



# Fulfilling the Mandates of the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86)

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# The Road Leading to the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act?



# Controlled Substances Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Controlled Substances Act
- Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
- Substances have been added, removed, or transferred from schedule to schedule



# Controlled Substances Act of 1970 Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Schedule I
  - Have no acceptable medical use in the US
  - A lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision
  - A high potential for abuse
- Includes heroin, ecstasy, LSD, marijuana/cannabis,



# Controlled Substances Act of 1970 Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Schedule II
  - A high potential for abuse which may lead to psychological/physical dependence
  - Acceptable medical use in the US
  - Accepted safety for use under medical supervision
- Includes morphine, opium, codeine, oxycodone, methadone, amphetamines (Adderall), methamphetamines, and methylphenidate (Ritalin)



# Controlled Substances Act of 1970 Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Schedule III
  - Less potential for abuse than substances in schedule I or II
  - Abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence
- Includes Tylenol with Codeine, Buprenorphine (Suboxone), anabolic steroids



# Controlled Substances Act of 1970 Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Schedule IV
  - Lower potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III
- Includes Xanax, clonazepam, Valium, Halcion



# Controlled Substances Act of 1970 Classifications<sup>6</sup>

- Schedule V
  - Lower potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule IV
  - Consists primarily of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics
- Includes Robitussin AC





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# The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988



# Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 Requirements<sup>7</sup>

- Requires *some* Federal contractors & Requires *all* Federal grantees to agree that they will provide drug-free workplaces as a precondition of receiving a contract or grant from a Federal agency



# Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 Requirements<sup>7</sup>

- Must maintain a drug-free workplace
- Requirements vary depending if contractor/grantee is an individual or organization
- Organization requirements are more extensive; comprehensive program to achieve a workplace free of drugs is required.



# Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988<sup>8</sup>

- Covers both temporary and full-time employees
- Students in general, especially those receiving Pell Grants, are required to comply with the act.
- Statute does not provide a basis in which educational-related grantees are exempt
- An on-going program must be maintained to ensure that employees are aware of their continuing responsibilities
- Employers may choose whether or not alcohol and non-prescription drugs are included
- Reporting requirements only pertain to convictions of unlawful use, possession, etc. in the workplace.



# Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 Consequences<sup>8</sup>

- Payments for contract or grant activities may be suspended
- Contract or grant may be suspended or terminated
- Contractor/Grantee may be prohibited from receiving, or participating in any future contracts or grants from any Federal agency for up to a 5 year period.



# Creation of Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act

- Codified along with Safe and Drug Free Workplace Act in 1986
- Initiation of Biennial Review in 1990



# Why is the DFSCA Mandate Important?

- Why should it be important to us?
- Why should it be important to our departments and division?
- Why should it be important to our institutions?



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# Main Elements of DFSCA





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# Certification Requirements

Part 86, the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations, requires that, **as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education (IHE) must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.**



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# What Does Certification Mean?

- For certain forms of federal funding and assistance, IHE's must certify compliance.
- In most cases, certification is included within the “Representations and Certifications” portion of funding applications and proposals



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# Presidential/Senior Administrator Certification

- IHE's must also have the senior leading administrator (President) certify
  - minimally every five years
  - Upon the arrival of a new senior leading administrator



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# Edgar 86 Minimum Requirements

- Annual notification/distribution of substance abuse policy and information to all students, staff and faculty.
- Development and implementation of a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students **and** employees.
- Prepare a **biennial report** on the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug (AOD) programs and the consistency of policy enforcement



# Additional Requirements

- If requested, IHE's are required to submit written certification and/or copies of policy/information distributed annually, as well as copies of the biennial review to the Secretary of Education and/or designees.
  - Auditors inspecting Financial Aid records
  - Auditors inspecting federally funded research grants
- The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations establish an expectation that colleges address substance abuse issues based on current research, evaluation, best practices, etc.



# Failure to Comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations

- If an IHE fails to submit the necessary certification or violates its certification, the Secretary of Education **may terminate all forms of financial assistance**, whether from the Department of Education or other federal agencies, and **may require repayment** of such assistance, including individual students' federal grants, such as Pell grants.
- The Department of Education may also arrange to provide technical assistance toward the development of a plan and agreement that brings the IHE into full compliance as soon as feasible.



# Failure to Comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations

- The possibility of loss of federal funding exists in the provision that "the Secretary annually reviews a representative sample of IHE drug prevention programs."
- *If the Secretary of Education selects an IHE for review, the IHE shall provide the Secretary access to personnel records, documents, and any other necessary information requested for this review.*



# Record Keeping Requirements

Sec.86.103 requires that IHEs retain the following records for 3 years after the fiscal year in which the record was created:

- The annually distributed notification document
- Prevention program certification
- Results of the biennial review
  - NOTE – A REPORT IS NOT REQUIRED,BUT...
- Any other records reasonably related to the IHE's compliance with certification
- If selected for review, the IHE shall provide access to personnel, records, documents and any other necessary information requested by the Secretary to review the IHE's adoption and implementation of its drug prevention program





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# Times Are A'Changin!



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# Kristine Guest



<http://compelledtoact.com/>



# DFSCA Monitoring & Compliance<sup>11</sup>

- US Dept of Safe and Drug Free Schools (1990-1998)
- Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) (1998-2010)
- Office of Federal Student Aid (2010 – Present)



# March 2012 Monitoring and Compliance Report<sup>11</sup>

- OPE Performed No Oversight Activities from 1998 to June 2010
- FSA's Oversight Process Provided No Assurance That IHEs Are in Compliance with Part 86 Requirements
- IHEs That Do Not Participate in Title IV, HEA Programs Were Not Covered by FSA's Oversight Process Even Though They Are Covered by Title I of the HEA



# March 2012 Monitoring and Compliance Report<sup>11</sup>

- 18/23 reviews, lack of documentation to support FSA's conclusions that IHEs were in DFSCA compliance.
- 10/23 reviews, indications that FSA reviewers did not fully understand DFSCA requirements, reviewers concluded that IHEs had complied with certain DFSCA requirements despite documentation to the contrary.
- 4/23 reviews, FSA reviewers documented that IHEs were not in compliance with elements of Part 86 requirements but did not report the IHEs' noncompliance in the corresponding program review report.



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# New DFSCA Monitoring and Compliance

- Office of the President Letter –  
Fall 2011<sup>12</sup>
- Monitoring and compliance  
administered by the Clery  
Compliance Division
- Increased number of schools  
reporting being audited for  
DFSCA



# New DFSCA Monitoring and Compliance

- 263 publically-available Clery program reviews completed by ED since 2014<sup>13</sup>
  - 50 institutions were found to be out of compliance with DFSCA in the last 2 years
  - 5 of those institutions being fined as a result.
- *The National Association of Clery Compliance Officers and Professionals (NACCOP)*



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# Annual Notification





# Compliance – Annual Notification

- Notification must occur annually to each employee and student
- Notification should include:
  - Standards of conduct
  - Applicable federal, state, local and institutional sanctions
  - Description of short and long term health risks
  - List of AOD prevention and treatment programs available to students, staff and faculty
  - Clear statement that IHE will impose disciplinary statements



# Standards of Conduct

- Covers all students who are registered for one course for any type of unit except continuing education
- Students who work for the institution may be covered by employee policies
- Applies to all on-campus activities and to off-campus activities officially sponsored by IHE's
- Have been interpreted to apply to student-sponsored social activities and professional meetings attended by employees



# Legal Sanctions

- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- An alcohol and drug policy should stipulate that anyone who violates the policy is subject both to the institution's sanctions and to criminal sanctions.



# Health Risks

- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol that occurs on your campus.
- Statements of health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs represent the minimum level of information that schools must distribute.



# Health Risks Descriptions will include

- Risk of dependence
- Possible short-term effects
- Possible long-term effect
- Effects of overdose



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# Health Risks Description Considerations

- Drugs highlighted implies that these drugs are ones used by your students.
- Drugs highlighted implies that you have collected data to determine what drugs exist on your campus
- Changes to CORE Survey



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# Drug & Alcohol Programs

- A description of any drug or alcohol programs that are available to employees and students . These include:
  - Prevention programs
  - Assessment/Identification
  - Intervention
  - Treatment
  - Rehabilitation
  - Re-Entry



# Disciplinary Sanctions

- **A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions** on students and employees (consistent with local, 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





# Disciplinary Sanction Enforcement

- Responsibility for the enforcement of standards of conduct is not specifically mentioned in 34 C.F.R. Part 86
- Responsibility for enforcing standards of conduct is usually shared among
  - campus police or security personnel
  - Residence hall staff
  - Judicial affairs/Dean of Students
  - health providers, faculty,
  - students, among others.



# Distribution of Annual Notification

- The Department of Education requires that each IHE distribute its AOD document to students, staff and faculty **annually in writing**.
- Delivery may be electronic **if** the IHE has established that electronic delivery **goes to the individual and** that electronic communication is one of the IHE's primary modes of communication.
- Delivery must ensure receipt
- Must demonstrate appropriate method of distributing to those whose mailings are returned or bounced back



# Distribution of Annual Notification

- If new students enroll or new employees are hired after the annual distribution date, these students and employees must also receive the materials.
- Merely making the materials available to those who wish to take them does not satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.
- Distribution must be intentional, passive methods do not meet requirements or expectations



# Annual Distribution

## **To Students:**

- The U.S. mail system is probably the best way to ensure distribution to all students.
- Electronic distribution is another option when all students or employees have access.
- Dissemination through advising when advising is mandatory
- Enclose in invoices for financial obligations

## **To Faculty & Staff, include:**

- with employees' paychecks
- with the W-2 form
- In the faculty/staff handbook
- Giving the written policy to employees only at the beginning of their employment does not meet the requirement that the policy be distributed annually.

**A COMBINATION OF METHODS WORKS BEST**



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# The Biennial Review



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# The Biennial Review

- The law further requires an institution of higher education to conduct a **biennial review** of its comprehensive program to:
  - determine its **effectiveness** and implement changes if they are needed
  - ensure that the **sanctions developed are consistently enforced**



# The Biennial Review

- The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require IHEs to review their AOD programs and policies **every two years**.
- No specific date in which report is to be filed
- Since regulations began in 1990, common for reviews to be conducted during even years
- Review report should be completed and filed by December 31
- Review report should cover the 2 previous academic years



# The Biennial Review

- Because EDGAR 86 does not specify what a biennial review should include or how it should be conducted, schools have considerable leeway in determining how to conduct and what to include in their biennial review.
- Network standards, NIAAA report, & DOE Principles of Effectiveness should be utilized in review process





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# Biennial Review

## Best Practices

- Comprehensive program focused on evidence-based strategies of practice
- Data collection of students' behaviors and perceptions
- Program focused on meeting needs of students at various levels (drinkers, non-drinkers, problem drinkers)
- Creation of a strategic plan of action
- Creation of a task-force or campus-based coalition



# Thorough Biennial Reviews Include

1. A description of AOD comprehensive program/intervention elements and policies
2. A statement of AOD program/intervention and policy goals and a discussion of goal achievement
3. Summaries of AOD program/intervention and policy strengths
4. Summaries of AOD program/intervention and policy weaknesses and problems
5. Procedures for distributing AOD document to students and employees
6. Copies of the documents distributed to students and employees
7. Recommendations for revising AOD programs
8. Supporting documentation and evidence



# HEC Analysis – Model Biennial Reviews

1. Each included materials to compliment the report
2. Each included information on assessment and evaluation of program effectiveness
3. Each detailed goals and goal achievements
4. Each included recommendations for revising programs and policies
5. Each used a task force to complete the review



# Steps to Initiating the Biennial Review

- Rationale and Reasons for conducting the review
- Determine Process
- Determine Who
- Review current data
- Determine problems and concerns
- Review current programs
  - Typology Matrix
  - Assessment/Effectiveness
- Review current policies
- SWOT Analysis
- Determine desired outcomes
- Recommendations, Goals and Outcomes



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# Initiating a Biennial Review

- Determining why your institution benefits from conducting this process.
  - It's the law – avoid penalties
  - Increase program and policy effectiveness
  - Increase safe and supportive learning environment
  - Determines priorities



# Initiating a Biennial Review

- Determine how this process should be implemented and who should be included in this process
  - Student Affairs Staff
  - Academic Affairs
  - Business Affairs
  - Community Members
  - Students



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Data

- Collect and review data that describes alcohol and other drug problems and culture
  - CORE Survey
  - National College Health Assessment
  - Policy Violations
  - Transports
  - Diagnoses



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Prevention Program

- You must also determine the number of drug and alcohol-related incidents and fatalities that:
  - Occur on the institution's campus (as defined in section 485(f)(6)), or as part of any of the institution's activities
  - Are reported to campus officials
  - Determine the number and type of sanctions described in paragraph (1)(E) that are imposed by the institution as a result of drug and alcohol-related incidents and fatalities on the institution's campus or as part of any of the institution's activities; and
  - Ensure that the sanctions required by paragraph (1)(E) are consistently enforced.





# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Prevention Program

- Program & Interventions Inventory
- Policy Inventory



# Typology Matrix

## Socioecological Model by Network Standards

	Individual	Group	Institution	Community	Policy
Policy					
Education					
Enforcement					
Assessment					
Community Mobilization					



# Typology Matrix

## Socioecological Model by NIAAA Tiers

	Individual	Group	Institution	Community	Policy
Tier I – evidence with college students					
Tier II – evidence with gen populations					
Tier III - promising					
Tier IV – doesn't work					



# Typology Matrix

## Socioecological Model by SAMHSA Prevention Strategies

	Individual	Group	Institution	Community	Policy
Info. Dissemination					
Education					
Alternatives					
Problem Identification/Referral					
Community-Based Processes					
Environmental/Policy					



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Prevention Program

- Consider including process summary or performance metrics for each program/intervention:
  - # of times program/intervention delivered
  - # of students/staff/faculty participating
  - Satisfaction survey results



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Prevention Program

- Assessment data on student learning outcomes, attitudinal changes, behavior changes gained through programs
- Evaluation and Research data collected through programs



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Policies

- Identify and compile all alcohol and other drug related policies for students, staff and faculty
- Look for redundancy, consistency, inconsistency in language



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Policies

- Assess how effective are policies at moving the IHE toward its AOD goals and outcomes
- Assess how consistently enforced are the policies
- Assess if everyone, regardless of affiliation, is held to the same policy standards and offered the same interventions





# Policy Inventory

- Measuring Enforcement Consistency
  - DOE/HEC recommends submitting a chart that ID's each case and presents particulars of each offense
  - Documenting level of effort expended to detect violations
  - Document level of expertise of those responsible for detecting/adjudicating AOD offenses



# Reviewing Your Current Campus AOD Prevention Program

- You must also report the number of drug and alcohol-related incidents and fatalities that:
  - Occur on the institution's campus (as defined in section 485(f)(6)), or as part of any of the institution's activities
  - Are reported to campus officials
  - Determine the number and type of sanctions described in paragraph (1)(E) that are imposed by the institution as a result of drug and alcohol-related incidents and fatalities on the institution's campus or as part of any of the institution's activities; and
  - Ensure that the sanctions required by paragraph (1)(E) are consistently enforced.



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# Determining SWOT

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats



# Review Conclusions

- Outcomes, goals, and objectives for the coming Biennial Period
- Recommended changes in programming, policy, and enforcement.



# IHEC Suggested Review Report Contents

- Introduction/Overview
- Biennial Review Process
- AOD Comprehensive Program Goals and Objectives for Biennium being reviewed
- Annual Policy Notification Process
- AOD Prevalence and Incidence Rate Data
- AOD Needs Assessment and Trend Data
- AOD Policy, Enforcement & Compliance Inventory & Related Outcomes/Data
- AOD Intervention Inventory & Related Outcomes/Data
- AOD Goal Achievement and Objective Achievement
- AOD Strengths and Weaknesses
- Recommendations for next Biennium
- Goals and objectives for next Biennium



# What Do I Do With the Report

- Unless requested, we currently do not send to Dept of Ed.
- Send copy to President for signature/certification
- Send signed copy to Financial Aid
- Send copy to grant's office
- Copies to places where someone would think that an alcohol report would be obtained
- Place on-line for public access



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# The Spirit of the DFSCA



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What is meant by  
“Program?”





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# What is meant by a program?

- Clear guidance is not really given
- Some institutions believe that notification and biennial review constitute compliance
- Current best practices and science of prevention are strongly suggested as



# Dept of Education

## Principles of Program Effectiveness

- base alcohol, drug, and violence prevention programs on needs assessment data
- develop measurable program goals and objectives
- implement programs with research evidence of effectiveness,
- periodically evaluate programs relative to their goals and objectives



# Experiences in Effective Prevention

- **U.S. Department of Education:**  
22 campus-based model programs (1999-2004)
- Core elements of effectiveness:
  - Exercise leadership
  - Build coalitions
  - Choose evidence-based programs
  - Implement strategic planning
  - Conduct a program evaluation
  - Work toward sustainability
  - Take the long view



# Field Experiences in Effective Prevention

- **U.S. Department of Education:** 12 campus-based model programs (2005-2007)
- Insights on prevention programs, projects, campaigns:
  - Link prevention to the institution's mission, values, and priorities
  - Strategic planning is an ongoing, dynamic process
  - Engage the campus community in data collection and evaluation
  - Promote student involvement
  - Pay attention to strategic timing
  - Hone communication skills



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# The Network Standards

- the Network is a voluntary membership organization whose member institutions agree to work toward a set of standards aimed at reducing alcohol and other drug problems at colleges and universities
- <http://www.thenetwork.ws/direct>  
ory/



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# The Network Standards

- Policy
- Education & Student Assistance
- Enforcement
- Assessment
- Campus / Community  
Collaboration



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# The Network Standards Policy

- Annually promulgate policy, consistent with applicable federal, state and local laws, using such means as the student and faculty handbooks, orientation programs, letters to students and parents, residence hall meetings, and faculty and staff meetings.



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# The Network Standards Policy

- Develop policy that addresses both individual behavior and group activities
- Define the jurisdiction of the policy carefully to guarantee the inclusion of a campus property. Define campus-based standards to off-campus events involving students.





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# The Network Standards Policy

- Stipulate guidelines on marketing and hosting off-campus sponsored events involving students, faculty, staff, and alumni at which alcoholic beverages are served.
- State institutional commitment to the education and development of students, faculty, and staff regarding AODV issues.



# **The Network Standards Education & Student Assistance**

- Provide a system of accurate, current information exchange on the adverse consequences related to alcohol abuse and other drug use for students, faculty, and staff.
- Promote and support alcohol-free programming options.



# **The Network Standards Education & Student Assistance**

- Provide, with peer involvement, a system of assessment, intervention, education, treatment, and /or referral services for students, faculty and staff utilizing collaborative relationships among and between community groups, agencies, and the institution.



# **The Network Standards Education & Student Assistance**

- Include alcohol and other drug information for students and their family members in student orientation programs.
- Support and encourage faculty in incorporating alcohol and other drug education into the curriculum, where appropriate.



# **The Network Standards Education & Student Assistance**

- Develop a coordinated effort across campus to offer a student assistance program encompassing alcohol, other drug, and related violence education, assessment, treatment and referral.



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# The Network Standards Enforcement

- Publicize all alcohol and other drug policies.
- Consistently enforce alcohol and other drug-related policies.



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# The Network Standards Enforcement

- Exercise appropriate sanctions for violent acts as harassment; verbal, physical and sexual abuse, as well as disruptive and destructive behavior
- Exercise appropriate sanctions for the illegal sale or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs.



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# The Network Standards Assessment

- Assess the institutional environment as it contributes to or mitigates against alcohol and other drug problems and related violence.
- Assess campus awareness, attitudes, and behaviors regarding alcohol and other drug use and apply results to program development.





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# The Network Standards Assessment

- Collect and related AODV information from police or security reports to guide program development.
- Collect summary data regarding alcohol and other drug related disciplinary actions, including violent and other disruptive behavior and use it to guide program development.



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# **The Network Standards Community Collaboration**

- Establish and maintain effective working relationships with external agencies, groups, and individuals whose operations are relevant to our mission and goals.
- Address campus/community issues of alcohol and other drug access, availability, and enforcement at local, regional and state levels.



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# **The Network Standards Community Collaboration**

- Consider the inclusion of the following agencies and groups: law enforcement, judicial system, state liquor control license agency, hospitality industry (including retailers), local government, neighborhood associations, faith community, family/parents, school systems, area health care & treatment providers, & others as appropriate.



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# The Network Standards Community Collaboration

- Facilitate the development, implementation and evaluation of a strategic plan that addresses underage AODV issues in the community and state.



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# ACHA Standards of Practice for Health Promotion within Higher Education

- Alignment with the Missions of Higher Education
- Socioecological-Based Practice
- Collaborative Practice
- Cultural Competency
- Theory-Based Practice
- Evidence-Informed Practice
- Continuing Professional Development and Service



# Council for the Advancement of Standards

- <http://www.cas.edu/index.php/cas-general-standards/>
- Mission
- Programming/Learning Outcomes
- Organization & Leadership
- Human Resources
- Ethics



# Council for the Advancement of Standards

- Law, Policy and Governance
- Diversity, Equity, and Access
- Institutional & External Relations
- Financial Resources
- Technology
- Facilities and Equipment
- Evaluation and Assessment



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# Evidence Based Programming/Strategies





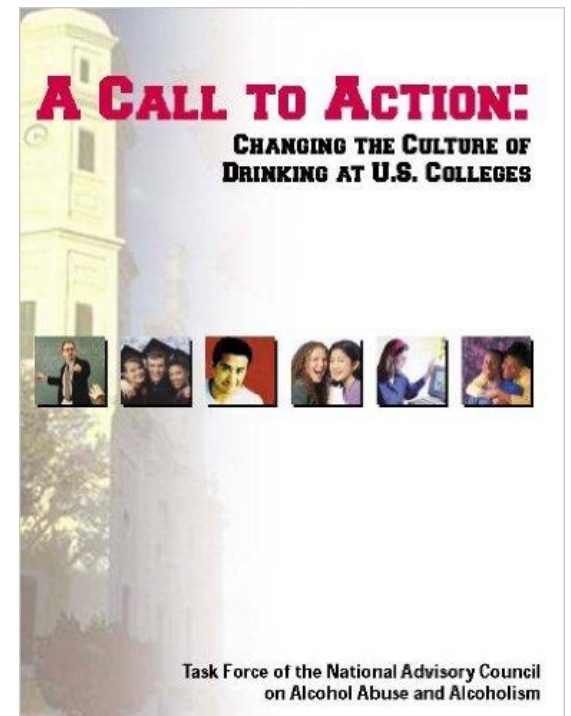
# NIAAA College Report

- Panel convened in late 1990's-early 2000's
- Reviewed literature/research regarding best practices
- Initial Report Released 2002
- Follow-Up Report Released 2007
- Revision forthcoming



# NIAAA Tiers of Evidence

- [http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/NIAAACollegeMaterials/TaskForce/CallToAction\\_00.aspx](http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/NIAAACollegeMaterials/TaskForce/CallToAction_00.aspx)





# NIAAA Tiers of Evidence

- Tier I – broad evidence of effectiveness w/college populations
  - Combinations of cognitive-behavioral skills training with norms clarification and motivational enhancement interventions.
  - Brief motivational enhancement interventions.
  - Interventions challenging alcohol expectancies



# NIAAA Tiers of Evidence

- Tier II - broad evidence of effectiveness w/general populations
  - Implementation, increased publicity, and enforcement of laws to prevent alcohol-impaired driving.
  - Restrictions on alcohol retail outlet density.
  - Increased prices and excise taxes on alcoholic beverages.
  - Responsible beverage service policies in social and commercial settings.
  - Campus and community coalitions of all major stakeholders to implement these strategies effectively



# NIAAA Tiers of Evidence

- Tier III – promising/theoretically based, not enough research
  - Marketing campaigns to correct student misperceptions of peer alcohol use, sometimes called “social norms marketing” or normative education (see Perkins 2002*b*). (This strategy already is widely used; evaluation reports will be available in the near future.)
  - Consistent enforcement of campus alcohol policies.
  - Provision of safe rides for students who drink too much to drive.
  - Regulation of happy hour promotions.
  - Information for new students and their parents about alcohol use and campus policies.
  - Other strategies to address high-risk drinking, such as offering alcohol-free residence halls and social activities or scheduling classes on Fridays to reduce Thursday night parties.



# NIAAA Tiers of Evidence

- Tier IV - those that clearly do not work
  - Information only approaches
  - Values Clarification Exercises
  - Fatal Vision/Drunk Goggles
  - Drunk Driving Simulators
  - Dead Days



## Implementation of NIAAA College Drinking Task Force Recommendations: How are colleges doing 6 years later

- Nelson TF, Toomey TL, Lenk KL, Erickson DJ, KM, Winters KC.? *Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research*, 34(10):1687-1693, 2010.
- 22% of administrators not familiar with NIAAA report
- Nearly all colleges use educational programs to address student drinking (98%).
- Half the colleges (50%) offered intervention programs with documented efficacy for students at high risk for alcohol problems.



## Implementation of NIAAA College Drinking Task Force Recommendations: How are colleges doing 6 years later

- Few colleges reported that empirically supported, community-based alcohol control strategies including
  - conducting compliance checks to monitor illegal alcohol sales (33%),
  - instituting mandatory responsible beverage service (RBS) training (15%),
  - restricting alcohol outlet density (7%), or increasing the price of alcohol (2%)
  - Less than half the colleges with RBS training and compliance checks in their communities actively participated in these interventions.
  - Large colleges were more likely to have RBS training and compliance checks,
  - No differences in implementation were found across public/private status or whether the college president signed the Amethyst Initiative.





# College “Alcohol Intervention Matrix”

- The goal of the CollegeAIM project was to “increase the likelihood that *research* will inform interventions to address excessive and underage drinking on US campuses by providing a framework for colleges and universities to compare and select evidence-based intervention strategies.”
- Developed by a group including
  - college alcohol intervention researchers
  - college AOD and student life professionals
  - NIAAA staff
- Released fall 2015



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# How AIM Will Help You?

- CollegeAIM assists users:
  - Identify strategies most likely to reduce drinking and its harmful consequences,
  - See how your current strategies compare with other options,
  - Find new, research-based strategies to consider, and
  - Select a combination of approaches that meets the needs of your students and campus.



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# The AIM Review Process

- Analyzed research and rated approximately 60 interventions on effectiveness, cost, barriers, etc.
- These ratings were then peer reviewed by an additional 10 researchers
- Does not include every intervention currently being utilized
- Is a dynamic list that will be updated every other year based on the available research



# CollegeAIM Website

- Overview
  - Including how to use CollegeAIM
- Individual-Level Strategies
- Environmental-Level Strategies
- PDF Strategic Planning Worksheet
- FAQs
- Supporting Resources



# CollegeAIM Website



Overview

Individual Strategies

Environmental Strategies

Worksheet

FAQs

Additional Information

**What Is *CollegeAIM* and Why Is It Needed?**

CollegeAIM—the College Alcohol Intervention Matrix—is a new resource to help schools address harmful and underage student drinking. Developed with leading college alcohol researchers and staff, it is an **easy-to-use** and **comprehensive** tool to identify effective alcohol interventions.

While there are numerous options for addressing alcohol issues, they are not all equally effective.

CollegeAIM can help schools **choose interventions wisely**—boosting their chances for success and helping them improve the health and safety of their students.

[Learn More](#)

## How can schools use *CollegeAIM*?

With the help of *CollegeAIM*, school officials can:

- Review the **individual-** and **environmental-level** strategies to learn how their current strategies compare to other alternatives.
- Discover new evidence-based options.
- **Use the interactive strategy planning worksheet** to help select a combination of approaches that meets the needs of their campus and their budget.

## How is *CollegeAIM* different?

*CollegeAIM* is distinctive because of the breadth of its research and analysis, the expertise of its contributors, and its user-friendly format.

"This instrument is one of the most thoroughly vetted and user-friendly summaries of intervention strategies I have seen in decades."

—Jonathan Gibraltar, Ph.D.  
President, Wells College





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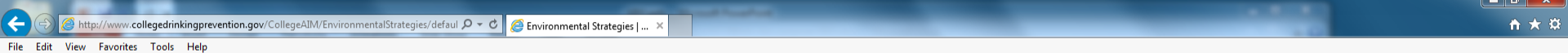
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# Strategies

- Rated on cost, effectiveness, barriers to implementation, and whether or not there is research available
- Each strategy includes the ratings, staffing needs, target population, research references, and possible resources



# Strategies



## Environmental-Level Strategies

Higher effectiveness

Moderate effectiveness

Lower effectiveness

Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results

## Environmental-Level Strategies

**Environmental-level strategies** aim to reduce underage and excessive drinking at the population level by changing the context (i.e., places, settings, occasions, and circumstances) in which alcohol use occurs, thereby reducing consequences.

### All environmental strategies

Check all strategies you would like to print

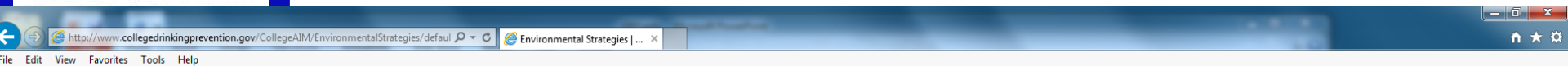
0 Print Preview Strategies

Lower costs \$	Mid-range costs \$\$	Higher costs \$\$\$
<p><b>Higher effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Restrict <b>happy hours/price promotions</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Retain ban on <b>Sunday sales</b> (where applicable)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Retain <b>age-21 drinking age</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Moderate effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Retain or enact restrictions on <b>hours of alcohol sales</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>social host provision laws</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit <b>alcohol use/service at campus social events</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish <b>amnesty policies</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Require <b>Friday morning classes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish <b>standards for alcohol service at campus social events</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish <b>substance-free residence halls</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit <b>beer kegs</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish <b>minimum age requirements to serve/sell</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Higher effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enforce <b>age-21 drinking age</b> (e.g., compliance checks)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increase <b>alcohol tax</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Moderate effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prohibit <b>alcohol use/sales at campus sporting events</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>dram shop liability laws: Sales to intoxicated</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>dram shop liability laws: Sales to underage</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limit <b>number/density of alcohol establishments</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Retain <b>state-run alcohol retail stores</b> (where applicable)</li> </ul> <p><b>Lower effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish an <b>alcohol-free campus</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct <b>campus-wide social norms campaign</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implement <b>bystander interventions</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Moderate effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>responsible beverage service training laws</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Lower effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Restrict <b>alcohol sponsorship and advertising</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implement <b>beverage service training programs: Sales to intoxicated</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implement <b>beverage service training programs: Sales to underage</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>keg registration laws</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Require <b>alcohol-free programming</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implement <b>safe-rides program</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct <b>shoulder tap campaigns</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enact <b>social host property laws</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Require <b>unique design for state ID cards for age &lt; 21</b></li> </ul>





# Strategies



ALCOHOL INTERVENTION MATRIX

## Environmental-Level Strategies

Higher effectiveness

## Environmental-Level Strategies

**Environmental-level strategies** aim to reduce underage and excessive drinking at the population level by changing the context (i.e., places, settings, occasions, and circumstances) in which alcohol use occurs, thereby reducing

**Restrict happy hours/price promotions** Campus or community-based

Under this strategy, a campus or local or state government prohibits or restricts drink specials, such as the sale of two alcoholic beverages for the price of one, that encourage customers to drink more than they might otherwise.

---

Effectiveness: ★★★ = Higher  
Cost: \$ = Lower  
Barriers: ### = Higher  
Research Amount: \*\*\* = 5 or more cross-sectional studies or 1 to 4 longitudinal studies

Public Health Reach: Broad  
Staffing Expertise Needed: Policy advocate  
Target Population: All students  
Research Population: College, general

[Close X](#)

[Summary](#) [Notes](#) [References](#) [Potential Resources](#)

- Prohibit alcohol service at campus social events**
- Establish **amnesty policies**
  - Require **Friday morning classes**
  - Establish **standards for alcohol service at campus social events**
  - Establish **substance-free residence halls**
  - Prohibit **beer kegs**

- Retain state-run alcohol retail stores (where applicable)**
- Lower effectiveness**
- Establish an **alcohol-free campus**
  - Conduct **campus-wide social norms campaign**
- Too few robust studies to rate effectiveness—or mixed results**
- Implement **bystander interventions**

- Effectiveness—or mixed results**
- Require **alcohol-free programming**
  - Implement **safe-rides program**
  - Conduct **shoulder tap campaigns**
  - Enact **social host property laws**
  - Require **unique design for state ID cards for age < 21**







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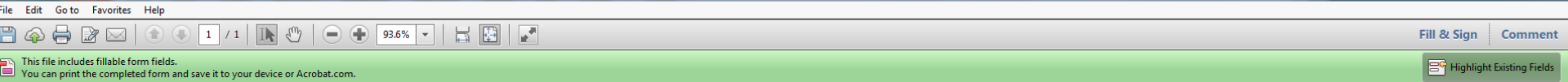
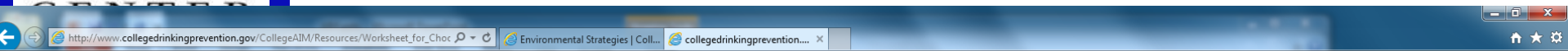
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# How to Use College AIM

- Needs Assessment
  - What does your campus and your student population need to meet your goals and objectives around alcohol?
- Review the strategies and determine what may work for your population
  - Ask yourself – can your peer education group/your department plan, implement, evaluate, and sustain this strategy



# The Worksheet Tool



## STRATEGY PLANNING WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet or download a copy to capture your thoughts about your current strategies and new ones you'd like to explore. Keep in mind:  
**Priorities:** Which alcohol-related issues are of most concern to your campus? Make sure your school's needs and goals are well defined, and keep them front and center as you fill in the worksheet.  
**Effectiveness:** Does research show that your current strategies are effective in addressing your priority issues? Might others be more effective?  
**Balance:** Realistically assess what you can do with your available resources. Strike a balance, if possible, between individual- and environmental-level strategies, and between strategies that will face few barriers and can be put in place quickly and others that may take longer to implement. Consider the financial cost relative to the program's expected effectiveness and the approximate percentage of the student body that the strategy will reach.

### CURRENT STRATEGIES

Strategy Name (and the IND or ENV identifier from CollegeAIM, if applicable)	Individual or Environmental?		CollegeAIM Ratings				Notes and Next Steps: Keep as is? Modify to boost effectiveness? Add complementary strategies? Shift to more effective options?
	✓ IND	✓ ENV	Effectiveness	Cost	Barriers	Reach: Broad or Focused (% of students)	

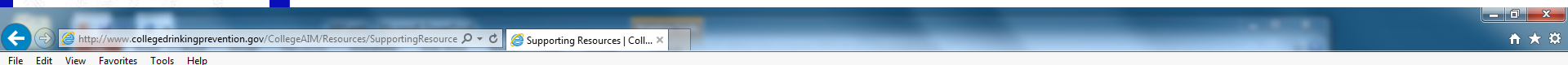
### POSSIBLE NEW STRATEGIES

Strategy Name (and the IND or ENV identifier from CollegeAIM)	Individual or Environmental?		CollegeAIM Ratings				Notes and Next Steps: Staff training or hiring needed? Other resources? Does the strategy require a plan for conducting an outcome evaluation?
	✓ IND	✓ ENV	Effectiveness	Cost	Barriers	Reach: Broad or Focused (% of students)	





# Supporting Resources



Additional Information

Supporting Resources

Acknowledgments

## Supporting Resources

In addition to the Federally-sponsored resources below, *CollegeAIM* provides information to help you implement many specific strategies. See the listings on the [individual-level](#) and [environmental-level](#) strategies pages, and click on strategies rated as effective.

### Federal Websites and Resources Supporting the Prevention of Underage and High-Risk Drinking by College Students

#### National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

**College Drinking: Changing the Culture** is a central location for information related to alcohol use by college students. Resources on this site include:

- College Alcohol Policies, by Campus
- Supporting Research

**Alcohol Policy Information System** provides detailed information on alcohol-related policies in the United States at both state and federal levels. Detailed state-by-state information is available for more than 30 policies.

**Safer Campuses and Communities** website is based on an NIAAA-funded study that examined a variety of environmental-level strategies that could be implemented on campuses and in their surrounding communities. A free toolkit for implementing the collaborative model is available online.

#### National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

**NIDA's College-Age and Young Adults page** provides the most recent data on substance use among this age group, including patterns of marijuana use, non-medical use of prescription drugs, cocaine, and newer trends like synthetic drugs, e-cigarettes, and hookah use. It also provides other links of interest to educators; dorm supervisors; counselors; clinicians and researchers who work with this age group, as well as students and parents.

#### Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices** provides analyses, costs, and contact information for several individual- and environmental-level strategies to reduce alcohol use by college students.

**Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies** is a national substance abuse prevention training and technical assistance site. Resources on the site include:

- Evaluation tools and resources from federal and nonfederal sources
- Strategic Prevention Framework, a five-step planning process that guides the selection, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based, culturally appropriate, sustainable prevention activities





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# Discussion Questions

- How have you already started to use this resource?
- How do you think you might use this resource when conducting your BR?
- How do you think you might use this resource when deciding recommendations and suggestions for next biennial?
- How might you engage the campus community on utilizing strategies identified by CollegeAIM?



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# Questions?



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and MORE can be  
found on our website:

[www.eiu.edu/ihec](http://www.eiu.edu/ihec)



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