



UTTyler™

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER

Drug-Free Schools and
Communities Act Campus
Regulations

2024 Biennial Review

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Introduction to the University of Texas at Tyler (UT Tyler)

The University of Texas at Tyler is a centerpiece for learning, culture and natural beauty in East Texas, located midway between Dallas and Shreveport, Louisiana. Founded in 1971, UT Tyler is one of the fastest-growing universities in the renowned University of Texas System.

With a mission to improve educational and health care outcomes for East Texas and beyond, UT Tyler offers more than 90 undergraduate and graduate programs to over 10,500 students. Through its alignment with UT Tyler Health Science Center and UT Health East Texas, UT Tyler has unified these entities to serve Texas with quality education, cutting-edge research and excellent patient care. Classified by Carnegie as a doctoral research institution and by U.S. News & World Report as a national university, UT Tyler has campuses in Tyler, Longview, Palestine and Houston.

Core Purpose and Mission: Institutional

UT Tyler Mission Statement

UT Tyler is a comprehensive public university. We help our students, patients, and community members achieve their educational and health goals by offering a combination of excellence in higher education, research, public service, and advanced healthcare delivery.

UT Tyler Vision Statement

We aspire to be an impactful, values-centered institution unified in common purpose; a community that fosters opportunity, committed to providing a uniquely balanced student experience and improving the quality of human life.

UT Tyler Values

- **Servant Leadership:** We put the needs of our students, patients, colleagues, and community, first.
- **Excellence:** We work collaboratively every day to be better and strive to establish and achieve exemplary outcomes.
- **Accountability:** We hold ourselves to the highest ethical standards and manage the resources of UT Tyler wisely.

UT Tyler Priorities

- **Student Success:** We exist to ensure that every student who enrolls with us not only completes their degree but also graduates truly prepared to enter the workforce — all while enjoying the journey. We'll prepare our students for a lifetime of success and meaningful impact.
- **Teaching Excellence:** Faculty-student interactions lay the foundation for the development of knowledge and critical thinking. We recognize the critical role of innovative and effective instruction in preparing students for real-world challenges and lifelong success. We'll be known for teaching excellence.
- **Serve East Texas:** We are only as strong as our community. By fostering economic growth, advancing healthcare, and creating vibrant cultural and educational opportunities, we'll forge a strong bond with our community and serve as a trusted partner for years to come.

Core Purpose and Mission: Departmental

Each department within the university has as its mission the provision of services that will facilitate the fulfillment of the university's mission and core purpose. Certain departments and units focus their services on issues related to this report, particularly the following:

The Student Counseling Center impacts the campus community through services that support the overall wellbeing of students. We provide a multifaceted approach to student mental health and wellness through counseling, outreach, training, consultation, and programming. We strive to be the leader in creating a culture of care across campus that fosters connection, respect, resilience, and wellbeing for the entire campus community.

The Student Wellness Center is part of an overall mission to create a culture of care across campus that fosters connection, respect, resilience, and wellbeing for the entire campus community. The Center provides a place for individuals to engage in quiet activities and relaxation techniques to reduce stress and promote well-being. The Center additionally provides outreach, education, and support for a variety of well-being topics such as Alcohol and Other Drugs, Mental Health, Physical Health, Thriving, and others.

Center for Students in Recovery provides a supportive community where students in recovery and in hope of recovery can achieve academic success while enjoying a genuine college experience free from AOD. Recovery services consist of Peer Recovery Support, Recovery Coaching, outreach, training, and presentations on recovery-related topics. It also provides the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) and the Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students (CASICS) program. These programs allow students to explore their own behavior related to alcohol and cannabis use.

The University Health Clinic (UHC) is a partnership between UT Health Northeast and UT Tyler that provides on campus primary care services. The UHC is dedicated to the highest quality treatment and care of students, faculty, and staff of UT Tyler.

The Student Assistance and Advocacy Center is dedicated to providing comprehensive advocacy and intervention services to assist students in managing all aspects of their personal, social, and academic success in an effort to balance the needs of individual students with the needs of the campus community. We believe that empowerment is a vital aspect of advocacy. To that end, the Student Assistance and Advocacy Center partners with students to foster self-advocacy when facing barriers to success.

The Campus Assessment, Response, and Evaluation (CARE) Team engages in proactive and collaborative approaches to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with students exhibiting concerning behaviors, or facing hardships. By partnering with members of the campus community, the CARE Team strives to promote an individual student's wellbeing and success.

Student Conduct and Intervention promotes student success through fair and professional administration of the student conduct process, in support of teaching and learning that occur both inside and outside of the classroom. Our office understands the unique needs students face in higher education and the conduct process. We strive to address these needs through the conduct process.

The Housing and Residence Life Department exists as an integral part of the educational experiences and academic support services of The University of Texas at Tyler. The mission of the Housing and Residence Life Department is to provide an environment that is conducive to the academic success and personal development of our students.

The Wellness Collaborative fosters a culture committed to well-being for everyone at UT Tyler. We envision a movement where health and well-being are a priority in every area of our community. We strive to be a university where everyone has the support they need to live uniquely balanced and meaningful lives.

Department of Student Engagement supports the mission of The University of Texas at Tyler by providing programs and activities designed to meet the needs of a growing student population. The department includes the offices of Campus Activities, Greek Affairs, New Student and Family Programs, Student Organizations, and Esports.

Department of Recreational Sports enhances student life and campus wellness through a variety of activities and programs for students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

UT Tyler Athletics is one of the newest members of the NCAA Division II and the Lone Star Conference. It sponsors intercollegiate teams in 17 sports. The intercollegiate athletics program at UT Tyler provides opportunities for student-athletes to build their bodies and their minds, including learning to act and compete with integrity and honor while developing leadership and teamwork abilities.

UT Tyler Police Department, a component of the University of Texas System Police, is recognized as a police agency throughout the State of Texas. It is a full-service law enforcement agency comprised of licensed peace officers, public safety officers or guards, emergency management personnel, communications personnel, and administrative professions.

UT Employee Assistance Program (UTEAP) is a confidential work-based program that assists and supports employees who are navigating personal or work-related issues that may impact their job performance and mental well-being. We offer counseling, assist in finding resources, and can help navigate work life problems. The UT EAP offers assistance on substance use, abuse, and addiction.

Objectives of the Biennial Review

The University of Texas at Tyler is committed to the safety and well-being of Students, Employees, and the University Community. The University recognizes that the illegal and/or abusive use of alcohol or drugs may prevent the University from meeting its commitments and accomplishing its missions. Further, such use jeopardizes the safety and welfare of the individual, fellow Employees, Students, and the University Community. In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, The University of Texas at Tyler maintains an environment free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance and/or alcohol in compliance with state and federal laws. This applies to all premises or property owned or controlled by the University or in vehicles used for university business. The objective of this report is to document the university's efforts regarding alcohol and other drug education and prevention in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Documentation in the report was achieved by compiling self-reported efforts from a variety of University departments who were asked to review previous Biennial Reviews to provide updates, describe new policies and programs since the previous review, and make recommendations for future development of programming and services. The participating departments were selected based on their roles within the university community as their programs are central to the Biennial Review.

Goals

- Be in compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act by ensuring annual notification is sent out accordingly.
- Document consistency of AOD sanctions.
- Evaluate AOD programs to ensure best practices.

Report Overview

The 2024 Biennial Review is a summary of programs, policies, and services for the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 academic years. The Biennial Review includes the following:

- Description of alcohol and drug programming offered on the University campus.
- Identification of campus intervention, treatment, and recovery assistance available.
- Identification of methods in place to educate members of the university community about policies related to alcohol and other drugs, and sanctions in place to enforce these policies.
- Review of alcohol and drug cases adjudicated at the University and the accompanying sanctions issues for these violations.
- Review of the university's alcohol and other drug related policies, procedures, programming, and intervention methods.
- Recommendations for improving alcohol and drug related policies, procedures, programs, and overall coordination.

Health Risks of Alcohol on the Body

Drinking too much — on a single occasion or over time — can take a serious toll on a person's health. Below is an overview of research about how alcohol can affect the human mind and body.

Alcohol's Effects on the Body

Research suggests that excessive alcohol consumption has serious negative effects on an individual's health (NIAAA, 2022; World Health Organization (WHO), 2022). Some risks associated with drinking alcohol include a variety of mental and behavioral disorders, diseases and cancers (WHO, 2022). Listed below are specific health complications that are linked to excessive alcohol consumption.

Brain: According to the NIAAA (2022), alcohol hampers the brain's communication pathways, affecting its appearance and operation. This interference impairs areas responsible for balance, memory, speech and judgment, increasing the risk of injuries and other adverse effects. If an individual were to abuse alcohol, they are prone to experiencing alcohol-induced blackouts, an event in which memory consolidation is temporarily blocked, or alcohol overdose, where alcohol in the bloodstream will begin to shut down basic brain functions.

Heart: Individuals who consume alcohol risk damage to their heart and blood vessels. Some of these risks include hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, peripheral arterial disease and cardiomyopathy (Piano, 2017). Research has shown those who consume over the standard amount of alcohol are prone to these detrimental effects on the cardiovascular system.

Immune System: Clinicians have long noted a link between heavy alcohol use and adverse immune-related health outcomes, including increased susceptibility to pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), sepsis, alcoholic liver disease (ALD), and certain cancers. Additionally, heavy drinkers experience higher rates of postoperative complications, slower recovery from infections and physical trauma, and poor wound healing. (Sarkar et al., 2015)

Liver: Heavy drinking can also cause severe damage to the liver. Walker (2024) lists the three main stages of alcohol-related liver disease:

- **Fatty liver:** An early stage of excessive alcohol consumption where fat accumulates in the liver. Side effects include elevated liver enzymes, fatigue and liver enlargement.
- **Alcoholic hepatitis:** Continued drinking can progress fatty liver to hepatitis, characterized by widespread liver inflammation, cell necrosis, scarring and fibrosis. Symptoms include pain, weakness, fever, nausea, jaundice and abdominal distension.
- **Alcoholic cirrhosis:** Further misuse of alcohol can lead to the breakdown of normal liver tissue and disrupt proper liver functions. As a result, scar tissue is used in place of normal liver tissue. Its effects include shrunken liver, enlarged spleen, portal hypertension, intestinal bleeding, worsening jaundice, fluid retention, and confusion (hepatic encephalopathy).

Individuals with any form of alcohol-induced liver disease are at increased risk of liver cancer, severe infections and renal problems, especially those with cirrhosis.

Pancreas: Miller (2024) explains that heavy alcohol consumption has been associated with a higher risk of acute or chronic pancreatitis, a severe inflammatory condition of the pancreas that can be life-threatening. Acute pancreatitis is characterized by the abrupt onset of inflammation of the pancreas. Repeated episodes can induce persistent inflammatory alterations in the pancreas and nearby tissues, increasing the risk of chronic pancreatitis. This condition is marked by recurring abdominal pain, eventual loss of digestive functions and even diabetes.

Cancer: According to the National Toxicology Program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is known as a human carcinogen. Research evidence suggests higher levels of alcohol consumption, especially regular and sustained intake over time, correspond to an increased risk of developing alcohol-associated cancers. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) (2021) lists the following associated cancers below:

- Head and neck cancer. “Moderate drinkers exhibit a 1.8-fold higher likelihood of developing cancers of the oral cavity (excluding lips) and pharynx, and a 1.4-fold higher likelihood of laryngeal cancer compared to non-drinkers. The risks are even greater for heavy drinkers, who face a 5-fold increase in the risk of oral cavity and pharyngeal cancers, and a 2.6-fold increase in the risk of laryngeal cancers” (NCI, 2021).
- Esophageal cancer. “According to the National Cancer Institute (2021) alcohol consumption at any level is linked to an elevated risk of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Compared to those who do not drink alcohol, individuals who engage in light drinking face a 1.3-fold higher risk, while heavy drinkers experience a nearly 5-fold higher risk. Moreover, individuals who have inherited deficiencies in an enzyme responsible for alcohol metabolism are particularly susceptible to increased risks of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma if they consume alcohol” (NCI, 2021).
- Liver cancer. “Heavy alcohol consumption is correlated with approximately a doubling of the risk for two types of liver cancer: hepatocellular carcinoma and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Compared to non-drinkers, heavy drinkers face roughly a 2-fold higher likelihood of developing these cancers.” (NCI, 2021).
- Breast cancer. “Epidemiological research consistently shows a heightened risk of breast cancer associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption. Pooled data from 118 studies reveals that compared to non-drinkers, light drinkers face a slightly increased (1.04-fold higher) risk of breast cancer. The risk escalates further among moderate drinkers (1.23-fold higher) and heavy drinkers (1.6-fold higher). A prospective analysis involving 88,000 women in two U.S. cohort studies indicated that for women who have never smoked, light to moderate alcohol consumption was linked to a 1.13-fold increased risk of alcohol-related cancers, primarily breast cancer” (NCI, 2021).
- Colorectal cancer. “Moderate to heavy alcohol consumption is linked to a 1.2- to 1.5-fold increased risk of cancers affecting the colon and rectum compared to individuals who do not consume alcohol” (NCI, 2021).

Health Risks of Drug Misuse on the Body

All controlled substances have misuse potential or may be immediate precursors to substances with misuse potential. The Drug Enforcement Administration includes in its Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide (2022) how these drugs and substances, when misused, can affect the human body below.

Narcotics (Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone)

Besides its primary use of treating issues like anxiety, pain and diarrhea, the misuse of narcotics/opioids can lead to various harmful effects. Depending on its dosage and previous experience with the drug, its effects can include “slowed physical activity, constriction of the pupils, flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea, vomiting and slowed breathing” (Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2022: 51). If a user were to overdose on the drug, they would experience “constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness and slowed breathing” (Drugs of Abuse Resource Guide 2022: 51).

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine)

Effects on the Mind

When used without medical supervision, stimulants are often used to induce feelings of exhilaration, boost self-esteem, enhance mental and physical performance, increase activity levels, suppress appetite, prolong wakefulness and achieve a euphoric state. Chronic and high-dose usage is frequently linked to symptoms such as agitation, hostility, panic, aggression, and tendencies toward suicidal or homicidal behavior. Paranoia, sometimes accompanied by auditory and visual hallucinations, can also manifest.

Rapid development of tolerance, where increasingly higher doses are needed to achieve the desired effects, is common, leading to psychological dependence. The most potent stimulants, including amphetamine, methylphenidate, methamphetamine and cocaine, are associated with the strongest psychological dependence. Abrupt discontinuation of these substances often results in symptoms such as depression, anxiety, intense drug cravings and extreme fatigue, known as a "crash."

Effects on the Body

Stimulants, often called uppers, temporarily counteract fatigue in both mental and physical activities. At therapeutic levels, they can induce feelings of exhilaration, prolonged wakefulness and reduced appetite. These effects become significantly more pronounced with high doses of stimulants. However, taking substantial doses at once or over an extended period can lead to physical side effects such as dizziness, tremors, headaches, flushed skin, chest pain with palpitations, excessive sweating, vomiting and abdominal cramps.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB, Rohypnol)

Effects on the Mind

Depressants are prescribed to fulfill specific purposes such as inducing sleep, alleviating anxiety and muscle spasms and preventing seizures. Additionally, they have effects such as causing amnesia, slowing reaction times, impairing mental function and judgment, and inducing confusion. Long-term usage of depressants can lead to psychological dependence and tolerance, where increasingly higher doses are needed to achieve the same effects.

Effects on the Body

Though some depressants have the ability to relax muscles, they also carry unwanted physical effects such as slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headaches, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure and slowed breathing. Moreover, prolonged use of depressants can result in physical dependence, even when taken at doses recommended for medical treatment. Withdrawal from depressants can be life-threatening, unlike the withdrawal syndrome typically observed with most other drugs of misuse.

Hallucinogens (Ecstasy/MDMA, Ketamine, LSD, Peyote & Mescaline, Psilocybin)

Effects on the Mind

The sensory effects of hallucinogens include perceptual distortions that can vary depending on the dose, environment, and the individual's mood. Psychologically, these substances induce distortions in thought related to concepts of time and space. Following the use of some hallucinogens, individuals may develop a rare condition known as Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder (HPPD), or they may experience "flashbacks." HPPD involves sporadic recurrences of certain aspects of the hallucinogenic experience even when the drug is not currently being used. The onset of HPPD is unpredictable but may be more likely during periods of stress and appears to occur more frequently among younger people.

Effects on the Body

Physiological effects of hallucinogens typically include elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils' nausea and vomiting.

Marijuana/Cannabis

Effects on the Mind

When marijuana is smoked, its active ingredient THC enters the bloodstream via the lungs. It travels throughout the body, including the brain, where it binds to cannabinoid receptors on nerve cells, influencing their activity. Many of these receptors are located in brain regions that regulate pleasure, memory, thought processes, concentration, sensory perception, and coordinated movement. Short-term effects of marijuana include difficulties with memory and learning, distorted perception, impaired thinking and problem-solving abilities, and loss of coordination. These impairments in perception and coordination can lead to serious issues in education, associative processes, and psychomotor functions, such as driving. Long-term effects of marijuana can result in physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms upon cessation, as well as psychological addiction or dependence.

Common responses to cannabinoids, as reported in scientific literature, include initial side effects such as dizziness, nausea, rapid heartbeat, facial flushing, dry mouth and tremors. Individuals may experience merriment, happiness and even exhilaration at higher doses. Other effects include disinhibition, relaxation, increased sociability, talkativeness and enhanced sensory perception leading to a greater appreciation of music, art and touch. Users may also report heightened imagination, a subjective sense of increased creativity, time distortions, and occasionally illusions, delusions or hallucinations at high doses. Impaired judgment, reduced coordination (ataxia), and increased risk-taking behavior can also occur, which may impair driving ability. Emotionally, users may experience mood swings, incongruity of affect, dysphoria, disorganized thinking, illogical conversations, agitation, paranoia, confusion, restlessness, anxiety, drowsiness or panic attacks, particularly in inexperienced users or those who ingest large doses. Increased appetite and short-term memory impairment are also common effects of marijuana use.

Effects on the Body

Short-term physical effects of marijuana use can include sedation, bloodshot eyes, increased heart rate, coughing due to lung irritation, heightened appetite, and elevated blood pressure (although prolonged use may lead to decreased blood pressure). Individuals are prone to serious health issues such as bronchitis, emphysema and bronchial asthma. Extended use of marijuana may also result in suppression of the immune system. Withdrawal symptoms from chronic use of high doses can include physical manifestations such as headaches, shakiness, sweating, stomach pains and nausea. Behavioral signs of withdrawal may encompass restlessness, irritability, difficulty sleeping and decreased appetite. These symptoms underline the physical and behavioral consequences associated with prolonged and heavy marijuana use.

Steroids

Effects on the Mind

Case studies and scientific research indicate that high doses of anabolic steroids can induce significant mood and behavioral changes. Some individuals may experience dramatic mood swings, heightened feelings of hostility, impaired judgment and increased aggression, colloquially known as "roid rage." Upon discontinuation of steroid use, users may undergo severe depression, which in some cases can lead to suicidal thoughts or actions. Additionally, anabolic steroid use has been associated with psychological dependence and addiction, highlighting the potential for these substances to lead to long term behavioral and mental health issues.

Effects on the Body

The use or abuse of anabolic steroids is associated with a wide range of adverse effects, influenced by factors such as age, sex, the specific steroid used, dosage and duration of use. In adolescents, anabolic steroid use can hinder potential growth, potentially reducing final adult height. Boys may experience early sexual development, acne and stunted growth. Adolescent girls and women may undergo permanent physical changes like deepening

of the voice, increased facial and body hair growth, irregular menstrual cycles, male pattern baldness and clitoral enlargement. In men, anabolic steroid use can lead to testicular shrinkage, reduced sperm count, enlargement of breast tissue (gynecomastia), infertility and an elevated risk of prostate cancer. Both men and women who use anabolic steroids may experience elevated cholesterol levels, heightening the risk of coronary artery disease, strokes and heart attacks. Additional common side effects include acne and fluid retention, with oral steroid preparations posing a particular risk of liver damage.

Injecting anabolic steroids increases the likelihood of contracting infections due to non-sterile injection techniques, sharing contaminated needles, or using steroids prepared in unsterile environments. These practices heighten the risk of viral infections such as HIV/AIDS or hepatitis B or C, as well as bacterial infections at the injection site. Users may also develop endocarditis, a bacterial infection causing potentially life-threatening inflammation of the heart lining. These risks underscore the severe health consequences associated with anabolic steroid abuse.

Inhalants

Effects on the Mind

Inhalant misuse can lead to significant damage in brain regions responsible for cognitive functions such as thinking, movement, vision and hearing. The cognitive impairments resulting from inhalant abuse can vary widely, ranging from mild deficits to severe dementia-like symptoms.

Effects on the Body

When inhaled, chemicals are absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream and rapidly distributed to the brain and other organs. Nearly all inhalants exert effects akin to anesthetics, which depress the body's functions. Depending on the extent of misuse, users may experience mild stimulation, reduced inhibitions, or loss of consciousness. Individuals typically experience intoxication along with effects similar to alcohol, such as slurred speech, impaired coordination, euphoria and dizziness. After heavy use, users may feel drowsy for several hours and often endure lingering headaches. Prolonged sniffing of concentrated chemicals found in solvents or aerosol sprays can induce irregular and rapid heart rhythms, leading to heart failure and potentially death within minutes of exposure. Long-term inhalant abuse manifests in various symptoms, including weight loss, muscle weakness, disorientation, inattentiveness, lack of coordination, irritability, depression, and damage to the nervous system and other organs. While some of the harmful effects on the body may partially reverse upon cessation of inhalant misuse, many are irreversible after prolonged use.

Program Inventory: Prevention and Education

The University recognizes that the illegal and/or abusive use of alcohol or drugs may prevent the University from meeting its commitments and accomplishing its missions. Further, such use jeopardizes the safety and welfare of the individual, fellow Employees, students, and the University community. With this in mind, the University is committed to providing prevention and education programs that increase awareness of the dangers of high-risk behaviors and skills to reduce that risk and increase overall wellbeing of the campus. Following is a list of relevant prevention and education initiatives for students at UT Tyler.

AlcoholEdu:

AlcoholEdu is a 2.5-hour online module that all incoming UT Tyler students are required to complete. The program, designed by Vector Solutions, incorporates the latest evidence-based prevention methods to create a highly engaging user experience that inspires students to reflect on and consider changing their drinking habits, in addition to providing strategies for staying safe while in college.

Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) Program and

BASICS is a two-session evidence-based program that allows students to explore their own behavior related to alcohol use. The program uses motivational interviewing techniques to assist students with reducing alcohol-related harm. The first session is conducted in either an individual or small group of five or fewer students and includes alcohol education and a discussion on the perceptions and beliefs regarding alcohol use and motivation for drinking. After the first session, students complete a brief survey that asks questions about their drinking behaviors, perceptions of alcohol use on campus, negative effects because of alcohol use, and strategies they currently use to reduce risk of alcohol-related harm.

Session two is conducted in an individual format where the student receives their personalized feedback report and discusses it with their facilitator. Through this discussion, the student learns how their drinking compares with others on campus and examines their relations with alcohol. The facilitator also guides a conversation around protective strategies that the student might adopt if they choose to use alcohol. In both sessions, the facilitator uses motivational interviewing techniques to meet the student where they are in their personal stage of change.

Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students (CASICS)

CASICS has the same framework as BASICS, but the focus is on the student's use of cannabis. As a harm reduction program, the student is encouraged to self-select goals that focus on reducing high-risk behaviors and negative outcomes if the student chooses to use cannabis. The program is designed as a non-judgmental, non-labeling and non-confrontational safe space for reflection, discussion, and education.

Although most students participating in the BASICS/CASICS programs are referred by Student Conduct and Intervention, any student may participate in the program.

Center for Students in Recovery (CSR)

Provides peer support and Prevention/Education Outreach programming related to substance use and abuse. Some events that were sponsored or co-sponsored were the Great American Smoke Out, OctSoberFest, 20 days of gratitude, Wellness Wednesday recovery theme, Health Fairs, DeStress Fest, and more.

Housing and Residence Life

Housing and Residence Life distributes handbooks and educates residents on AOD policies at the beginning of the semester. Resident Assistants hold mandatory floor meetings with their residents on policies and risks and put on programs throughout the year to educate students on AOD issues. Some of the programs put on were “Mocktail Night: Sip, Learn, and Drive Safe!”, “Kahoot Night” with a focus on alcohol and other drug safety and responsibility, “Paint and Sip”, “Blurred Vision: Understanding Alcohol”, “A SHOT of Information”, “Colors of Consent”, and “Stay Afloat”. They collaborate with other offices to bring programs and training to their staff and students. The Director of Student Conduct and Intervention provides training to RA and RC staff on policies and procedures related to student conduct violations including those for alcohol and drugs.

Greek Affairs

Greek Affairs provides yearly training (Greek 101), including standards for member behavior on AOD. They also host events such as National Hazing Prevention Week. Individual chapters host training and events on alcohol awareness and safety.

Student Organizations

All student organization officers, representatives, and advisors are required to complete an Orientation Course in Canvas each academic year. This includes the University Alcohol and Drug Policy. The College of Pharmacy sponsors the Peers Against Tobacco student organization that provides outreach and education on Tobacco use such as the “Great American Smoke Out”, “Earth Day: Cigarette Butt Pick-Up”, and a webinar watch party on nicotine and mental health. The American Chemical Society hosted a Forensic Chemist speaker specializing in forensic toxicology and seized drug analysis.

Wellness Collaborative

The Wellness Collaborative is a cross-campus collaborative that promotes all wellness-related initiatives on campus. The group works together to provide outreach, education, and events on a variety of wellness topics, including AOD to students, faculty, and staff on all UT Tyler campuses. Some of the larger collaborative events included “Safe Spring Break”, “Let’s Taco’bout Wellness”, “Health Fair”, “Campus Safety Month”, and the “DeStress Fest”.

Department of Recreational Sports

Provides educational programs and events that cover a variety of wellness topics, including AOD.

UT Tyler Police Department

Provides all incoming students with information concerning safety and security (Including AOD) during orientation sessions. They also speak to parents of incoming freshmen about campus safety.

Program Inventory: Intervention, Treatment, and Recovery

CARE Team

The CARE Team engages in proactive and collaborative approaches to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with students exhibiting concerning behaviors, or facing hardships. By partnering with members of the campus community, the CARE Team strives to promote an individual student's wellbeing and success. Any individual who has a concern, including one related to AOD, may fill out a report to the CARE team. Once submitted, a case worker will reach out to the student and work to connect with needed resources.

Counseling

The Student Counseling Center provides individual and group mental health counseling services for currently enrolled students at UT Tyler. Students struggling with substance use issues may utilize in-person counseling sessions or connect with a provider through the TimelyCare app. For students needing higher level treatment, the Student Counseling Center can refer to off-site treatment options.

Center for Students in Recovery (CSR)

The CSR provides one-on-one and group Peer Recovery Coaching to students who are in recovery or thinking about recovery from substance addiction. Support groups are available for the student in recovery as well as students who have loved ones in recovery or with substance abuse issues.

24/7 Crisis Line

UT System contracts with ProtoCall to provide a 24/7 Crisis Line through the University's Student Counseling Center. Students who feel they are in crisis may call the line at anytime from anywhere (even internationally).

TimelyCare

The Student Counseling Center has partnered with TimelyCare to provide online mental health counseling, health coaching, psychiatry, peer support, and self-help resources to all currently enrolled students. It is available 24/7, from anywhere.

Safe Harbor Program

A student-athlete eligible for the Safe Harbor Program may refer himself/ herself for voluntary evaluation, testing and treatment for alcohol or drug problems.

EAP

UTEAP is a confidential work-based program that assists and supports employees who are navigating personal or work-related issues that may impact their job performance and mental well-being. We offer counseling, assist in finding resources, and can help navigate work life problems.

Tobacco Cessation Program

Employees with UT Tyler insurance can participate in a free Tobacco Cessation Professional Counseling Program through UT Select.

Policy Inventory and Enforcement Procedure

Federal and state laws and The Rules and Regulations of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System require UT Tyler to develop policies and enforce sanctions related to the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. These policies and sanctions are only one aspect of the university's initiative to develop a campus community in which alcohol and drugs do not impede the educational mission of the institution.

UT Tyler consistently enforces disciplinary sanctions for violations of standards of conduct related to alcohol and drug use. The following is a listing of relevant regulatory programs and program policies:

Policies

Athletics

- **Alcohol Use:** UT Tyler policy and NCAA rules prohibit the use of tobacco products in UT Tyler facilities or during practice or competition. UT Tyler is a tobacco-free campus. The use of illegal drugs, including marijuana, is prohibited at all times. Alcohol is one of the most widely abused substances on college campuses. Alcohol consumption is prohibited for anyone under age 21. Consumption of alcohol is discouraged during the training year for any student-athlete of legal age and is not permitted on the road or in any situation where the student-athlete is representing The University of Texas at Tyler (e.g. recruiting visits, appearances, etc.). Because the Athletics Department feels so strongly that excessive alcohol consumption works against the philosophy and goals of the athletics program, as well as being detrimental to your health, the Athletics Department strongly encourages UT Tyler student-athletes pay attention to alcohol policies.
- **Tobacco Use:** The NCAA prohibits the use of all tobacco products by student-athletes and all game personnel, including coaches, Athletics trainers, managers and game officials, during practice and competition. The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sport have recently instituted increased penalties for student-athletes' tobacco use during practice or competition. If a student-athlete is discovered using tobacco during practice or competition, both that student-athlete and the head coach will be immediately disqualified for the remainder of that practice or competition, and possibly for additional practices or competitions. Any coach found to be using tobacco products during practice or competition will be immediately disqualified from that practice or competition and could be disqualified for additional practices or competitions.
- **Drug Screening:** All student-athletes in the intercollegiate athletics program may be tested at random during the academic year from either or both the Athletics Department and the NCAA's. Student-athletes will sign a form acknowledging consent to undergo drug screening. Student-athletes may refuse to consent to drug testing under this program. However, those who decline participation in The University of Texas at Tyler Athletics Drug Prevention Program, which is designed to protect the health and reputation of the student-athlete, will not be eligible for nor shall they be permitted to participate in intercollegiate athletics for The University of Texas at Tyler. A student-athlete who fails or refuses to be tested for drugs as provided in the policy, after initially consenting to drug testing, shall be considered to have made a decision not to participate in The University of Texas at Tyler Athletics Program.

Housing and Residence Life

- <https://www.utt Tyler.edu/housing/files/housing-and-residence-life-handbook-20240118.pdf>
- Alcohol: Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages on UT Tyler property is strictly prohibited, except for Liberty Landing and Victory Village. Residents at Liberty Landing, Victory Village, and The Foundry may possess and consume alcohol within their own apartment, provided that all residents assigned to the apartment are 21 or over. If not all residents in the unit are over the age of 21, the alcohol can only be stored in individual bed spaces of those that are 21 or older and not in the common area (Kitchen, Living Room, etc.) All other alcohol policies except possession of containers apply.
- Other prohibited actions related to alcohol: Parties, alcohol Advertising, Alcohol Containers, Student Intoxication, and Providing to Minors.
- Drugs and Drug Paraphernalia: Possessing, using, and/or selling drugs or narcotics on university property is prohibited and will result in contract termination. This includes but is not limited to marijuana (stems, leaves, buds, residue), hashish, cocaine, narcotic drugs, ecstasy, methamphetamines, and acid. Any prescription drug not found in the original container with the resident's name on the bottle is also a violation of the drug policy. Possession of any paraphernalia, which means anything that could be used in drug usage whether residue is present or not, is prohibited. Providing prescription medication to anyone other than the person the medication is prescribed to is a violation of this policy.
- Tobacco Use: Smoking and the use of any tobacco product on campus is prohibited. This includes inside units and apartments, in hallways/breezeways, on balconies, and in parking lots. Residents are responsible for the repair or replacement of any furniture, walls, ceilings, etc., damaged by smoke. Note: smoking paraphernalia including but not limited to hookahs, smoking pipes, vaporizers, and electronic cigarettes/e-cigs are prohibited.

Greek Life

All organizations are bound to both the University's AOD policies and their own national policies. Each organization goes through training over these policies and risk reduction when it comes to alcohol. When policies conflict between organizations, the strictest policy is followed. All organizations have a zero tolerance for drugs. All new members are also required to go through new member education (either in-person or online) that addresses standards for member behavior including alcohol and other drugs.

Alcohol and Drug Amnesty Policy

- [Manual of Policies and Procedures \(MOPP\) for Student Affairs 8-305](#) states that students who seek emergency medical assistance for themselves or others, or students who report Title IX cases where alcohol or drugs are involved will not face formal student conduct charges from the Office of Student Conduct and Intervention if the students follow the reporting guidelines.

Student Code of Conduct

- The general Student Code of Conduct policy can be found in the Handbook of Operating Procedures ([HOPP 7.03](#))
- [Manual of Policies and Procedures for Student Affairs Chapter 8](#) contain the general provisions and processes related to student conduct.

Student Organizations

- [Student Organization Handbook](#)
- All Student Organization officers, representatives, and advisors are required to complete an Orientation Course in Canvas each academic year. This includes the University Alcohol and Drug Policy

Employees

- [UT System Drug-Free University Community and Workplace Policy](#) states that U.T. System and its institutions will require a drug-free university community and workplace in compliance with federal law.
- [UT System 102- Drugs and Alcohol Policy](#)
- [HOPP 6.35 Drug and Alcohol Abuse](#) states that UT Tyler will remain a workplace free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of a controlled substance and/or alcohol in compliance with state and federal laws. This includes during the time that an employee is on duty, is in or on the premises or property owned or controlled by the university, or in vehicles used for university business.

Tobacco

- [Tobacco-Free Campus- HOPP 6.36](#)- states that the University prohibits the use of all smoking devices and tobacco products on University property. This Policy applies to all individuals associated with or on the premises of the University, including without limitation Employees, faculty, students, patients, visitors, volunteers, contractors, or vendors.

Enforcement Procedures

Campus Sanctions

Students

Students who are found engaging in conduct related to the use, possession, or distribution of drugs that are prohibited by state, federal, or local law may face arrest and suspension or expulsion from the university. These laws are strictly enforced by the UT Tyler Police, Tyler Police Department, and other local, state, and federal authorities. Additional penalties that may be imposed for conduct related to the unlawful use, possession, or distribution of drugs or alcohol include payment for damage to or misappropriation of property, suspension of rights and privileges, suspension for a specified period of time, expulsion, or such other penalty as may be deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Student Athletes

Student Athletes found in violation of the alcohol policies of the university will not only face the general judicial process but will receive an increasing number of consequences based on the number of offenses from their coach and/or the Director of Athletics up to and including a one-year suspension from all involvement in athletics at UT Tyler.

UT Tyler follows the same drug testing sanctions listed by the NCAA

Employees

An employee who unlawfully manufactures, sells, distributes, possesses, or uses a controlled substance in or on premises or property owned or controlled by the University, regardless of whether such activity results in the imposition of a penalty under a criminal statute, will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, including termination, or will be required to participate satisfactorily in an approved drug assistance or rehabilitation program or both.

Penalties Under State and Federal Laws

State of Texas Law

- **Manufacture or Delivery of Controlled Substances (Drugs).** The minimum penalty is confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years or less than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. The maximum penalty is confinement in Texas Department of Corrections (“TDC”) for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than fifteen years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.
- **Possession of Controlled Substances (Drugs).** The minimum penalty is confinement in jail for a term of not more than two years or less than 180 days, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000. The maximum penalty is confinement in TDC for life or for a term of not more than 99 years nor less than fifteen years, and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.
- **Delivery of Marijuana.** The minimum penalty is confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for life or for a term of not more than 99 nor less than ten years, and a fine not to exceed \$50,000.
- **Possession of Marijuana.** The minimum penalty is confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days, a fine not to exceed \$2,000, or both. The maximum penalty is confinement in TDC for life or for a term of not more than 99 nor less than five years, and a fine not to exceed \$50,000.
- **Driving While Intoxicated (includes intoxication from alcohol, drugs, or both).** The minimum penalty is confinement in jail for a term of not more than 180 days nor less than 72 hours, and a fine of not more than \$2,000. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years nor less than two years, and a fine not to exceed \$10,000.
- **Public Intoxication.** The minimum penalty is a fine not to exceed \$500. The maximum penalty varies with age and number of offenses.
- **Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor.** The minimum penalty is a fine not to exceed \$500. The maximum penalty varies with age and number of offenses.
- **Consumption or Possession of Alcohol by a Minor.** The minimum penalty is a fine not to exceed \$500. The maximum penalty varies with number of offenses.
- **Purchasing for or Furnishing of Alcohol to a Minor.** The minimum penalty is a fine not to exceed \$4,000 or confinement in jail for a term not to exceed one year, or both. The maximum penalty is a fine not to exceed \$4,000 or confinement in jail for a term not to exceed one year, or both.

The penalties described above are based on applicable State of Texas statutes and are subject to change at any time by the Texas Legislature and the Governor of Texas. Please refer to the applicable State of Texas statute for additional information.

Federal Law

- **Manufacture, Distribution, or Dispensing of Drugs (including marijuana).** The minimum penalty is a term of imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of \$250,000, or both. The maximum penalty is a term of life imprisonment without release (no eligibility for parole) and a fine not to exceed \$8,000,000 for an individual or \$20,000,000 (if other than an individual).
- **Possession of Drugs (including marijuana).** The minimum penalty is imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of not less than \$1,000, or both. The maximum penalty is imprisonment for not more than 20 years nor less than five years and a fine of not less than \$5,000, plus costs of investigation & prosecution.
- **Distribution of Drugs to a Person Under 21 Years of Age.** The minimum penalty is double the federal penalty for distribution of drugs. The maximum penalty is triple the federal penalty for distribution of drugs.

The federal penalties described above are based on applicable federal statutes and are subject to change at any time by the U.S. Congress and the President of the United States. There are additional factors in the federal sentencing guidelines, including various enhancement provisions for prior offenses. Title 21 U.S.C. Section 860 provides that the federal statutory penalties double (and in some cases triple) when a controlled substance is distributed (or even possessed with intent to distribute) within 1,000 feet of a school or a public university. Please refer to the applicable federal statute for additional information.

Alcohol and Drug Sanction Reporting

The 2024 Biennial Review contains a list of all documented alcohol and drug cases adjudicated at the institution. Student Conduct and Intervention is a unit within the Office of the dean of Students and administers the university's student disciplinary process. At times, Residence Coordinators may hear low severity alcohol cases as well. All Residence Coordinators are trained on the process and procedures for managing violations in housing. Students found in violation of the university's rules pertaining to alcohol and drugs may be assessed a variety of sanctions and are often referred to UT Tyler Recovery Services for the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) and the Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students (CASICS) program and the UT Tyler Student Counseling Center as part of the supportive referral process.

During the 2022-2023 academic year, Student Conduct and Intervention reports that there were a total of 38 Alcohol and 12 Drug Violations. During the 2023-2024 academic year, Student Conduct and Intervention reports that there were a total of 40 Alcohol and 8 Drug Violations. The following tables illustrate the totals for alcohol and drug violations and the sanctions that were assessed. Please note that some students may have been found responsible for both alcohol and drug violations in the same incident, which would be reflected in both tables for the respective academic year. Additionally, some students received a combination of sanctions; Therefore, the totals of sanctions do not match the number of violations.

22-23 Alcohol Violations = 38	
Sanction	Total Assessed
Additional Sanctions	10
BASICS- Alcohol Education	23
Disciplinary Probation	13
Educational Conversation	11
Housing Cancellation	0
Reflective Paper/Video	18
Suspension of Rights and Privileges	1
Warning	13
22-23 Drug Violations = 12	
Sanction	Total Assessed
Additional Sanctions	8
CASICS- Drug Education	10
Disciplinary Probation	8
Educational Conversation	0
Housing Cancellation	0
Reflective Paper/Video	8
Suspension	0
Warning	4

23-24 Alcohol Violations = 40	
Sanction	Total Assessed
Additional Sanctions	3
BASICS	36
Disciplinary Probation	15
Educational Conversation	0
Housing Cancellation	0
Reflective Paper/Video	27
Suspension	2
Warning	24

23-24 Drug Violations = 8	
Sanction	Total Assessed
Additional Sanctions	1
CASICS	6
Disciplinary Probation	5
Educational Conversation	0
Housing Cancellation	1
Reflective Paper/Video	1
Suspension	0
Warning	3

Assessment

Campus Crime Statistics

Arrests for Liquor Law and Drug Violations						
Offense Type	Year	Tyler Main Campus	Health Science Center	Longview University Center	Palestine Campus	Houston Engineering Center
Liquor Law Violations	2022	17	5	0	0	0
	2023	7	0	0	0	0
	2024	9	1	0	0	tbd
Drug Violations	2022	23	13	0	0	0
	2023	5	0	0	0	0
	2024	5	2	0	0	tbd

Judicial Referrals for Liquor Law and Drug Violations						
Offense Type	Year	Tyler Main Campus	Health Science Center	Longview University Center	Palestine Campus	Houston Engineering Center
Liquor Law Violations	2022	36	0	0	0	0
	2023	3	0	0	0	0
	2024	32	0	0	0	tbd
Drug Violations	2022	4	0	2	0	0
	2023	9	0	1	0	0
	2024	3	0	0	0	tbd

National College Health Assessment-III

Negatively impacted academic performance among all students in the sample			Negatively impacted academic performance among only students that experienced the issue		
Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023	Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Alcohol use	1.5	0.0	Alcohol use	2.4	0.0
Cannabis/marijuana use	1.3	0.3	Cannabis/marijuana use	10.8	2.4

Substance Specific Involvement Scores (SSIS) from the ASSIST

*Moderate risk use of the substance			*High risk use of the substance		
Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023	Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	10.8	11.6	Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	1.5	1.3
Alcoholic beverages	6.9	6.6	Alcoholic beverages	1.6	0.6
Cannabis (nonmedical use)	7	8.2	Cannabis (nonmedical use)	0.8	0.0
Cocaine	0.5	0.6	Cocaine	0.1	0.0
Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	0.3	0.3	Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)	0.3	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.6	Methamphetamine	0	0.0
Inhalants	0.4	0.6	Inhalants	0.1	0.0
Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	0.8	1.3	Sedatives or Sleeping Pills (nonmedical use)	0.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.6	Hallucinogens	0.3	0.0
Heroin	0.1	0.3	Heroin	0	0.0
Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	0.5	0.3	Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)	0	0.0

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

*Proportion of students who were prescribed a medication and used more than prescribed or more often than prescribed in the past 3 months

Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Prescription stimulants	0.7	0.0
Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills	0.5	0.9
Prescription opioids	0	0.0

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

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

Percent (%)	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Cigarettes	6.5	4.4
E-cigarettes or other vape products (for example: Juul, etc.)	10.8	12.9
Water pipe or hookah	1.5	0.0
Chewing or smokeless tobacco	1.6	1.9
Cigars or little cigars	2.8	1.9
Other	0.1	0.0

*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- Students Indicated they were in recovery from alcohol or other drug use.

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
	2.4	1.9

When, if ever, was the last time you:	Drank Alcohol		*Used Cannabis/Marijuana	
<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Never	32.4	32.5	72.7	71.0
Within the last 2 weeks	37.8	27.1	6	6.3
More than 2 weeks ago but within the last 30 days	9.1	13.2	1.1	1.6
More than 30 days ago but within the last 3 months	8.7	10.7	2.1	2.5
More than 3 months ago but within the last 12 months	6.3	10.4	4.1	4.1
More than 12 months ago	5.9	6.0	14.1	14.5

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

Driving under the influence

% of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days. *

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
	17.4	12.8

% of college students reported driving within 6 hours of using cannabis/marijuana in the last 30 days. *

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
	53.3	50.0

**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 extremel 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.

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
< .08	90.7	88.1
< .10	93.9	94.3

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

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
4 or fewer	85.6	83.8
5	3.8	6.9
6	4.8	5.6
7 or more	5.8	3.8

**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:

	Among all students surveyed		Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks	
	Fall 2021	Fall 2023	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
<i>Percent (%)</i>				
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	62.2	72.9		
None	24.9	18.6	65.8	68.6
1-2 times	9.3	7.9	24.6	29.1
3-5 times	3.1	0.3	8.1	1.2
6 or more times	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.2

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

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

<i>Percent (%)</i>	Fall 2021	Fall 2023
Did something I later regretted	9.7	8.2
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember , even when someone reminds me)	6.0	6.7
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)	10.3	7.2
Got in trouble with the police	0.6	0.0
Got in trouble with college/university authorities	0.6	0.0
Someone had sex with me without my consent	0.6	1.0
Had sex with someone without their consent	0.0	0.0
Had unprotected sex	8.9	12.3
Physically injured myself	3.7	1.5
Physically injured another person	0.6	0.0
Seriously considered suicide	1.1	0.5
Needed medical help	0.9	0.5
Reported two or more of the above	13.0	11.7

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

Procedures for Written Alcohol and Other Drug Information and Policies Distributed to Students and Employees

Students

For all students to receive a copy of The Alcohol and Drug Abuse policy for students, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse policy for students was sent by student e-mail to all currently enrolled students each semester. The policy is included on the Student Health and Wellness, Student Rights and Responsibilities, and Campus Police websites. Faculty were required to include the Student Rights and Responsibilities website on all syllabi. Student Conduct and Discipline policies may be found in the UT Tyler catalog, the Handbook of Operating Procedures, and the Student Handbook. Additional policies related to students living on-campus and athletes are given to the students in these respective areas.

Student Athletes

All policies specific to student athletes are distributed via Team Works (a software for distribution and collection of information). Every student receives the new Student-Athlete manual and must sign that they received and read it each year.

Employees

The Office of Human Resources provides newly hired full-time and part-time employees with a UT System Policy 164 Drug-Free University Community and Workplace Policy Statement as part of their initial onboarding. A signed acknowledgment form within the onboarding task ensures that new employees are familiar with the provisions of the policy. The university contracts services with UT Health Houston to provide an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for benefits-eligible employees. In addition, brochures and cards with contact information and services are available in the Office of Human Resources to remind employees that counseling through the EAP is available to them and their family members at no charge. When requested, the Office of Human Resources provides assistance by explaining alcohol and drug abuse treatment provisions covered by university insurance. All benefits eligible employees are also required to complete computerized training modules within thirty days of hire and annually. These training modules include campus drug and alcohol policies, campus disciplinary action, and where to find more information.

Recommendations

The University of Texas at Tyler is committed to the safety and well-being of Students, Employees, and the University Community. As part of this commitment, it remains important to continue the positive work of education and programming, policy review and distribution, consistency in sanctions for violations, and assessment related to Alcohol and Other drugs. Through this review the following changes are recommended:

- Continue to provide consistent sanctions with evidence-based programs such as BASICS and CASICS for AOD violations.
- Increase assessment to show the efficiency of programs and recommendations for improvement.
- The distribution method for students in the past has been included with the campus safety report sent out each year. It is recommended that a new webpage be created specifically for the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, including a copy of the most recent Biennial review. An email with a link to this page should be sent out each semester from the Dean of Students Office.
- The University has been growing in collaborations across departments for programming efforts on AOD topics. It is recommended that the university create an Advisory Group that meets semi-annually to identify trends and best practices in the field and maintain assessment and accountability of the AOD program.