will be defined as one that indicates concentration levels established by the NCAA. A test for THC (marijuana) shall be deemed positive if the concentration in the urine of THC metabolites is equal to or greater than 35nanograms/ml.

Test results shall be disclosed only to the student-athlete, members of the Drug Testing Program Committee; counseling or rehabilitation program personnel; the Director of Athletics; the Team Physician (or designee); and other UI employees with a reasonable need to know. All testing fees will be the responsibility of UI.

A violation of this Substance Abuse Policy may be appealed to the Athletics Director or his/her designee. Requests for appeals must be submitted in writing through the Director of Athletic Training Services. Appeals must be addressed to the Director of Athletics and state the basis for appeal. Appeals failing to articulate the basis for appeal shall be denied. The Director of Athletics shall determine if an in-person meeting is needed. Any further appeal shall be heard by a committee consisting of members of the Senior Administrative Staff, Faculty Athletic Representative and the Drug Testing Program Committee (non-voting). The committee may defer suspension or assign alternate consequences only when warranted by unusual or mitigating circumstances. Students must fulfill the requirements delineated in Section IX of this policy until an appeal decision is rendered.

VII. DRUG SCREENING

A. Testing Guidelines

1. All student-athletes are subject to drug testing throughout the entire academic year. A random selection of 5% of student-athletes from each team will be tested on a monthly basis.
2. Student-athletes are eligible for drug testing between the end of spring semester and the beginning of fall semester if they are
 - a. enrolled in summer school or
 - b. participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities or
 - c. involved in an incident between the end of spring semester and the beginning of fall semester which merits reasonable suspicion.
3. Post-eligibility student-athletes (those whose eligibility is exhausted) and Medical Degree Completion student-athletes must comply with all elements of the program. Post-eligibility and Medical Degree Completion student-athletes who are on athletic aid and test positive for banned substances shall not receive any additional athletic scholarship funding.
4. Failure to appear for a drug test shall result in the test being deemed positive.
5. Refusal by a student-athlete to take a drug test at the time it is requested shall result in the test being deemed positive.
6. Any attempt to tamper with, manipulate, substitute, or adulterate the urine specimen or the testing process shall result in the test being deemed positive.

7. All positive drug test results shall be cumulative throughout students' entire athletic careers while at the University of Idaho.

B. Notification of Drug Testing

During the academic year, 5% of the student-athletes from each team will be selected each month for drug testing. The names of student-athletes will be selected randomly. The list will be prepared by the Director of Athletic Training Services the day before the drug test and shared with the members of the athletic training staff.

1. Director of Athletic Training Services Notification
 - a. The Director of Athletic Training Services will review the list to determine if all student-athletes selected will be available for testing.
 - b. The Director of Athletic Training Services will give the names to the athletic trainers and head coach/or designee responsible for that sport by 12:00 PM the day prior to the test.
 - c. Once the Director of Athletic Training Services sends the names to the coaching staff, the student-athlete notification process can begin.
2. Student-Athlete Notification
 - a. Upon notification in person or by direct telephone communication (no messages) by a head coach/or designee, student-athletes will be required to report to the Kibbie Dome Athletic Training Room to sign the Student-Athlete Notification Form prior to 5:00 PM the day prior to the test. All student-athletes are required to provide working phone numbers where they can be contacted in case they miss their assigned time. Failure to report will result in the test being deemed positive.
 - b. The student-athlete will be told to report to the drug testing site at his/her scheduled time between 5:30 AM – 9:00 AM the following morning. Once the student-athlete reports to the testing site, he/she will remain at the site until a valid sample is provided.
 - c. The student-athlete shall provide picture identification when entering the drug-testing station, or be identified by another approved method and shall read and sign the NCAA Student-Athlete Notification Form.
 - d. Student-athletes will be instructed 1) to report in the appropriate attire, 2) not to void prior to arrival, and 3) not to be over-hydrated.
 - e. Collection procedures will commence in accordance with Conduct and Methodology of Drug Testing (Exhibit A).

VIII. DISPOSITION OF THE RESULTS

A. Positive Tests

1. All Rapid Drug Screening (RDS) and lab-confirmed test results will be given to the assigned Team Physician (or designee), Director of Athletic Training Services, Director of Athletics, and the Drug Testing Program Committee members. If necessary, the Director of Athletic Training Services will consult with the Team Physician (or designee) to determine medical risk based on the results of the positive test.
2. The Team Physician (or designee) will provide a recommendation regarding the student-athlete's participation in practice and/or competition to the Director of Athletic Training Services (or designee) if any immediate action is to be taken. If tests indicate a potential medical risk because of the substance involved, the student-athlete will be suspended immediately from all athletic related activities. This suspension will be indefinite until the Team Physician (or designee) determines that participation is safe for the student-athlete. The Team Physician (or designee) is the sole authority on medical risk associated with participation.
3. The Director of Athletic Training Services will inform the Head Coach and student-athlete immediately of the positive RDS and lab confirmed test results.
4. As soon as possible following a lab-confirmed positive drug test, the Director of Athletic Training Services, Head Coach and the Director of Athletics (or designee) will meet with the student-athlete. The Team Physician (or designee) will also be invited to the meeting if necessary.

IX. UI ACTIONS/SANCTIONS

If a student-athlete tests positive on a drug test administered by UI, Big Sky Conference, Western Athletic Conference, or the NCAA, he/she shall be subject to the sanctions specified in this policy unless the test occurred within forty (40) days of a positive drug test administered by UI.

All Rapid Drug Screenings (RDS) that test positive will be processed for lab confirmation. The following sanctions will not be imposed until lab confirmation has been received by the Director of Athletic Training Services. If RDS results indicate a potential medical risk because of the substance involved, the student-athlete will be suspended immediately from all athletic-related activities. This suspension will be indefinite until the Team Physician (or designee) determines that participation is safe for the student-athlete. The Team Physician (or designee) is the sole authority on medical risk associated with participation.

First Offense

1. UI Drug Testing Program Committee, Team Physician (or designee), Director of Athletics, and Head Coach shall be informed.
2. The student-athlete shall be encouraged to notify his/her parent(s), legal guardian(s) and/or spouse.
3. The student-athlete shall complete a drug and alcohol assessment.
4. The student-athlete shall enter a prescribed educational, counseling and/or rehabilitation program if deemed necessary following the drug and alcohol assessment.
5. After forty (40) days, the student-athlete shall re-test monthly for six (6) consecutive months. (Note: Testing continues during the summer months if the student-athlete is participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities and/or enrolled in summer school. If the student-athlete is not participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities and/or enrolled in summer school, then monthly re-tests will resume at the commencement of the next academic semester).
6. If the student-athlete has two consecutive years without a positive drug test, he/she shall have the strike deleted from his/her record.

Second Offense

1. UI Drug Testing Program Committee, Team Physician (or designee), Director of Athletics, and Head Coach shall be informed.
2. The student-athlete shall be encouraged to notify his/her parent(s), legal guardian(s) and/or spouse.
3. The student-athlete shall complete a drug and alcohol assessment.

4. The student-athlete shall enter a prescribed educational, counseling and/or rehabilitation program if deemed necessary following the drug and alcohol assessment.
5. If the positive test occurs during the competitive season, the student-athlete shall be suspended immediately from practice and competition for fourteen (14) consecutive days including a minimum of 20% of the contests (exhibition, regular and post-season contests), or three, whichever is less. This is a program suspension from all team activities, including practice. However, student-athletes may continue to participate in academic programs and utilize the strength and conditioning facility as long as it is not with the team. The student-athlete may resume team activities after the mandatory fourteen-day suspension, but shall be withheld from a subsequent competition if the minimum competition suspension is not met in the fourteen-day suspension period. Should the positive test take place in or carry over into the off-season the student-athlete will be on program suspension for a minimum of fourteen (14) consecutive days from the date of suspension and the game penalty will be assigned in the next competitive season. Additionally, should the positive test take place in the off-season, the Director of Athletics (or designee) may consult with the Director of Athletic Training Services to ensure the safe return of the student-athlete back into training and competition after the suspension is served.
6. After forty (40) days, the student-athlete re-tests monthly for twelve (12) consecutive months. Any positive test results will be considered a third positive in the Substance Program. (Note: Testing continues during the summer months if the student-athlete is participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities and/or enrolled in summer school. If the student-athlete is not participating in supervised summer strength and conditioning activities and/or enrolled in summer school, then monthly re-tests will resume at the commencement of the next academic semester).
7. If the student-athlete has two consecutive years without a positive drug test- he/she will have the strike deleted from his/her record.

Third Offense

1. UI Drug Testing Program Committee, Team Physician (or designee), Director of Athletics, and Head Coach shall be informed.
2. The student-athlete shall be encouraged to notify his/her parent(s), legal guardian(s) and/or spouse.
3. The third positive drug test shall result in permanent dismissal from the team and loss of the student-athlete's athletics scholarship.

Zero Tolerance Policy

If a student-athlete's test result does not reach an established level to count as a positive test, but does indicate a smaller concentration level of the banned substance [e.g. 1 to 35 nanograms/ml of THC (marijuana)], the student shall be subject to the following actions:

1. UI Drug Testing Program Committee shall be notified of the result.
2. The student-athlete shall be offered the opportunity to complete a drug and alcohol assessment and counseling.

Good Samaritan Policy

The health and safety of student-athletes is our primary concern. Individuals should not be reluctant to report an incident and/or seek medical attention when there is a threat of harm or actual harm to a person's physical or mental health or safety out of fear that they may face sanctions related to possessing or consuming alcohol or drugs. The UI Department of Athletics ordinarily will not impose disciplinary sanctions on the reporting party or on the endangered student(s) if timely action is taken to alert the appropriate personnel. Student-athletes should be aware that the UI Department of Athletics Good Samaritan Policy may not prevent action by local or state authorities, or prevent sanctions pursuant to the UI Student Code of Conduct. The Good Samaritan Policy is not designed to protect or shield those students-athletes who repeatedly violate the Substance Abuse Policy. The Drug Testing Program Committee may assess each situation on a case-by-case basis, denying the safeguards of the Good Samaritan Policy if serious or repeated incidents prompt a higher degree of concern or response.

X. GENERAL POLICIES

- A. The conditions of this substance-abuse policy and drug testing program begin upon signature of the Consent to Participate in Drug Testing Program form (Exhibit B).
- B. A student-athlete who is required to receive counseling must provide written notification via hand-delivery of the counseling appointment not later than one week in advance of the appointment to the Director of Athletic Training Services. All costs associated with counseling and rehabilitation will be covered by UI. Notification of any need for a time change must be made within 48 hours of the delivery of written notification. The first counseling session must occur no later than 3 weeks after notification of the lab-confirmed positive test. Failure to report for counseling may result in the student-athlete being charged for the cost of the counseling session. Further, after a student-athlete misses two counseling sessions, he/she will be charged with a positive test result penalty for any subsequent missed counseling session in addition to being charged for the cost of the missed session.

- C. Conviction of a student-athlete for the sale, purchase, transfer or possession of illegal drugs may result in automatic and immediate dismissal from his/her team and the loss or non-renewal of all athletically-related financial aid.

- D. Head Coaches may impose their own consequences but only if they are more restrictive and included within a written set of team rules signed by the team members. Consequences which include restrictions or cancellation of scholarships require the concurrence of the Director of Athletics.

EXHIBIT A

Conduct and Methodology of Drug Testing

Preserving the integrity of the specimen is of vital importance in screening for banned substances. Strict adherence to the steps set forth below pays off in a number of ways:

- The student-athlete knows that his/her specimen is properly identified and sealed.
- The possibility of reporting error by the laboratory is reduced.

Chain of custody in specimen collection, preparation and handling helps to ensure accurate and confidential results.

In order to implement this drug policy, it will be necessary to acquire a urine specimen from the student-athlete. Urine voiding shall be monitored/observed by a member of the athletic training staff of the same gender as the student-athlete. The student-athlete may be required to remove obstructive clothing prior to voiding to ensure proper urine identification and adherence to testing protocols.

Prior to testing, each student-athlete will be given an opportunity to provide information concerning any prescription or over-the-counter medication being taken in the last 40 days or other circumstances that might contribute to a positive test. If the test result is positive due to the presence of a disclosed prescription medication, the student-athlete must show proof that the prescription was obtained legally.

The process of quality control in any multi-step system must begin with the very first step and be systematically followed through to the last step. By observing the regimen outlined below for urine collection, a chain of custody will be established.

TESTING PROCEDURE

1. Complete the Specimen ID/Log Book and Specimen Identification Form.
2. Instruct the student-athlete to rinse hands with water only.
3. Instruct the student-athlete to remove any obstructive clothing.
4. The student-athlete will then randomly select a Rapid Drug Screen (RDS) kit. The expiration date will be checked to verify it is still current, and the package will be inspected for damage.
5. The student-athlete will remove the RDS kit from its sealed package just prior to use. It will be coded with the Specimen ID number (from the Specimen ID/Log Book) and dated by the student-athlete.
6. The student-athlete along with a member of the athletic training staff of the same gender will proceed to the lavatory. The escorting athletic training staff member will be given the Specimen Identification Form in order to record RDS results.
7. The student-athlete will be instructed to unscrew the lid from the specimen cup and remove and discard the cup seal.
8. The student-athlete will be instructed to place the lid upside down in an area within student-athlete's vision.
9. The student-athlete will be instructed to hold his/her shirt under chin while providing a sample.

10. The student-athlete will be instructed to void into the specimen cup to a minimum of 30 ml of urine or more.
11. Following specimen collection, the student-athlete will be instructed to replace and tighten the testing lid onto the collection cup. (Once the lid has been placed onto the collection cup, the athletic training staff member may handle the sealed cup, as long as it is in direct sight of the student-athlete.)
12. The athletic training staff member will remove test strip label from the side of the specimen cup.
13. The athletic training staff member will determine the temperature of the specimen is within a valid range between (90-100°F).
14. After a minimum of three minutes and no longer than 5 minutes, the athletic training staff member will determine if measured pH, specific gravity, and oxidants are in an abnormal range as determined by the RDS kit validity card.
15. The specimen cup will sit for a minimum of five minutes and no longer than 10 minutes to allow results to process.
16. After a minimum of five minutes and no longer than 10 minutes, all results will be interpreted by the athletic training staff member.

A valid sample is indicated by:

- The measured pH, specific gravity, and oxidants are in a normal range as determined by the RDS kit validity card, AND
- The specimen is within acceptable temperature range (between 90°F-100°F).

A negative test result is indicated by two lines appearing in the specific drug window.

A positive test result is indicated by only one line in a specific drug window being visible in the Control region.

17. If no lines appear in the specific drug window/s, the remaining urine will be poured into another specimen cup which is chosen and handled under the same guidelines as set forth for the initial screening.
18. An acceptable sample is one that is deemed to be in the set pH, specific gravity, oxidants as determined by the RDS kit validity card and within valid temperature ranges. If the specimen does not meet these criteria, the student-athlete will be required to provide an additional specimen as identified above.

IF NEGATIVE: The results will be noted on the Specimen Identification Form, the urine and materials disposed of appropriately, and the student-athlete will be excused from the testing area.

IF POSITIVE:

1. The Director of Athletic Training Services or his/her designee will immediately be notified and will be present for further processing, and the results will be noted on the Specimen Identification Form.
2. In the presence of the Director of Athletic Training Services or his/her designee, the student-athlete will randomly select a confirmation lab urine collection kit.
3. If there is enough urine left from an acceptable sample, it will be used. Otherwise, the student-athlete will need to provide another specimen sample in the presence of a member of the athletic training staff of the same gender; the student-athlete will be instructed to void into the specimen cup a minimum of 30 ml while the staff member observes only to the extent reasonably necessary to ensure a proper specimen.
4. The urine will be poured into the one transportation container and sealed with the security seal provided with the chain of custody forms.
5. Confirmation lab requisition forms will be signed as a chain of custody documentation.
6. The lab requisition form/chain of custody form and the specimen bottle will be placed into the specimen envelope and sealed with tape for shipment to the lab for confirmation. This envelope will be placed in a provided box and then into a FedEx shipping envelope. The student-athlete will be excused from the testing site.
7. The FedEx package will be sent with the courier at the soonest available opportunity or dropped at the local FedEx drop box or store.
8. Test results shall be returned to the Director of Athletic Training Services and subsequently reported to the Drug Testing Program Committee. Documentation indicating confirmation for drug use shall be dated, so subsequent re-tests can proceed after forty (40) days.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- If unable to produce a sufficient amount of urine, the student-athlete will be instructed to place the lid on the specimen cup and seal with security tape.
- The student-athlete will then place the sealed specimen cup and Specimen Identification Form into a secured lavatory closet until they are able to provide a sample.
- The Student-athlete will then be excused from the lavatory.
- When the student-athlete is able to provide a specimen, they will be escorted back to the lavatory to provide a specimen.

EXHIBIT B

**University of Idaho
Department of Intercollegiate Athletics**

Consent to Participate in Drug Testing Program

I hereby consent to participate in the University of Idaho Department Of Athletics Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student-Athletes. I have reviewed, understand, and have been provided with a copy of the document entitled "Substance Abuse Policy and Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student-Athletes," and I consent to and agree to comply with and abide by the terms and conditions of the policy and program.

This consent is provided freely, voluntarily, and knowingly. I have not been coerced, threatened or otherwise compelled into providing this consent. I understand that my refusal to provide this consent will render me ineligible to participate in any intercollegiate athletics activity at the University of Idaho and ineligible for athletic financial aid, but will not affect my ability to attend the University of Idaho if I am otherwise qualified to do so.

I understand that I may revoke this consent at any time by submitting a written request to the Director of Athletics. However, revocation of this consent will render me ineligible to participate in any intercollegiate athletics activity at the University of Idaho and, to the extent provided for in NCAA and other rules regulations, ineligible for athletic financial aid, but will not affect my ability to attend the University of Idaho if I am otherwise qualified to do so.

I am 18 years of age or older, and I know of no reason why I cannot execute this document.

Print Name of Student-Athlete	Signature
SAMPLE	
Signature of Student-Athlete	Date
Witness (UI Employee)	<i>Do Not Sign</i> Date

Appendix 10 – Additional Department of Athletics Policies [Excerpts]

Athlete Behavior Policy -

Alcohol Related Incidents - It is generally accepted that the excessive and/or illegal consumption of alcohol is at the root of many of the problems relative to athlete behavior. Any student-athlete involved in an alcohol related incident (e.g. minor in possession, DUI, altercations, etc.) will automatically be required to attend an alcohol awareness class sponsored by the University of Idaho. In addition to attending an alcohol awareness class the student-athlete will meet with his/her coach and the athletic director and address the team on the issue. Depending on the circumstances other sanctions as described in this document may apply.

Drug Related Charges - Any student-athlete who is arrested, charged and/or convicted of a drug related offense will be required to be tested immediately under the University of Idaho's Substance-Abuse Policy and Mandatory Drug Testing Program for Student-Athletes. In addition to the sanctions/classes/counseling required by the Program, the student-athlete will meet with his/her coach and the athletic director and address the team on the issue. Depending on the circumstances other sanctions as described in this document may also apply.

Staff and Coaches Handbook

7.3.12 Possession or use of alcohol, drugs, or tobacco is prohibited on team trips.

-Abstaining from the consumption of alcohol in the presence of student-athletes who have athletic eligibility remaining

9.3 DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY (from Student-Athlete Handbook)

The use of alcohol, NCAA banned drugs, and tobacco products is prohibited when in training, on team trips, and preparing for and participating in home events. When on your personal time, this use is discouraged due to the many health and personal safety risks involved. Specifically, the use of tobacco in any form is strongly discouraged. New NCAA rules forbid the use of smokeless tobacco during practice or competition by coaches, players, and officials. As a Vandal athlete, there is an important responsibility to teammates, coaches, and to the University to conduct oneself in a manner to bring credit to all concerned. The use or abuse of these substances is not a positive reflection on the student-athlete, the Athletic Department or the University. Cooperation in this area is expected. The University of Idaho recognizes that drug and alcohol abuse among college student-athletes is of national concern. The use of prohibited drugs is detrimental to the physical and mental well-being of student-athletes, can seriously interfere with academic and athletic performance, and can be dangerous to the student-athlete and his/her teammates. The University of Idaho further recognizes that the early recognition and treatment of chemical dependency problems is important for successful rehabilitation, return to academic and athletic participation, and reducing personal, family and social disruption. The University of Idaho is a participant in the NCAA year-round drug testing program. Student-athletes need to be aware of the NCAA Championship Drug Testing Program. Any participant in an NCAA Championship event may be subject to testing for use of banned drugs. Should they be tested positive for banned

drugs, those student-athletes stand to lose their athletic eligibility for one year and be subject to further testing.

Student-Athlete Host Guidelines / Receipt



IDAHO Athletics
Compliance Department

Student-Athlete Host Guidelines / Receipt

SPORT:	PROSPECT(S):
S-A HOST:	DATE OF VISIT:

Your role as a student-athlete host is a vital service to the University of IDAHO Athletic Department. Appropriate conduct is required of you by the institution and the NCAA. The guidelines listed below must be adhered to at all times. Failure to do so may result in a NCAA violation, which could impact your eligibility. Please take the time to review the following rules as they pertain to your responsibilities while serving as a student host.

1. NO underage use of alcohol is permitted.
2. NO use of drugs or sex as a recruiting device is permitted.
3. NO activity that violates criminal law is permitted.
4. NO gambling/gaming activities are permitted.
5. NO use of strippers/ use of a gentlemen's club or equivalent is permitted.

6. You may receive a complimentary admission (pass list – no hard tickets) when accompanying a prospect to a campus athletic event.
7. A freshman student host must be a qualifier.
8. Only one student-host per prospect may be provided a free meal.
9. A maximum of \$50 per day may be provided to cover the entertainment expenses of you, the prospect and up to four family members accompanying the prospect and all other hosts. You may be provided with an additional \$40 per day for each additional prospect entertained by you. These funds may not be used for the purchase of souvenirs such as shirts or other mementos.
10. No cash may be given to the visiting prospect or anyone else accompanying the prospect.
11. You may not arrange for the prospect to receive discounts on merchandise or services at any place of business.
12. You may not use vehicles provided or arranged for by any coach, staff member or booster. Please do not allow the prospect to use or drive your car.
13. You may not transport the prospect or anyone accompanying the prospect more than 30 miles from campus. All entertainment must be within 30 miles of campus and in a standard that is comparable to student life.
14. You may not allow recruiting conversations to occur on or off campus between the recruit and a booster/donor. If an unplanned meeting happens, you can exchange a pleasant greeting and then stop the conversation at that point.
15. A visiting prospect can engage in recreational or workout activities as long as a coach is not present. A coach cannot be present during any recreational or workout activities.

Initial 16. You may not post any photos of or comments referring to the visiting prospect using any form of social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).

Initial 17. I agree to report to my head coach immediately, any incident or activity that occurs during the official visit that is contrary to these instructions.

Initial 18. I have discussed the unstructured/free time with my coach and he/she has approved our entertainment activities.

I certify that I have reviewed the above instructions with my coach and accept the responsibility of being a host. Furthermore, I acknowledge that I have received \$ for the purpose of entertaining recruit(s).

Host Name:	Host Signature:	Date:
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I certify that the student-athlete host named above has read the above instructions and received from me the funds specified above to be used in a manner consistent with NCAA and University of IDAHO rules governing official visits. I have also discussed and approved the unstructured free time activities with the student host.

Coach Name:	Coach Signature:	Date:
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UI 9/19

Appendix 11 - State of Idaho Penalties for Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

The abuse or illegal possession of alcohol is proscribed under Idaho Law. A person must be 21 years of age or older in Idaho in order to lawfully purchase, possess, or consume an alcoholic beverage. There are also local laws prohibiting public intoxication or possession of alcohol by a person under 21 years of age. Below described are specific Idaho criminal statutes proscribing the illegal abuse or possession of alcohol:

IC 49-2446: Any person that fraudulently misrepresents his age to a dispenser of alcohol faces misdemeanor penalties and possible loss of driving privileges for 90 days.

IC 18-1502: Any person violating age violations pertaining to the possession, use, procurement, or sale of alcohol is guilty of a misdemeanor: (1) The maximum fine for a first conviction is \$1,000; (2) A second conviction may result in a maximum sentence of 30 days in jail, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both; (3) Subsequent convictions may result in a maximum sentence of 60 days in jail, a fine of up to \$3,000, or both; (4) Driving privileges may be suspended for violators under the age of 21.

IC 23-603: Any person that gives or sells alcohol to a minor (under 21 years of age) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. A second violation shall constitute a felony.

IC 18-8002: Any person who drives in the State of Idaho shall be deemed to have given his consent to an alcohol test. If the driver refuses to submit to the test: (1) his driver's license will be seized; and (2) if his refusal is not reasonable the driver will lose his driving privileges for 180 days.

Idaho Sanctions for Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Idaho Statute Title 18, Chapter 80

"It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any other intoxicating substances, or any combination of alcohol, drugs and/or any other intoxicating substances... to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state."

An individual can be charged with a DUI for a blood alcohol content level (BAC) of 0.02% or greater if under 21 years old, 0.04% or greater if operating a commercial vehicle, and 0.08% or greater if 21 years old or older. You can still be charged with DUI if you are under the influence of some other intoxicating substance(s) even if your BAC is less than 0.08%.

	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd Offense
Jail Time	Up to 6 months	10 days - 1 year	30 days – 10 years
Fine	Up to \$1,000	Up to \$2,000	Up to \$5,000
Driver's License	90-180 days	1-year, Possible Ignition Interlock Device installment	1 - 5 years, Mandatory Ignition Interlock Device
Suspension			
Classification	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Felony

If under the age of 21 years old, the first offense mandates a \$1,000 fine, an alcohol evaluation, and 1 year of driver's license suspension. The second offense _____, and third offense mandates _____.

An individual that refuses a chemical (breath, blood, or urine) test to assess intoxication level is subject to an additional fine and automatic license suspension.

	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd Offense
Fine	\$250	Additional \$250	Additional \$250
Driver's License Suspension	1 year, possibility of restricted license with ignition interlock device	2 years, possibility of restricted license with ignition interlock device	2 years, possibility of restricted license with ignition interlock device

IC 18-8006: Any person causing great bodily harm, permanent disability or permanent disfigurement while driving under the influence is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to: (1) a minimum jail sentence of 30 days and not to exceed five years; and (2) may be fined an amount not to exceed \$5,000 dollars; and (3) shall have his driving privileges suspended for a minimum of one year and maximum of five years.

IC 49-335: Any person who operates a commercial vehicle and holds a Class A, B, or C license is disqualified from operating a commercial vehicle for not less than one year if: (1) operating a commercial vehicle under the influence of alcohol; and (2) operating a commercial vehicle while one's blood alcohol is 0.04 or more; and (3) any person who operates a commercial vehicle and refuses to submit to a test to determine the driver's alcohol concentration.

Appendix 12 - Federal Penalties for Possession of Illegal Drugs

21 U.S.C. 844(a) 1st Conviction: May be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year, and shall be fined a minimum of \$1,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: Shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$2,500. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: Shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years, and shall be fined a minimum of \$5,000. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Shall be imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 20 years, and fined a minimum of \$1,000 if: (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams; or (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams; or (c) 3rd or subsequent possession and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881 (a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 884a Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 853a Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g) Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Appendix 13 - Tailgating Policy

Rules and Regulations

Fans participating in tailgating activities outside University of Idaho sponsored activities are expected to behave in a safe, appropriate manner and comply with all state and local laws as well as State Board of Education (SBOE) policies. University personnel and local police will be present to address conduct that openly violates law or conduct that negatively impacts the safety or enjoyment of season ticket holders and fans.

The Moscow Police Department will enforce applicable local and state laws regarding consumption of alcohol, including minors in possession and disorderly conduct.

Drinking games and other activities encouraging consumption of alcohol are prohibited.

People found by law enforcement to be in violation of the law are subject to arrest or citation. People found by the university to have engaged in inappropriate conduct are subject to disciplinary action, including loss of parking privileges, loss of ticket privileges and/or dismissal from university premises.

Rules & Guidelines

1. Idaho State Board of Education policy prohibits the sale or consumption of alcohol on U of I property, except as authorized by SBOE exemption.
2. The University of Idaho reserves the right to prohibit access to any vehicle.
3. The University of Idaho is not responsible for any lost or stolen items.
4. No campfires or bonfires allowed in parking areas.

Appendix 14 - Residence Hall Handbook [Excerpts]

3. Advertising / Posting.

c. Individual Room Postings must follow the below guidelines: i. Items visible from the outside of a room must not be offensive, lewd, or contain alcohol/drug references or imagery;

4. Alcohol.

a. Students under the age of 21 may not possess, consume, provide, manufacture, sell, exchange, or otherwise distribute alcohol.

b. Students under 21 will not participate in events where alcohol is being served or be in the presence of alcohol in a residence hall room and/or suite.

c. Students who are at least 21 years of age may consume alcohol responsibly in the privacy of their room with the door closed and may only possess one open container per individual of legal drinking age where drinking is permitted

d. Students of legal drinking age may not manufacture or sell alcohol, nor may they provide or distribute alcohol to minors, or consume alcohol in the presence of minors.

e. Alcohol is permitted for those residents who are of legal drinking age but may not be consumed in presence of minor guest(s), must be consumed within the room with a closed door, may not be consumed in public areas, and containers must be disposed of immediately.

f. Possession of full or empty containers equaling more than 144 ounces of beer, one 750 ml bottle of wine, or a fifth of liquor is not allowed per room with residents of legal drinking age.

g. Guests of legal drinking age visiting residents of non-drinking age may not consume alcohol.

h. Students may not display or decorate room/suite with alcoholic beverage containers or signage. Beverage containers are defined as those containers whose sole purpose or intention are to contain alcohol.

i. Students who are noticeably intoxicated and/or disruptive when they return to the residence halls and/or requiring assistance may be subject to disciplinary action.

j. Consuming alcohol in public areas is strictly prohibited. Public areas include but are not limited to lobbies, kitchens, restrooms, elevators, rooms with doors open, hallways, bathrooms, and any area other than a student's room with door closed.

k. Empty alcohol containers must be disposed of or stored promptly.

l. Delivery or shipment of alcohol to a student housing facility is prohibited. Any packages that reasonably appear to contain alcohol will be detained and opened with the student. If the package contains alcohol beverages it will be returned to the sender at the expense of the student.

m. Activities that promote an atmosphere of irresponsible consumption are prohibited, including but not limited to kegs, beer bongs, and beer/water pong.

n. Alcohol of any kind is prohibited in communities that are substance free

13. Drugs, Prescription Medication, and Illegal Substances.

a. Illegal substances are prohibited by campus (Student Code of Conduct Article VII), state and federal law.

b. Consumption, possession, furnishing, manufacturing, selling, exchanging, or otherwise distributing any drugs is prohibited by state and federal law.

c. Using or misusing illegal substances is prohibited by federal and state law.

d. Misuse of over the counter drugs or prescription medication is prohibited.

e. Providing over the counter drugs or prescription medication to any person(s) is prohibited.

f. Any object or device (homemade or otherwise) that reasonably can be used to conceal or consume controlled substances is prohibited.

g. Any device found to have drug residue is considered paraphernalia and is prohibited.

23. Odors.

a. Having odors that originate from inside a resident room, common space, or lounge space that is detectable is prohibited, which includes but is not limited to: marijuana, alcohol, excessive fragrances, garbage, hygiene, or other odors.

24. Passive Participation.

a. Residents are obligated to remove themselves from any situation that is a violation of Housing Policy and/or the Student Code of Conduct and report the situation to a Residence Life staff member.

b. Residents present during a violation of a Housing Policy and/or the Student Code of Conduct can be held responsible for that violation.

University of Idaho

Fraternity & Sorority Event Notification Form University of Idaho Greek Community EVENT NOTIFICATION FORM

(If multiple chapters are cosponsoring/participating, each chapter must complete this form separately)

This form and a current guest list must be submitted and discussed with the Greek Life Office five business days prior to the event before 5:00pm.

Event notification meetings are held every Thursday from 3:00-5:00pm in TLC 232, Dean of Students Office. The final guest list must be submitted to the Greek Life Office at least 24 hours before the event.

The chapter does hereby accept full responsibility for the event stated below. In accepting this responsibility, the chapter will make certain that all applicable federal, state, county, city, and University laws and policies, as well as the Local and national/international organization Risk Management Policies and Procedures are enforced. If national/international organization policies are stricter on regulations than those listed below, chapters will be held to the national/international organization standards. The chapter understands that it is required to regulate the behavior of all individuals in attendance during the event. The chapter understands that failure to abide by all terms of this form and all event policies and regulations may result in disciplinary action. The chapter understands that hosting/participating in this event without full completion of this notification form and emailed confirmation by its respective governing council is a violation of the Relationship Statement Agreement.

For the purpose of this policy, an event that can be attributed to a fraternity or sorority (hereafter "event") means a function that is sponsored, endorsed, organized, condoned, or financed by a fraternity or sorority or has a significant presence of its members. It does not matter where or when the function is held—if there is a significant presence of its members, it is an event, regardless of what members might call the function. If a reasonable person would be likely to perceive the function as an event then it will be considered an event.

EVENT INFORMATION

Chapter Name: _____ Co-Sponsoring/Participating Chapter(s): _____

Date of Event: ___/___/___ Start Time: ___:___ am/pm End Time: ___:___ am/pm
(Must be registered at least 5 business days prior)

Theme: _____

General Event Description: _____

If the event is hosted by a single chapter, is this event considered a Date Dash? Yes / No

A Date Dash event requires a 1:1 member to guest ratio

LOCATION

Chapter Facility Residential House/Apartment Recreational (cruise, camping trip, etc.) Other

Name of Location: _____

Type of Establishment: _____

Address of Location: _____

Phone Number during Event at Location: _____

of Chapter Members/New Members: _____ # of Alumni Attending: _____

of Guests of Chapter Members/New Members: _____ # of Guest of Alumni Attending: _____

Total Number Attending Event: _____ Location Capacity: _____
(Location Capacity must be equal to or larger than the total number of attendees from all participating chapters)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Chapter President Name	Phone	Email	Signature
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Risk Manager Name	Phone	Email	Signature
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Event Planner/Social Chair Name	Phone	Email	Signature
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(To be completed after consulting with Greek Life Office)

The following alternative non-alcoholic beverages will be provided to guests:

The following non-salty foods will be provided to guests:

The following system will be used to identify those of legal age to consume alcohol:

The following system will be used to verify the event attendees on the guest list:

(Guest list must be turned in at least 24 hours before the event. If the event is on the weekend it must be turned in by 5:00PM of the last business day of the week. *Note: the guest to member ratio should not exceed 2:1*)

Transportation to the Event (Select all that apply): None Buses Private Vehicles

Type of Security Arranged (Check One): Licensed Agency Off-Duty Peace Officer Other

Name of Security Arranged: _____

Security Phone Number: _____

Member Responsible for Security: _____

Member Responsible for Clean Up: _____

Type of Entertainment Provided: _____
(Disc Jockey, Band, Radio, Microphones, etc.)

Please provide any additional information about this event that you would like to disclose:

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____

Comments

CAMPUS TIMELINE

Pre-matriculation

Individual:

Uldaho Bound
Required Safety Program
Access to the Student Rec Center
Community Resources

Interpersonal/Group:

Orientation Leaders
RA Training
- Mental Health First Aid
- Alcohol & Other Drugs
Green Dot
Parent Video

Community/Environmental:

Social Norms in Voices for Change
U of I Website
U of I Social Media

Appendix 17 - Number of Recorded Responses of Choices Pre-Test and Post-Test AY
2021-2022

Pre-Test and Post-Test Section Intro Text: Questions 12-19 relate to your opinions about drinking. People feel differently, so there are no “right” or “wrong” answers.

	# of Pre-Test Responses	# of Post-Test Responses	Difference Between Pre-Test & Post-Test # of Responses
Q. 12 - When I drink, I think it's important to be aware of how much pure alcohol I am consuming.			
Strongly Agree	30	43	+13
Agree	28	16	- 14
Disagree	1	0	- 1
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0
Q. 13 - I think drinking a lot of alcohol in a short period of time would put me at risk.			
Strongly Agree	31	42	+11
Agree	26	16	-10
Disagree	2	1	-1
Strongly Disagree	0	0	
Q. 14 - I don't need to drink alcohol in order to have fun when I socialize.			
Strongly Agree	26	32	+6
Agree	31	24	-7
Disagree	2	3	+1
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0
Q. 15 - I think it's important to have a plan in mind to limit my drinking before I go out.			
Strongly Agree	22	40	+18
Agree	34	18	-16
Disagree	1	1	0
Strongly Disagree	2	0	-2
Q. 16 - My personal goals (e.g., academic, social, athletic, etc.) keep me from drinking too much.			
Strongly Agree	26	29	+3
Agree	26	26	0
Disagree	6	4	-2
Strongly Disagree	1	0	-1
Q. 17 - If a friend passes out from drinking, I would know what action to take and do it.			
Strongly Agree	35	44	+11
Agree	22	15	-7
Disagree	2	0	-2
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0

Q. 18 - I am comfortable turning down a drink when one is offered if I don't want it.			
Strongly Agree	37	43	+6
Agree	21	15	-6
Disagree	1	1	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0
Q. 19 - I do not approve of drinking to get drunk.			
Strongly Agree	8	9	+1
Agree	22	27	-5
Disagree	24	18	-6
Strongly Disagree	5	5	0

CAMPUS TIMELINE

Campus Move-In & First Week

Individual:

1:1 Interactions with staff/policies
Campus Move in Volunteers
Counseling through CTC

Interpersonal/Group:

Vandals in the Know
Vandal Families in the Know
CHAMP w/ Student Athletes
Fraternity & Sorority Life Sessions
RA – Floor/Hall Meetings

Community/Environmental:

Late Night at the Rec/Late Night Events
Social Norms Messaging
Policy & Enforcement
Events
Annual Notification

CAMPUS TIMELINE

Exploration & Norm
Development

Individual:

BASICS - Conduct
Substance Use Screenings
Freshstart Nicotine Cessation
Counseling through CTC

Interpersonal/Group:

AOD workshops upon request
Recovery supports
Green Dot upon request
Choices - Conduct
Hazing Prevention
Mental Health First Aid

Community/Environmental:

Late Night Events
Late Night Mini Grants
Social Norms Campaign, Arg Articles
Policy & Enforcement
Campus Safety Focus
Sources of Strength/Connecting U&I

CAMPUS TIMELINE

Interaction with the Environment

Individual:

Choices/BASICS in conduct process

Substance Use Screenings

Tabling by peer educators

Counseling through CTC

Interpersonal/Group:

AOD Workshops available

- Green Dot, Mental Health First Aid, Sources of Strength

Recovery supports

Hazing Prevention

Community/Environmental:

Late Night Events, Mini Grants

Social, Staff & Faculty Norms

Policy & Enforcement

AODAC

Campus Safety focus

Higher risk times (21st B-day)