



Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [Edgar Part 86] Biennial Review for the Academic Years 2018-2019 & 2019-2020

This review was created by the Student Life Office with the help of the following personnel:

Jeffrey Schone – Vice president for Student Life

Melissa Stein – Administrative Assistant to the Vice president for Student Life

Kelsey Horn, RN – Health Services Office

Andrea Wendland – Human Resources Director

Angela Scharf – Women's Services Director

Hans Thomford – Men's Housing Director

This report is issued by the Martin Luther College Student Life Office on **June 27, 2021**

Martin Luther College
Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations [EDGAR Part 86]
Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Certification

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

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

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students
- A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. A disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

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

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

Martin Luther College
1995 Luther Ct
New Ulm, MN 56073

Richard L. Gurgel

41-0695520

Typed Name of Chief Executive Officer

IRS Employer Identification Number



Signature of the Chief Executive Officer

507-354-8221

Telephone Number

June 27, 2021

gurgelr@mlc-wels.edu

Date

Email Address

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Introduction/Overview

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (345 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require that an institution of higher education (IHE) such as Martin Luther College (MLC) certify implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs both by MLC students and employees both on its premises and as a part of any of its activities. At a minimum each institution of higher education must annually distribute the following in writing to all students and employees:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees;
- A description of the legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. The law further requires that the institution conduct a biennial review of its program with the following objectives:
 - Determining the effectiveness of the policy and implementing changes to the alcohol and other drug programs if they are needed; and
 - To ensure that the sanctions developed are enforced consistently.

The biennial review must also include determinations as to:

- The number of drug and alcohol related violations and fatalities occurring on the campus or as part of activities that are reported to campus officials;
- The number and type of sanctions MLC imposed on students or employees as a result of such violations and fatalities.

Martin Luther College acknowledges its legal obligation to conduct a biennial review of compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and authorizes the Student Life Office to conduct the relevant review in fulfillment of the requirements of the previously mentioned Federal Regulations. The personnel associated with this work are listed above.

Biennial Review Process

To meet the legal requirements of conducting a biennial review and also summarize the programs and activities related to alcohol abuse and drug prevention at Martin Luther College during the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 academic years, the following information was examined:

- Alcohol and drug information provided to students and employees
- Policies contained in Student, Faculty and Employee Handbooks related to drug and alcohol use on campus and the sanctions imposed for failure to comply
- Various resources available to students and employees regarding drug and alcohol abuse
- Incident reports in the Student Life Office related to any possible infraction of the drug and alcohol policy for students and employees
- Minnesota College Student Health survey data for 2012, 2016, and 2019 (survey administered by the Boynton Health Service of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis)
- Local ordinances, state statutes and federal laws pertaining to alcohol and drug use, possession and abuse

Martin Luther College strives to remain in compliance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The college is committed to creating a healthy, safe and positive community for its students and employees. The college has adopted and implemented programs to prevent abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs by both students and employees both on its premises and as part of any of the college's activities. Through the use of multiple strategies, the college provides a framework for addressing alcohol and other drug-related issues for the campus community. This was accomplished by:

- 1) developing alcohol and drug-related policies to foster the consistency of enforcement;
- 2) conducting early intervention programming;
- 3) providing treatment and recovery options.

MLC policies and procedures on alcohol and other drugs are reviewed with all new students during orientation. These policies are also made available through the Student Handbook available on both the MLC website and the MLC portal site. This policy information is also distributed at the beginning of each school year—separately and as part of the MLC Annual Security and Fire Report. Policy information is available on the Student Life home page at: <https://mlc-wels.edu/student-life/alcohol-drug-firearms-policy/>

MLC distributes alcohol and drug related information to all those enrolled for credit, including continuing education, online and graduate students. The college distributes this information at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters to on-campus students and to on-campus summer term students when they begin their classwork. Information is distributed to on-line students as they begin their classwork during the school year – fall, spring and summer sessions. Students who enroll at other times will be given drug and alcohol related information when they begin coursework.

The employee handbook (Lay and Called Worker Handbook) is available online 24/7 via the [MLC Portal](#) and [Vibe](#). Annually on July 1, or as revisions occur, employees are required to acknowledge the handbook with the Employee Handbook Acknowledgment Form found on page 90. Employees can refer to the table of contents and the revision dates. The handbook is distributed via [Vibe](#), but also is announced to the campus through campus publications. Initially, all new employees, including student employees, are made aware of the policy during the hiring process.

Biennial Reviews are kept in the Student Life Office and are available upon written request of the Vice president for Student Life. Biennial Reviews are kept for 7 years.

1. Martin Luther College Alcohol and Drug Policies for Students, Faculty and Employees

Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities

The MLC Student Handbook is distributed to each student, faculty member and staff member via the school's website. The handbook states the following concerning the college's policies regarding Alcohol and illegal drugs.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY

The College Governing Board has adopted a policy on drug and alcohol abuse in compliance with Drug-free Schools and Communities Amendments Act of 1989 and Public Law 101-226. This policy states...

- MLC faces the same problems as other American colleges

- Drug and alcohol abuse is a sinful misuse of the body
- Underage drinking is a sin against lawful authority.

The college is obligated to...

- provide information on drug and alcohol abuse annually.
- offer aid and counsel to those who misuse or abuse drugs or alcohol.
- discipline, suspend or dismiss as determined appropriate by the MLC administration.

MLC is committed to a drug and alcohol free campus for its students and also specifies guidelines for the presence and use of alcohol at college sponsored events in faculty, staff, and administrative handbooks. Although by state statute it is legal for an individual who has attained the age of 21 to drink alcohol, such students are not allowed to use or possess alcohol on the Martin Luther College campus or in its facilities. In the same way, while the state may legalize the recreational use of marijuana, no one is allowed to use or possess marijuana on the Martin Luther College campus or in its facilities.

ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS

Violations of the MLC Alcohol and Drug Free Campus Policy consist of the following situations which could occur on- or off-campus:

- underage drinking
- drunkenness
- illegal possession of alcohol/drugs
- possession and/or use of alcohol or marijuana on campus or in campus residence halls
- being party to alcohol possession and/or consumption on campus
- procurement of alcohol for individuals under the legal age for alcohol use
- possession, use, or distribution of illegal or controlled substances
- pressuring or forcing others to imbibe alcohol/marijuana or use illegal or controlled substances

Alcohol and controlled substance violations will be treated seriously and may jeopardize the individual's current and future enrollment at Martin Luther College. Violations of the MLC Alcohol and Drug Free Campus Policy result in one or more of the following consequences:

- a monetary fine (currently set at \$250)
- campus or community service
- mandatory counseling
- awareness education
- alcohol/drug use testing*
- chemical dependency evaluation
- restrictions at school
- suspension or dismissal from school
- referral to law enforcement authorities

*MLC reserves the right to conduct alcohol and drug tests of students for cause, reasonable suspicion or confirmation of testimony. In the case of marijuana or other drug use, testing would be done in conjunction with the signing of a Consent Form authorizing a laboratory to conduct the test and to share results with the college and its officials.

Students with questions about this policy or issues related to drug or alcohol use can raise their concerns with their dormitory supervisor or the Vice president of student life without fear of reprisal.

ALCOHOL/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE VIOLATIONS AND PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

In 1998 Congress added the following provision to the FERPA legislation: Nothing in this Act or the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall be construed to prohibit an institution of higher education from disclosing, to a parent or legal guardian of a student, information regarding any violation of any Federal, State, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance, regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records, if –

(A) the student is under the age of 21; and

(B) the institution determines that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such use or possession.

The VP for student life is responsible for determining if and by what means parents or legal guardians will be notified when students under the age of 21 are found to have committed violations of federal, state, or local law or college policies related to the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance.

The college encourages students to assume personal responsibility and accountability for their actions as they learn to establish their own independence. The college also recognizes that the process of establishing personal independence requires support and, at times, assistance or intervention. In the appropriate circumstances, notification of parents or legal guardians can be a means of support in that transition. Consistent with this approach, the VP for student life or his designee, at his discretion, will involve the student in a discussion about the decision to notify his/her parents or legal guardian and will inform the student that notification will take place.

The MLC employee (Lay and Called Worker) Handbook is posted on the college computer network and is available to all members of the staff. This handbook states the following concerning drugs and alcohol:

702 Drug and Alcohol Use

WELS and MLC advocates that its premises will be free from the unlawful distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances by its employees. Additionally, WELS and MLC employees are to work free from the effect of alcohol and other performance-impairing substances while at work or at WELS and MLC-sponsored events. Illegal drug use includes the unauthorized use or possession of a legal drug as well as the use or possession of a controlled substance. The legal use of prescribed drugs is permitted on the job only if it does not impair an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job effectively and in a safe manner that does not endanger other individuals in the workplace.

WELS reserves the right to conduct alcohol and drug tests for cause or periodic testing for employees in designated departments, classifications or workgroups. Violations of this stated policy may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, and/or required participation in a substance abuse rehabilitation or treatment program. Such violations may also have legal consequences.

Employees with questions about this policy or issues related to drug or alcohol use in the workplace should raise their concerns with their supervisor or the DHR without fear of reprisal

A description of the applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol is also available in the MLC Annual Security Report.

The college's Annual Security Report is posted on the MLC website each year and is made available in this electronic format for prospective and current students, faculty and staff members. It contains detailed information concerning applicable legal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

2. Applicable Laws

Selling illicit drugs is a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, depending on the specific offense and factors such as prior convictions for similar offenses. Driving while intoxicated is against the law and can result in driver's license revocation or even imprisonment in some cases. Under Minnesota law, an individual under the age of 21 can be arrested and put in jail for purchasing or consuming alcohol. The following is a brief overview of local, state and federal laws governing the possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive statement of various laws, but rather is designed to indicate types of conduct that are against the law and the range of legal sanctions that can be imposed for such conduct.

Alcohol Laws

Local Laws: The city of New Ulm, like many other cities, has an ordinance prohibiting the consumption of, or possession of, an open container containing an alcoholic beverage in any public place or on private property without the owner's permission.

State Laws: Minnesota state law provides that it is a misdemeanor if a person under the age of 21 consumes alcohol, attempts to purchase alcohol, possesses alcohol with intent to consume it, enters a licensed establishment or municipal liquor store for the purpose of purchasing or being served alcohol or misrepresents her or his age. Misdemeanors are punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a \$700 fine. It is a gross misdemeanor to give or sell alcohol to a person under the age of 21 or to procure alcohol for an obviously intoxicated person. It also is a gross misdemeanor (punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a \$3,000 fine) to induce a person under the age of 21 to purchase alcohol or to knowingly permit a person under 21 to use one's driver's license or other identification for the purpose of procuring alcohol. Finally, selling alcohol to a person under the age of 21 who becomes intoxicated and causes death or serious bodily harm to herself/himself or another is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in excess of one year and/or a fine in excess of \$3,000. If an individual in Minnesota drives under the influence of drugs or alcohol, possible sentences include revocation of driving privileges, fines, imprisonment and participation in rehabilitation programs. If a person drives under the influence of alcohol and death or injury results, the intoxicated driver can be convicted of murder, manslaughter or battery.

Drug Laws

State Laws: Minnesota law covers a wide range of drug offenses, including the sale or possession of various types of drugs. Penalties are harsher for sale than possession. Following is a list of the penalties that can result from the unlawful sale or possession of certain drugs:

- Cocaine: For a first offense, penalties range from up to 15 years in prison and/or a \$100,000 fine, to up to 30 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine. For a second offense, the penalties range from one to 30 years in prison and/or a \$250,000 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine.
- Marijuana/Hashish: For a first offense, penalties range from a \$200 fine and participation in a drug education program to up to 30 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine. For a second offense, penalties range from up to 90 days in prison and/or a \$700 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine.
- Narcotic Drugs: For a first offense, penalties range from up to five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine, to up to 30 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine. For a second offense, penalties range from six months to 30 years in prison and/or a \$250,000 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a \$1 million fine.

Federal Laws: In addition to state laws, federal laws prohibit the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute, and simple possession of certain drugs. The law sets the following sentences for first-time offenders:

- A minimum of 10 years and a maximum of life imprisonment and/or a \$4 million fine for the knowing or intentional manufacture, sale or possession with intent to sell, of large amounts of any narcotic, including heroin, morphine or cocaine (which includes crack), or of phencyclidine (PCP) or of LSD, or of marijuana (1,000 kg or more);
- Five to 40 years in prison and/or a \$2 million fine for similar actions involving smaller amounts of any narcotic (including heroin or morphine), cocaine (which includes crack), PCP or LSD, or marijuana (100 kg or more);
- A maximum of five years and/or a \$250,000 fine for similar actions involving smaller amounts of marijuana (less than 50 kg), hashish, hashish oil, PCP or LSD, or any amounts of amphetamines, barbiturates and other controlled stimulants and depressives;
- Four years in prison or a \$30,000 fine (or both) for using the mail, telephone, radio or other public or private means of communication to commit acts that violate the laws against the manufacture, sale and possession of drugs;
- One year or a \$1,000 fine (or both) for possession of any controlled substance. (The gift of a small amount of marijuana is subject to the penalties for simple possession.) Penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least 18 years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age (A term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year); or (2) distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college. Any attempt or conspiracy to commit one of the above federal offenses, even if unsuccessful, is punishable by the same sentence as for that offense. In addition, persons convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances may be ineligible for federal benefits for up to one year (in the case of conviction for possession) or up to five years (in the case of conviction for distribution). "Federal benefits" include grants, contracts and loans, including Federal Financial Aid benefits.

Compendium of Local, State and Federal Laws

City of New Ulm Ordinances

Section 8.84. Hosting gathering at which underage alcohol possession or consumption occurs.

Subdivision 1. Purpose. This section is enacted pursuant to Minn. Stat. §145A.05, subd. 1, to protect public health and safety and discourage underage possession and consumption of alcohol by holding persons criminally responsible who host events or gatherings at which underage persons possess or consume alcohol, regardless of whether the host supplied the alcohol.

Subd 2. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

- A. "Alcohol" means ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine, whiskey, rum, brandy, gin, or any other distilled spirits, including dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever source or by whatever process produced.
- B. "Alcoholic beverage" means alcohol, spirits, liquor, wine, beer, and every liquid or solid containing alcohol, spirits, wine, or beer, and which contains one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume and which is fit for beverage purposes either alone or when diluted, mixed, or combined with other substances.
- C. "Event or gathering" means any group of three or more persons who have 13 assembled or gathered together for a social occasion or other activity.
- D. "Host" means to aid, conduct, allow, entertain, organize, supervise, control, or permit a gathering or event.

E. "Parent" means a person having legal custody of a juvenile as a natural or adoptive parent or step-parent, as a legal guardian, or as a person to whom legal custody has been given by order of the court.

F. "Person" means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, corporation, or any association of one or more individuals.

G. "Underage person" is any individual under twenty-one (21) years of age.

Subd. 3. Prohibited acts. It is unlawful for any person to host an event or gathering, at any location, at which:

A. alcoholic beverages are present; and

B. the person knows, or reasonably should know, that any underage person will or does consume any alcoholic beverage or possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it; and

C. the person fails to take reasonable steps to prevent possession or consumption by the underage person. A person who hosts an event or gathering does not have to be present at the event or gathering to be in violation of this subdivision.

Subd. 4. Exceptions. Subdivision 3 above shall not be construed to apply to:

A. Conduct solely between an underage person and that person's parent while in the parent's household.

B. Legally protected religious observances.

C. Conduct of intoxicating liquor licensees, 3.2 percent malt liquor licensees, or bottle 36 club permit holders who are regulated by Minn. Stat. Chapter 340A.

D. Situations in which an underage person is lawfully in possession of alcoholic beverages during the course and scope of that person's employment.

Subd. 5. Penalty. Violation of Subdivision 3 of this section is a misdemeanor.

Section 8.85. Consumption of alcoholic beverages on streets and public property.

It is unlawful for any person to consume, or possess in an unsealed container, alcoholic beverages as defined by Minnesota Statutes, in or upon any street, parking lot owned by or under the control of the City, building owned by or under the control of the City, or other property owned by or under the control of the City, except when and where permission has been specifically granted or licensed by the City Council. Provided, that this section shall not apply to the possession of an unsealed container in a motor vehicle on streets or public property when the container is kept in the trunk of such vehicle if it is equipped with a trunk, or kept in some other area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver or 5 passengers, if the motor vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. For the purpose of this section, a utility or glove compartment shall be deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver or passengers. Notwithstanding the general prohibition contained in this section, alcoholic beverages may be consumed in City facilities and parks if the requirements of City Code section 5.50 are met.

Section 8.86. Consumption of beer, wine, or liquor on private parking lots.

It is unlawful for any person to consume or possess in an unsealed container, beer, wine, or liquor, as those terms are defined by Minnesota Statutes, on any privately-owned parking lot without the consent of the owner of the parking lot. Provided, that this section shall not apply to the possession of an unsealed container in a motor vehicle on privately-owned parking lots when the container is kept in the trunk of such vehicle if it is equipped with a trunk, or kept in some other area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver or passengers, if the motor vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. For the purpose of this section, a utility or glove compartment shall be deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver or passengers.

Minnesota Alcohol and Drug Laws

An Overview of Minnesota's DWI Laws

<http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/dwiover.pdf>

Implied Consent

Any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state or on any boundary water of this state consents, subject to a chemical test of that person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol, a controlled substance or its metabolite, or a hazardous substance. The test must be administered at the direction of a peace officer.

Possession or Consumption by Persons Under the Age of 21

It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 years to possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume it at a place other than the household of the person's parent or guardian.

Underage possession or consumption immunity provided for a person seeking assistance for another

A person is not subject to prosecution if the person contacts a 911 operator to report that the person or another person is in need of medical assistance for an immediate health or safety concern, provided that the person who initiates contact is the first person to make such a report, provides a name and contact information, remains on the scene until assistance arrives, and cooperates with the authorities at the scene.

Misrepresentation of Age

It is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 years to claim to be 21 years old or older for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages.

Furnishing Alcohol to Persons Under 21

It is unlawful to sell, barter, furnish or give alcoholic beverages to persons under 21. People who are injured by an underage drinker may sue adults who supplied alcohol to the underage drinker.

Federal Law

Schedule Drugs

- I. Heroin, mescaline and peyote; marijuana (including synthetic materials), mushrooms, LSD, GHB, other hallucinogens, MDMA (ecstasy).
- II. Opium, morphine, and codeine; methadone, cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, PCP.
- III. Opium, morphine, and codeine; barbiturates; anabolic steroids; other narcotics, stimulants and depressants.
- IV. Benzodiazepines; chloral hydrate; other narcotics, stimulants and depressants.
- V. Codeine (ie. Robitussin); other narcotics and depressants.

(Source: <https://www.dea.gov/druginfo/ds.shtml>)

Possession of Schedule Drugs

First Offence:

- Imprisonment of no more than 1 year and minimum fine of \$1000*.
- 1 previous drug/narcotic/chemical conviction: Imprisonment of 15 days-2 years, minimum fine of \$2,500*.
- 2+ previous drug/narcotic/chemical convictions: Imprisonment of 90 days-3 years, minimum fine of \$5,000*.

*On conviction a person shall be fined the reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the offense. (Source: <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr/21usc/844.htm>)

3. Description of The Health Risks Associated With The Use Of Illicit Drugs And The Abuse Of Alcohol

The college's Annual Security Report is posted on the MLC website each year and is made available in this electronic format for prospective and current students, faculty and staff members. It contains detailed information concerning the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Health Risks

Drugs and alcohol are toxic to the human body and if abused can have catastrophic health consequences. Some drugs, such as crack, are so toxic that even one experimental use can be fatal. The following is a summary of the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and the use of specific types of drugs. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or complete statement of all the possible health consequences of substance abuse.

Alcohol Use and Abuse

Alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug in the United States. Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts including risk-taking behavior. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol can be fatal.

Use of Illicit Drugs

Drugs interfere with the brain's ability to take in, sort and synthesize information. They distort perception, which can lead users to harm themselves or others. Drug use also affects sensation and impairs memory. In addition to these general effects, specific health risks associated with particular types of drugs are discussed below.

Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine use is the fastest growing drug problem in the United States. Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, increased heart and respiratory rate, and elevated body temperature. Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to higher and higher doses to produce the desired effect. Crack or freebase rock is a purified form of cocaine that is smoked. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia and seizures. Crack is far more addictive than heroin or barbiturates. Repeated use of crack can lead to addiction within a few days. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychotic states similar to schizophrenia. Cocaine in any form, but particularly in the purified form known as crack, can cause sudden death from cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Marijuana

The physical effects of marijuana include a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. It may impair short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. When marijuana contains 2 percent THC, it can cause severe psychological damage, including paranoia and psychosis. Since the early 1980s, most

marijuana has contained from 4 to 6 percent THC -- two or three times the amount capable of causing serious damage. Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke. Long-term users of marijuana may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect.

Here is an interesting and useful government website about marijuana:

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana>

Narcotics

Narcotics such as heroin, codeine and morphine initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possible death.

Amphetamines/other Stimulants

Amphetamines (speed, uppers), methamphetamines and other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection causes a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever or heart failure. In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. People who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

Barbiturates/other Depressants

Barbiturates (downers), methaqualone (quaaludes), tranquilizers (valium) and other depressants have many of the same effects as alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

Hallucinogens

Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust) interrupts the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP are unpredictable and can vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure. Lysergic acid (LSD, acid), mescaline and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and tremors. Psychological reactions may include panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects or flashbacks can occur even after use has ceased.

Designer drugs

"Designer drugs" are produced by underground chemists who attempt to avoid legal definitions of controlled substances by altering their molecular structure. These drugs can be several times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Some of the designer drugs have been known to cause permanent brain damage with a single dose. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties, but most are euphorants. They can

cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage.

Inhalants

The immediate negative effects of inhalants (laughing gas, whippets) include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors or using large amounts over a short time may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

Health Risks Reviewed in Chart Form

Risk of addiction for all substances

Drug Type	Common Name	Health Risks
Alcohol	Booze, beer, wine, coolers, liquor	High blood pressure, higher risk of sexually transmitted diseases & unplanned pregnancy, depression, lowered resistance to disease, insomnia
Marijuana	Grass, reefer, pot, weed	Damage to heart, lungs, brain, lung cancer, decreased motivation, depression, paranoia, impaired memory
Steroids	Anabolic/Andreno-genic (roids, juice)	High blood pressure, liver and kidney damage, acne, artrophy of testes, breast enlargement in men, breast reduction in women, aggressiveness, mood swings
Solvents-Inhalants	Acetone, freons, nitrous oxide	Heart failure, respiratory arrest, liver and brain damage
Depressants	Alcohol, ludes, barbiturates	Liver damage, convulsions, depression, disorientation, insomnia
Hallucinogens	PCP, LSD, angel dust, mushrooms	Agitation, extreme hyperactivity, reduced eating, flashbacks
Stimulants	Cocaine, crack, amphetamines, diet pills	Headaches, depression; malnutrition, anorexia, strokes, seizures
Narcotics	Smack, codeine, heroine, lords	Respiratory arrest, sleepiness, organ and lung damage, nausea
Tobacco		Lung cancer, emphyzema, oral cancer

Immediate Health Risks Specific to Heavy Drinking

- Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These immediate effects are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:
- Unintentional injuries, including traffic injuries, falls, drownings, burns and unintentional firearm injuries.
- Violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment. About 35% of victims report that offenders are under the influence of alcohol. Alcohol use is also associated with 2 out of 3 incidents of intimate partner violence. Studies have also shown that alcohol is a leading factor in child maltreatment and neglect cases, and is the most frequent substance abused among these parents.

- Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners, and increased risk of sexual assault. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.
- Miscarriage and stillbirth among pregnant women, and a combination of physical and mental birth defects among children that last throughout life.
- Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels that suppress the central nervous system and can cause loss of consciousness, low blood pressure and body temperature, coma, respiratory depression, or death.
- Legal implications such as DUI, public intoxication, and providing alcohol to minors.

Long-Term Health Risks Specific to Heavy Drinking

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases, neurological impairments and social problems. These include but are not limited to:

- Neurological problems, including dementia, stroke and neuropathy.
- Cardiovascular problems, including myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy, atrial fibrillation and hypertension.
- Psychiatric problems, including depression, anxiety, and suicide.
- Social problems, including unemployment, lost productivity, and family problems.
- Cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, colon, and breast.
- In general, the risk of cancer increases with increasing amounts of alcohol.
- Liver diseases, including:
 - Alcoholic hepatitis.
 - Cirrhosis, which is among the 15 leading causes of all deaths in the United States.
 - Among persons with Hepatitis C virus, worsening of liver function and interference with medications used to treat this condition.
- Other gastrointestinal problems, including pancreatitis and gastritis.

Source: www.cdc.gov/Alcohol/quickstats/general_info.htm

4. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs that are available to employees or students

The college's Annual Security Report is posted on the MLC website each year and is made available in this electronic format for prospective and current students, faculty and staff members. It contains information concerning drug or alcohol counseling and treatment available to students, faculty and staff members.

Drug and Alcohol Education and Counseling

The Student Life Office can provide counsel and help regarding drug and alcohol problems. The Student Life Office will also make referral for students concerned about alcohol or drug use. Employees may voluntarily request assistance in dealing with drug or alcohol issues. The cost of treatment may be covered by health-insurance benefits. Please check the guidelines of your policy.

Other locally available sources for assistance and counseling include:

- "United Way 2-1-1". This community service provides free and confidential information and referral. Call 2-1-1 for help with food, housing, employment, health care, counseling and more. This hotline provides information on counseling agencies, outpatient and inpatient treatment facilities for adolescents and adults, evaluation, referrals and education. Alternate number ... (800) 543-7709.
- AA Westside Group - Tuesdays @ 6:00pm, lower level of Kwik Trip Store on S. Broadway

- New Ulm Medical Clinic - (507) 233-1000
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Services (507) 217-5118
 - Psychiatric Outpatient Services (507) 217-5000.
- Sioux Trails Mental Health Center - (507) 354-3181- 24 hour crisis line - 800-247-2809.

Some national hotlines providing service:

- NCA Information Line - (800) NCA-CALL. The National Council on Alcoholism (NCA) provides referral services to families and individuals seeking help with an alcohol or other drug problem.
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) National Helpline Call: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)
A free, confidential, 24/7, 365-day-a-year treatment referral and information service (in English and Spanish) for individuals and families facing mental health disorders and substance addictions. They can refer you to therapists, counselors, treatment programs, and support groups in your area.
- Call the National Cocaine Hotline on 1-800-COCAINE.
It is toll-free, confidential, and offers 24-hour counseling and referral to individuals with cocaine addiction and abuse problem, as well as family members.
- Call 1-800-273-TALK to speak with trained professionals from the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline if you or someone you know is displaying suicidal ideation or actions. This service will connect you with a suicide prevention and mental health service provider that is closest to your location.

5. A clear statement that the institution will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with federal, state, or local 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

The MLC Student Handbook, as cited earlier, states the following concerning the college's policies regarding sanctions for alcohol and illegal drug violations.

Alcohol and Controlled Substance Violations

Violation of the MLC alcohol and drug free campus policy, any underage drinking or any cases of drunkenness or any cases of possession of alcohol on campus will result in one or more of the following consequences: a \$250 fine, mandatory counseling, restrictions and/or dismissal from school, referral to law enforcement authorities. Controlled substance violations will be treated very seriously and may jeopardize the individual's enrollment at Martin Luther College.

The MLC Lay and Called Worker Handbook, as cited earlier, contains the following paragraphs:

WELS and MLC advocates that its premises will be free from the unlawful distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances by its employees. Additionally, WELS and MLC employees are to work free from the effect of alcohol and other performance-impairing substances while at work or at WELS and MLC-sponsored events. Illegal drug use includes the unauthorized use or possession of a legal drug as well as the use or possession of a controlled substance. The legal use of prescribed drugs is permitted on the job only if it does not impair an employee's ability to perform the essential functions of the job effectively and in a safe manner that does not endanger other individuals in the workplace.

WELS reserves the right to conduct alcohol and drug tests for cause or periodic testing for employees in designated departments, classifications or workgroups. *Violations of this stated policy may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, and/or required participation in a substance abuse rehabilitation or treatment program. Such violations may also have legal consequences.*

6. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG Prevalence Rate, Incidence Rate, Needs Assessment and Trend Data

Date Reported	Nature/Classification	Date/Time Occurred	Location	Disposition of Crime
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/15/18	alcohol violation	10/13/2018 11:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
10/28/18	alcohol violation	10/27/2018 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
10/28/18	alcohol violation	10/27/2018 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
10/28/18	alcohol violation	10/27/2018 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
10/28/18	alcohol violation	10/27/2018 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
10/28/18	alcohol violation	10/27/2018 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/3/18	alcohol violation	12/1/2018 10:30pm	Centennial Hall	Fine issued
12/11/18	alcohol violation	12/11/2018 11:05am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
12/11/18	alcohol violation	12/11/2018 11:05am	Concord Hall	Fine issued
12/11/18	alcohol violation	12/11/2018 11:05am	Concord Hall	Not a student
12/12/18	alcohol violation	12/8/2018 10:00pm	Augustana hall	Fine issued
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
1/19/19	alcohol violation	1/18/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine

2/12/19	alcohol violation	2/7/2019 12:00am	Off campus	fine
3/24/19	alcohol violation	3/23/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
3/24/19	alcohol violation	3/23/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
3/24/19	alcohol violation	3/23/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
3/24/19	alcohol violation	3/23/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
3/24/19	alcohol violation	3/23/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
5/1/19	alcohol violation	4/28/2019 4:30pm	Augustana Hall	fine
5/1/19	alcohol violation	4/28/2019 4:30pm	Augustana Hall	fine
5/2/19	alcohol violation	3/16/2019 10:00pm	Summit Hall	fine
5/4/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 11:00am	Augustana Hall	fine
5/4/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 11:00am	Augustana Hall	fine
5/4/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 11:00am	Augustana Hall	fine
5/4/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 11:00am	Augustana Hall	fine
5/6/19	alcohol violation	5/4/2019 11:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
5/6/19	alcohol violation	5/4/2019 11:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
5/6/19	alcohol violation	5/4/2019 11:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
5/6/19	alcohol violation	5/4/2019 11:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
5/6/19	alcohol violation	5/4/2019 11:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
5/7/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 10:00pm	Centennial Hall	fine
5/7/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 10:00pm	Centennial Hall	fine
5/7/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 10:00pm	Centennial Hall	fine
5/7/19	alcohol violation	5/3/2019 10:00pm	Centennial Hall	fine
5/17/19	alcohol violation	5/11/2019 11:30am	LSC	fine
5/17/19	alcohol violation	5/14/2019 1:30am	Summit Hall	fine
9/3/19	alcohol violation	9/2/2019 12:30am	Summit Hall	fine
9/3/19	alcohol violation	9/2/2019 12:30am	Summit Hall	fine
9/3/19	alcohol violation	9/2/2019 12:30am	Summit Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/2/19	alcohol violation	8/31/2019 11:25pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/8/19	alcohol violation	9/7/2019 10:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/8/19	alcohol violation	9/7/2019 10:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/8/19	alcohol violation	9/7/2019 10:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
9/8/19	alcohol violation	9/7/2019 10:30pm	Concord Hall	fine
10/16/19	alcohol violation	10/16/2019 8:40pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/5/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine

11/5/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/6/19	alcohol violation	11/3/2019 12:30am	Augustana Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
11/4/19	alcohol violation	11/2/2019 10:00pm	Concord Hall	fine
12/7/19	alcohol violation	12/6/2019 11:45am	Concord Hall	fine
12/8/19	alcohol violation	12/7/2019 2:45PM	Summit Hall	fine
12/17/19	alcohol violation	12/14/2019 10:06pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
12/17/19	alcohol violation	12/14/2019 10:06pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/20/19	alcohol violation	10/19/2019 11:15pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/20/19	alcohol violation	10/19/2019 11:15pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
10/16/19	drug violation	10/1/2019 7:00pm	Concord Hall	Counseling
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 11:00am	Concord Hall	Written assignment
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 11:00am	Concord Hall	Written assignment
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Formal warning
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Formal warning
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/9/20	alcohol violation	1/2/2020 12:00am	Concord Hall	Formal warning
1/18/20	alcohol violation	1/17/2020 10:15am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/18/20	alcohol violation	1/17/2020 10:15am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/18/20	alcohol violation	1/17/2020 10:15am	Concord Hall	Fine
1/18/20	alcohol violation	1/17/2020 10:15am	Concord Hall	Fine

1/28/20	alcohol violation	11/23/19 11:50pm	Summit Hall	Fine
2/2/20	alcohol violation	2/1/2020 11:45am	Concord Hall	No sanction
2/2/20	alcohol violation	2/1/2020 11:45am	Concord Hall	No sanction
2/2/20	alcohol violation	2/1/2020 11:45am	Concord Hall	No sanction
2/24/20	alcohol violation	2/22/2020 12:30am	Concord Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
9/14/20	alcohol violation	9/12/2020 8:28pm	Summit Hall	Fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	Fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45p	Summit Hall	Fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	Other discipline
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	Fine
10/4/20	alcohol violation	10/3/2020 11:45pm	Summit Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Summit Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Summit Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Concord Hall	Fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Summit Hall	fine
11/18/20	alcohol violation	11/3/2020 9:00am	Concord Hall	fine

Other pertinent Data

- Alcohol and other Drug Related Admissions to local ER – 1
- Alcohol and other Drug Related Ambulance Transports/Calls for Service – 1
- Alcohol and Drug Related fatalities occurring on campus – 0

The University of Minnesota, through its Boynton Health Service, administers the Minnesota College Student Health Survey each year. Colleges and Universities in Minnesota are invited to participate on an annual or semi-annual basis. Data on student use and abuse of alcohol and drugs is collected and presented for comparative purposes. Martin Luther College participated in 2012, 2016 and again in 2019. Appended to this review are the MLC specific results for 2016 and 2019.

7. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG Policy, Enforcement & Compliance Inventory & Related Outcomes/Data

Title IX Policy References to Alcohol and Drugs

(this policy is administered by the Student Life and Human Resources Offices)

“Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense to a violation of this policy.”

“Witnesses or victims of an incident of sexual assault who report the incident in good faith shall not be sanctioned by the institution for admitting in the report to a violation of the institutions student conduct policy on the usage of drugs or alcohol.”

“Sexual Misconduct

Sexual activity with someone whom one should know to be – or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be – mentally or physically incapacitated* (e.g., by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout), constitutes a violation of this policy.

*Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction) This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of drugs.”

“Incapacitation

Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (i.e., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction). This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including, but not limited to Rohypnol, Ketomine, GHB, or Burundanga, is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy.”

Financial Aid Drug Conviction Policy

(this policy is administered by the Financial Aid Office)

Students Convicted of Possession or Sale of Drugs

A federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for Title IV aid funds. A conviction will only disqualify a student for funding if the offense occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving Title IV aid. Also convictions that are reversed, set aside, or removed from a student's record do not count, nor does any conviction received while the student was a juvenile, unless they were tried as an adult.

If you have been convicted of selling or possessing illegal drugs as previously described, you cannot be awarded Title IV aid. The chart below outlines the periods of ineligibility for Title IV funding, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses.

	Possession of Illegal Drugs	Sale of Illegal Drugs
1st offense	One year from date of conviction	Two years from date of conviction
2nd offense	Two years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
3+ offenses	Indefinite period	

In accordance with federal regulations regarding the administration of Title IV funds, the Financial Aid Office notifies every enrolled student of the consequences a drug conviction can have on eligibility for federal student aid each academic year. If a student becomes ineligible for Title IV aid due to a drug conviction, the Financial Aid Office will also notify that student of the loss of eligibility and explain methods by which the student may regain eligibility for aid.

Regaining Eligibility After Receiving a Drug Conviction

A student regains eligibility for Title IV aid the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when he/she successfully completes a qualified drug rehabilitation program or passes two unannounced drug tests administered by such a program.

It is the student's responsibility to certify that he/she has successfully completed a qualified drug rehabilitation program or passed the required drugs tests. Student's may submit documentation to the Financial Aid Office if they feel they have met the requirements to regain eligibility for Title IV aid.

Standards for a Qualified Drug Rehabilitation Program

A qualified drug rehabilitation program must include two unannounced drug tests and must satisfy at least one of the following requirements:

- Be qualified to receive funds directly or indirectly from a federal, state, or local government program.
- Be qualified to receive payment directly or indirectly from a federally or state-licensed insurance company.
- Be administered or recognized by a federal, state, or local government agency or court.
- Be administered or recognized by a federally or state-licensed hospital, health clinic, or medical doctor.

MLC Student Athlete Handbook:

(this policy is administered by the Athletics Department and the Athletic Director's Office)

Hazards to Eligibility: Alcohol/Tobacco/Drugs/Gambling/Hazing policies

1. Alcohol: The state of Minnesota requires that a person be 21 years of age or older to purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages. The Athletic Department at Martin Luther College has a responsibility to promote the health and well-being of our student-athletes. In view of the fact that alcohol consumption has been proven to be detrimental to general health, academic, and athletic performance, we encourage student-athletes to exercise self-discipline and self-awareness in their alcohol consumption. We strongly recommend that student-athletes of legal age refrain from alcohol consumption during their season and expect that student-athletes under the age of 21 will not consume alcohol. Coaches, in consultation with the Athletic Director, may have more restrictive team policies ranging from community service to dismissal from the team if violations occur.
2. Tobacco: The athletic program prohibits the use of any tobacco product by student-athletes during any team function (practice, games, and trips). The use of E-cigarettes also is prohibited. The use of chewing tobacco is a violation of NCAA and UMAC policy and will result in disciplinary action up to and including removal from the team.
3. Illegal drugs: Possession or use of any illegal drug by any student-athlete is strictly prohibited.
4. Gambling is defined as the exchange of money and/or goods for the use of lotteries, chance tickets, promotional schemes, betting, and wagering. MLC views gambling as poor stewardship, an unwise use of God-given resources, and therefore finds gambling not acceptable in any form. Gambling jeopardizes your athletic eligibility.
5. Hazing is defined as subjecting a fellow community member to abusive or humiliating pranks. MLC does not permit hazing. Any student participating in a prank-type activity which potentially endangers or adversely affects the physical and emotional well-being of another community member can expect immediate disciplinary action.

General Enforcement of Alcohol and Drug Policies

Alcohol and Drug Violations are monitored, investigated and sanctioned in the following way:

- Student Violations are handled by the Student Life Office. The Vice president for Student Life will utilize dormitory supervisors, RA staff and MLC Security Team members in the enforcement of college policy.
- Faculty Violations are handled by the President and the Vice president for Academics.
- Staff Violations are handled by specific supervisors, the Human Resources Director and the Vice president for Administration.

Martin Luther College cooperates with the New Ulm Police Department, the Brown County Sheriff's Department and local Minnesota DNR officers when called upon to do so.

8. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG Comprehensive Program /Intervention Inventory & Related Process and Outcomes/Data

The Student Life Office seeks by a number of means to provide education on campus in regard to alcohol and drug use and abuse. Information is provided and accessible to all through means of the Annual Security Report posted on the college website at the beginning of each school year. Flyers, posters and brochures are distributed and put on display annually in an effort to further learning about alcohol and drug use and abuse. In addition, an intentional and ongoing program of "conversation" about alcohol and drug issues on campus and in the community engages faculty and students alike. An alcohol and drug counselor addresses new students at orientation times and offers information programming to the entire student body.

MLC has a useful approach to alcohol and drug use and abuse issues in the dormitories. The dormitory supervisors and their RA staff members make alcohol use and abuse a primary concern for daily work with residents. Personal counseling work is on-going. In addition, students lead the nightly chapel services and the topic of alcohol use and abuse is regularly addressed in this peer-to-peer format.

In its education efforts, the college also utilizes information in dormitories and cafeteria as well as pamphlets distributed to students, faculty and staff, a regularly distributed "Alcohol Self-Test," and pamphlets distributed to parents who attend orientation seminars. A resource of on-line alcohol assessment tools is appended to this report.

It should also be noted that the Vice president for Student Life and the Campus Pastor have developed a 5 lesson "Alcohol Awareness" course which has been used as a counseling resource, especially for those students who have been involved in multiple alcohol policy violations. This course has been approved by the Brown County (MN) Probation Office for use with students who've received DUI citations. A sample lesson is appended to this report.

In addition, this report notes that the dormitory staff receives yearly training regarding alcohol and drug issues. The Resident Assistants meet biweekly with dormitory supervisors and as part of their business discuss individual cases of alcohol and drug violation and appropriate responses to those situations.

9. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG Comprehensive Program Goals and Objectives for Biennium Period Being Reviewed, Goal and Objective Achievement

Recommendations from past review

1. Engage local resources for AODA education efforts

Some progress was made in finding local resources that might be useful to our campus family. The Brown County probation office was one useful resource and a very interesting and interactive speaker was engaged to address new students.

The counseling service utilized by Martin Luther College had on staff licensed AODA counselors. Unfortunately, these individuals left their employment with said counseling service. Other AODA counselors are available through the New Ulm Medical Center. Students have been referred to this medical center for alcohol evaluation in the past and will continue to be referred as needed.

2. Continue addressing the matter of alcohol culture in general and MLC alcohol culture in specific.

Addressing the culture of alcohol use on the college campus continues to be a major effort.

3. Engage the MLC Wellness Committee in addressing healthy attitudes and practices regarding alcohol.

The MLC wellness committee was approached about helping address healthy attitudes and practices regarding alcohol. During the past two years, however, the majority of their efforts and planning has been with other aspects of personal wellness.

Goals and objectives for next Biennium

1. Establish a relationship with a local AODA counselor, local law enforcement personnel, a local attorney, local medical practitioner, MADD panel participants, etc., willing to speak to RAs, new students, and returning students.
2. Develop topics that local resource people could present to MLC students, faculty and staff
 - a. DUI/DWI procedures, ramifications and costs
 - b. Alcohol and pregnancy
 - c. Marijuana use and physical/cognitive/emotional health
3. Develop materials to use with parents of MLC students
4. Continue to incorporate alcohol conversations program into each school year
5. Continue to meet and work with student party organizations to address cultural concerns and practices
6. Participate in the 2021-22 College Student Health Survey administered by the Univ. of Minnesota

As previously mentioned, the SARS-2 pandemic limited efforts to fulfill specific goals and objectives. With this in mind, it seems wise to keep the same goals before the college in the next years.

AODA SWOT/C Analysis

Strengths

Institution

- The mission of MLC is to prepare qualified and competent witnesses for Christ, faithful men and women above reproach who can serve in the ministries of our church

body's parishes, schools and missions. This is a core understanding of our constituency, governing board, and faculty and is well-understood by our student body. With such a foundation, there is no disagreement about the need for called workers to be especially judicious and wise in their attitudes and practices regarding alcohol.

Division

- MLC, through its Student Life Division, is structured in order to provide close, careful, evangelical and personal supervision for our students. The fact that MLC implements a student residency requirement helps supervisory personnel instruct, guide, discipline and assist students in regard to alcohol use and misuse.

Program

- Relationships are central to the MLC experience – those existing within the student body as well as those established between students, faculty and staff. One important strength of our AOD efforts is the personal and personalized attention we can offer students in both preventative and restorative work.

Weaknesses

Institution

- The vast majority of our students (and faculty) come from or have their roots in the Upper Midwest, particularly the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. As such, they bring to MLC a cultural heritage that, in many ways, is closely connected to alcohol use. In this regard, our church body's history and heritage also reflects the surrounding cultural views and attitudes regarding the use of alcohol. In particular, it is fair to say that the WELS worker training schools, that is to say the past and present students at our schools, have established traditions regarding socializing and alcohol. Many of the traditions are multi-generational.

Division

- Manpower and money are certainly limitations faced by the Student Life Division and those given the responsibility for carrying out AOD efforts have many other hats to wear and many other duties to perform.

Program

- Programming has been "event and occasion" oriented rather than of an "on-going" or progressive nature.

Opportunities

Institution

- As MLC readies itself for a major capital campaign, with student housing, wellness/recreation and financial aid priorities, a focus on student life, student experience, student opportunities and student needs has received emphasis as well as the attention of administrators and planners.

Division

- Talented and dedicated staff members are eager to grow and expand their knowledge...and this translates into investigating new ideas and trying new ways to address AODA issues.

Program

- New opportunities exist to incorporate community expertise and resources into ongoing programming efforts.

Threats/Challenges

Institution

- There are those who do not appreciate AODA issues—historical and current—among our students and, as a result, do not understand the value of providing on-campus housing for all of our ministerial students.
- Overcoming long standing cultural traditions and attitudes in regard to alcohol use presents MLC with a considerable challenge.

Division

- Staff members who have many responsibilities to fulfill in addition to AOD programming

Program

- Finding ways to reach most students more regularly with the information and guidance that 1) they need and 2) are interested in receiving.

Recommendations for next Biennium

General summary of findings of review (were previous goals met?)... General strengths and weakness of institution... Summary of recommendations, goals and objectives

Conclusion

The last review conclusion stated the following:

Three matters stand out in this biennial review: student self-understanding, the power of culture and tradition and the ability to engage the community. During the last decade, measures of the MLC student body show a consistent understanding, namely, an accurate and realistic understanding of the relationship MLC students have with alcohol, which is primarily positive in the sense that the great majority of students either don't use alcohol or use it responsibly. At the same time, students and administrators also understand how deeply ingrained alcohol and alcohol use is in the culture and tradition of MLC. How to change the culture and refocus it? Certainly the personal and individual character of our AOD efforts must remain prominent. At the same time, regular and ongoing programming can be augmented, notably by incorporating community resources into programming efforts.

Due to the limits placed upon colleges and campus families by the pandemic, what was true two years ago seems to be true today as well. In fact, during the pandemic the use of alcohol seemed to increase across the nation, and this trend seems to have had some tracking within our college community as well.

Appendices

On-line alcohol assessment tools can be accessed at these URLs:

<https://www.asam.org/education/live-online-cme/fundamentals-program/additional-resources/screening-assessment-for-substance-use-disorders/screening-assessment-tools>

<http://www.alcoholscreening.org/Screening/Page02.aspx>

Alcohol Diagnostic Self-Test

A note of explanation to the MLC Campus family: students, faculty and staff

College Presidents from across the country have concluded that the misuse and overuse of alcohol poses a significant danger to campus health and welfare. The United States Department of Education agrees with this concern and requires individual colleges to provide information and resources that can help people avoid alcohol-related problems.

The University of Notre Dame Office of Alcohol and Drug Education has produced two diagnostic “self-tests” which can help individuals assess their use of alcohol. The MLC Student Life Office has adapted these diagnostic tests and is distributing them to the members of our campus family as part of an effort to provide continuing education and information regarding the use and misuse of alcohol and drugs.

Please note that these are “self-tests.” They are not meant to be invasive or to deprive anyone of privacy. These self-tests will not be collected and no one will look at them. They are provided simply as a tool that individuals can use to assess themselves. These self-tests are distributed as part of our college effort to promote healthy living and healthy lives.

Self-Test I -- Assessing My Use of Alcohol

(Adapted/Developed by L. Hickman, Ph.D.)

Respond to the following questions by checking Yes or No:

	YES	NO
1. Have you missed classes more than once due to a hangover?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have you felt you should cut down on your drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have you decided to cut down on your drinking & found out that you could not?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Have you been angered by the criticism of others about your drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have you gotten into a fight while drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have you gotten into problems with campus authorities because of your drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Have you ever had periods of time you cannot account for while you were drinking or after drinking occurrences?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Have you had sexual experiences after drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Have you been involved in an act of vandalism to property after drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Do you routinely "binge" drink? (Binge drinking for women is defined as drinking four or more drinks during an episode of drinking. For men – five drinks during a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

single episode is considered "binge drinking.")		
11. Is excessive/binge alcohol use a significant part of your weekly social/recreational activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SCORING For Self Test I:

Give yourself 1 point for each "YES" response.

Score = 0

A score of "0" on this test suggests that your use of alcohol is not causing you any on-going negative experiences indicative of early warning signs of alcohol abuse or dependence. For additional information and assessment you may wish to take

SELF-Test II on the other side of this sheet.

Score = 1

A score of "1" indicates that now is the time to evaluate how much you are drinking, how often, and the impact your alcohol consumption is having on you. A score of "1" also indicates that you should probably reduce the quantity of alcohol you consume. To learn more, you may wish to take Self-Test II.

Score = 2 or greater

More than one "Yes" response indicates the definite need for you to limit your alcohol use by either abstaining or reducing your use to responsible levels of consumption. Review the suggestions in ... OK, NOW WHAT CAN I DO?

Self Test II: ADDITIONAL WARNING SIGNS

(Adapted/Developed by L. Hickman, Ph.D.)

Some additional screening questions to help you determine if your alcohol use is becoming problematic.

Check the box under **Yes** or **No**.

ADDITIONAL WARNING SIGNS	YES	NO
1. Do you ever lie about how much alcohol you're consuming?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have your grades suffered because of drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Do you typically hang out with others who are heavy drinkers and avoid socializing with acquaintances who seldom drink?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you frequently regret things you've said or done after drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you routinely use alcohol to reduce stress?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is it hard for you to enjoy social activities if alcohol is unavailable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Have your friends ever made comments to you about cutting back on your alcohol use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Do you drink to get a buzz once a week or more?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Do you often drink alone?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Do you conceal from others how much you are drinking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SCORING FOR SELF TEST II:

If you've answered "Yes" to ANY of the above questions it's quite likely that you are no longer a light or moderate user of alcohol. It is also likely that your potential for developing more serious alcohol related problems is increasing. Review the suggestions in ... **OK, NOW WHAT CAN I DO?**

"OK, NOW WHAT CAN I DO?"

STEP ONE: Evaluate your relationship with alcohol and at the very least reduce the frequency of your drinking and the quantity you drink. Seek information on responsible use of alcohol.

STEP TWO: More than one yes response on EITHER self-test strongly indicates the need for you to decide to limit or abstain from alcohol use.

ANOTHER STEP.... Help and Helpers are available for you in our community. The Vice president for Student Life, the Campus Pastor, your Dean or Advisor, your Supervisor, HR Director ... these are some of the people who can assist you in finding confidential help-either on or off campus.

Sample Lesson from the 5 Lesson "Alcohol Awareness Course" produced by the Student Life Office

Lesson 1: Alcohol and the Body

A. Read the articles:

"Effects of Alcohol on Brains of Adolescents"

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/9416.html>

Submit answers to the following questions on these articles:

Q1 Why is a report on the effects of alcohol on adolescent brains necessary and useful?

Q2 Based on the information about the brain at your age, summarize the long-term negative effects that the use (or abuse) of alcohol could have on you.

Q3 Use the appropriate age parameters and the specific medical effects listed in the reports to construct a convincing argument for an MLC student who says that alcohol has little or no effect on their brains – long or short-term.

B. Read the articles:

"Effects of Alcohol on the Body"

<http://www.jhu.edu/~health/pdfdocs/EtOHEffects.pdf>

<http://www.alcohol.vt.edu/Students/alcoholEffects/index.htm>

<http://www.alcohol.vt.edu/Students/alcoholEffects/brainBody.htm>

Post answers to the following questions on these articles:

- Q4** Using the resources listed above, identify four physical abilities that in your opinion most directly influence MLC students. Describe the negative effects of alcohol on those abilities.
- Q5** Based on your knowledge of the MLC curriculum, what information regarding alcohol's effects on the body would an MLC student know?
- Q6** Regardless of how much students know, common sense says that the effects of immoderate alcohol use are not all good. What is it that causes college students to ignore the effects? In view of their future vocational goals, what special concerns should students studying for public ministry have in regards to the use of alcohol and its effects on the body?
- Q7** Describe the negative impact of each additional drink on a student's physical/mental abilities as well as his/her feelings. Based on this information and from the view that our bodies are God's Temples, summarize the danger of binge drinking. Summarize the danger of habitual heavy drinking. Construct a convincing argument for those who recklessly use (or abuse) alcohol.

Read the article:

"Alcohol and Tolerance "

<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa28.htm>

- Q8** After reading the article, what would you say is most disturbing about alcohol tolerance?

C. Read the article:

"Are Women More Vulnerable to Alcohol's Effects?

<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa46.htm>

"How Alcohol Affects Women"

http://www.shb.ie/content-875309862_1.cfm

"Women and Alcohol"

http://www.iupui.edu/~iutox/Impaired_Driving/Women%20and%20Alcohol.htm

Post answers to the following questions on this article:

- Q9** What are the negative long and short-term physical effects of alcohol on women?
- Q10** What other concerns does the use of alcohol – legally or illegally – pose for women?
- Q11** How would you apply the warnings of this article to the young women of MLC? What special concerns regarding the use of alcohol need to be shared with our sisters in Christ on this campus?

D. Read the articles:

"Alcohol Effects on a Fetus"

http://my.webmd.com/hw/being_pregnant/tk3601.asp

"Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effects"

<http://www.worldprofit.com/mafas.htm>

Please answer the following questions on these articles:

- Q12** Identify and list the dangers of alcohol to an unborn child.
- Q13** What would you say to a mother or father who has a reckless or careless approach to the use of alcohol during a pregnancy?

Alcohol Conversations: Preparation Work and Data Report

In previous years the student life office has conducted a program called “Alcohol Conversations,” which featured a randomly selected group of MLC students arranged into randomly organized groups to discuss current issues regarding college students and the use of alcohol. The facilitators for these groups were trained ahead of time in the methodology of leading the group and in the important work of gathering qualitative data.

Plans to continue this program during the day any uncovered by this report work curtailed by the SARS 2 pandemic. There are plans to restart this program during the 21-22 school year.

Results

Alcohol Use and Other Drug Use

For some young adults, college life includes an introduction to or an increase in the use of alcohol, marijuana, and various illicit drugs. Whether students are using these substances to signify emergence into adulthood, enhance their social life, or cope with stress, substance abuse can lead to a decline in classroom performance, lower grades, aggressive behavior, property damage, and personal injury.

National Comparison

American college students consume alcohol and other drugs at very high rates. Among full-time college students, four in five (79.4%) have consumed alcohol at least one time, more than three in four (76.1%) have consumed alcohol in the past year, and about three in five (63.1%) consume alcohol monthly (Johnston et al, 2015). The rate of binge drinking (consuming five or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the previous two weeks) is highest for those ages 21–25, at 43.3%, and is 28.5% among 18- to 20-year-olds (CBHSQ, 2015). Compared to those not enrolled in college full-time, young adults ages 18–22 who are enrolled full-time are more likely to consume alcohol monthly and to binge drink (CBHSQ, 2015).

Approximately one-half (52.4%) of full-time college students have used an illicit drug at least once in their lifetime, more than one-third (38.6%) have used an illicit drug at least once in the past year, and more than one in five (22.7%) have used an illicit drug in the last month (Johnston et al, 2015). Marijuana is the illicit drug of choice for full-time college students, with nearly half (48.5%) having used the drug at least once in their lifetime, one-third (34.4%) having used it in the past year, and one in five (20.8%) having used it in the past month (Johnston et al, 2015). Among full-time college students, 10.1% have used amphetamines, 4.4% have used cocaine, and 4.0% have used hallucinogens in the previous year (Johnston et al, 2015).

Results

Alcohol Use and Other Drug Use

Among Martin Luther College students, **71.5%** report using alcohol in the past 12 months, and **48.1%** report using alcohol in the past 30 days. Compared to female students, male students report higher rates of alcohol use in both the past 12 months and the past 30 days.

Definition:
Past 12-Month Alcohol Use

Any alcohol use within the past year.

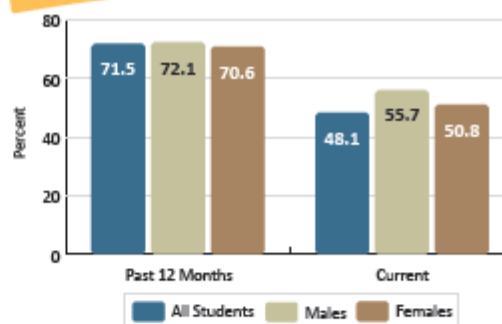
Definition:
Current Alcohol Use

Any alcohol use within the past 30 days.

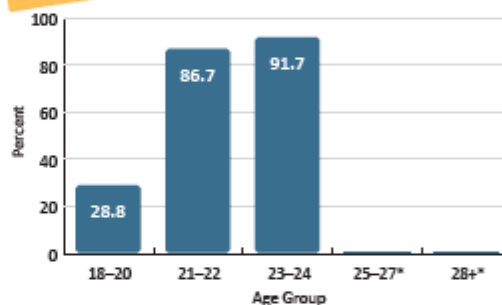
MLC students ages 23–24 report the highest rate of consuming alcohol in the past 30 days (**91.7%**). More than one in four (**28.8%**) underage MLC students report consuming alcohol in the past 30 days.

Male MLC students report consuming a higher average number of drinks per week than female students at the college. The average number of drinks per week may serve as an indicator of overall alcohol use.

Alcohol Use—Past 12 Months and Current
All Students by Gender

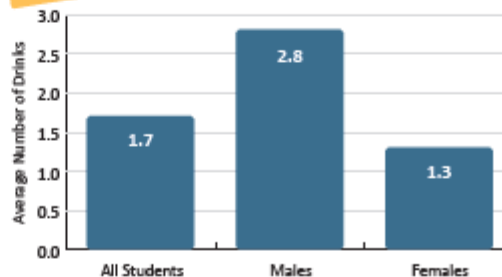


Current Alcohol Use
All Students by Age Group

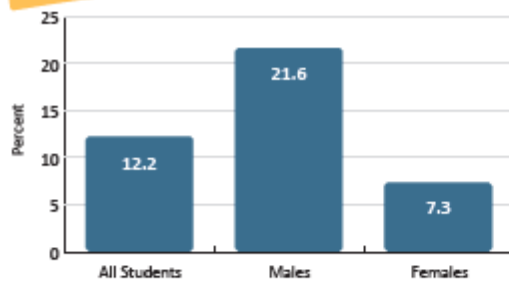


*Insufficient data.

Average Number of Drinks per Week—
Past 30 Days
All Students by Gender



High-Risk Drinking All Students by Gender



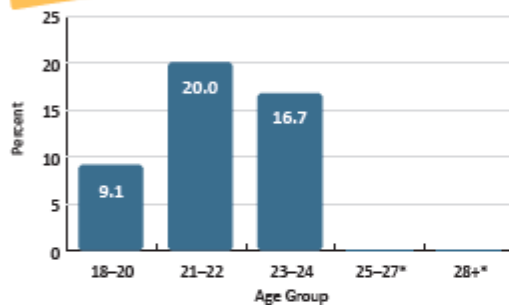
Male students at MLC report a higher rate of high-risk drinking compared to female students (21.6% vs. 7.3%, respectively).

Definition:

High-Risk Drinking

Consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting within the past two weeks for both males and females. A drink is defined as one shot of alcohol, a 12-ounce beer, a mixed drink containing 1 or 1.5 ounces of alcohol, a 12-ounce wine cooler, or a 5-ounce glass of wine.

High-Risk Drinking All Students by Age Group



Among MLC students, the peak years for engaging in high-risk drinking are ages 21-22.

High-Risk Drinking Rates on Campus— Perceived vs. Actual All Students

Question asked:
In the past two weeks, what percentage of students at your school do you think had five or more drinks at a sitting?
(One drink = one shot of alcohol, a 12-ounce beer, a mixed drink containing 1 or 1.5 ounces of alcohol, a 12-ounce wine cooler, or a 5-ounce glass of wine.)

High-Risk Drinking Status	Students' Perception of High-Risk Drinking by School Peers	Actual High-Risk Drinking Rate
All Students	25.8%	12.2% of All Students
High-Risk Drinkers	37.7%	
Non-High-Risk Drinkers	24.0%	

Students attending MLC overestimate the rate of high-risk drinking on their campus. The estimate from all students is 25.8%, while the actual rate is 12.2%. Those who have engaged in high-risk drinking estimate a rate of 37.7%, while those who have not engaged in high-risk drinking estimate a rate of 24.0%.

The BAC of a student on the most recent socializing/partying occasion was calculated based on answers to four different survey questions (gender, current body weight, amount of alcohol consumed, and time period of consumption). It should be noted that the BAC calculated in this study is an estimate. This information is self-reported, and students tend to underestimate the actual amount of alcohol they consume.

The legal driving limit for individuals of legal drinking age is 0.08.

The average estimated BAC among male and female students at Martin Luther College, based on the last time the student partied/socialized, is **0.04**.

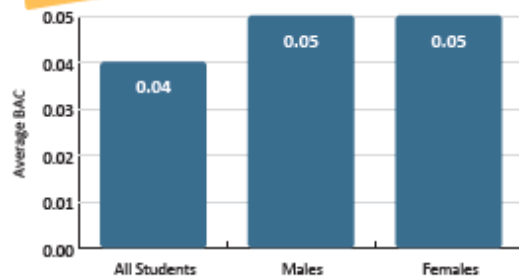
Among MLC students, the average BAC levels at the most recent socializing/partying occasion range from **0.04** to **0.05**, with an average of **0.04**.

Blood Alcohol Content

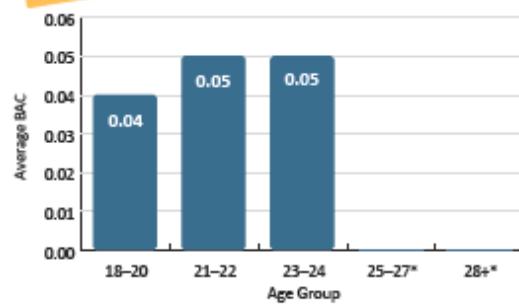
Blood alcohol content (BAC) measures the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood. The calculation of BAC is based on a formula that takes into account the following factors:

- Gender
- Current body weight
- Amount of alcohol consumed (number of drinks)
- Time period of consumption
- Concentration of alcohol in the beverage consumed (based on the alcohol content of one typical can of beer containing 4.5% alcohol)

Average Estimated Blood Alcohol Content All Students by Gender



Average Estimated Blood Alcohol Content All Students by Age Group



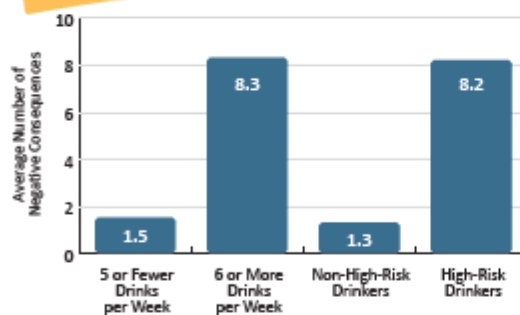
*Insufficient data.

Negative Consequences of Alcohol Use— Past 12 Months All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Alcohol Use	Percent Who Report Experiencing Within Past 12 Months
Arrested for a DWI/DUI	0.0
Criticized by Someone I Know	13.1
Damaged Property, Pulled Fire Alarm, etc.	0.4
Done Something I Later Regretted	11.1
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	3.7
Got Into an Argument or Fight	4.1
Got Nauseated or Vomited	21.1
Had a Hangover	26.1
Had a Memory Loss	8.3
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually	2.0
Have Taken Advantage of Another Sexually	0.0
Hurt or Injured	2.6
Missed a Class	5.7
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	3.3
Seriously Thought About Suicide	0.9
Seriously Tried to Commit Suicide	0.0
Thought I Might Have a Drinking Problem	2.6
Tried Unsuccessfully to Stop Using	0.2
Trouble with Police, Residence Hall, or Other University/College Authorities	4.4

Nearly one in 25 (3.7%) MLC students report having driven a car within the past 12 months while under the influence of alcohol; for the same period, 5.7% report missing a class and 3.3% report performing poorly on a test or project as a result of alcohol use.

Average Number of Alcohol-Related Negative Consequences* All Students by Average Number of Drinks and High-Risk Drinking



*The average number of drinks is based on behavior in the past 30 days, high-risk drinking is based on behavior in the past two weeks, and the average number of negative consequences is based on reported experiences in the past 12 months.

A strong association exists between the average number of drinks MLC students consume per week and the total number of reported alcohol-related negative consequences experienced over the past 12 months. An association also exists between engaging in high-risk drinking within the past two weeks and reported negative consequences.

Rates for alcohol-related negative consequences are four or more times higher among MLC students who engaged in high-risk drinking in the previous two weeks compared to those who did not. About one in eight (12.5%) students who have engaged in high-risk drinking in the past two weeks report driving while under the influence of alcohol one or more times in the past 12 months.

High-Risk Drinking and Selected Consequences* All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Alcohol Use	Percent		
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	3.7	2.5	12.5
Got into an Argument or Fight	4.1	2.0	19.6
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually (Includes Males and Females)	2.0	1.2	7.1
Missed a Class	5.7	4.0	17.9
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	3.3	1.7	14.3

All Students Non-High-Risk Drinkers High-Risk Drinkers

*High-risk drinking is based on behavior in the past two weeks while the rate for negative consequences is based on reported experiences in the past 12 months.

Asked if they would call 911 if someone passes out due to alcohol/drug use and couldn't be awakened, 54.3% of all MLC students report they would be "very likely" to call for emergency assistance.

Likelihood of Calling 911 in an Alcohol- or Drug-Related Situation All Students

Response	Percent		
Very Likely	54.3	61.1	48.1
Somewhat Likely	30.6	30.1	31.2
Somewhat Unlikely	12.2	6.7	17.0
Very Unlikely	2.9	2.1	3.7

All Students Students Who Did Not Use Alcohol Within the Past 30 Days Students Who Did Use Alcohol Within the Past 30 Days

Among all Martin Luther College students, the rate for any marijuana use within the past 12 months is 4.1%, while the rate of current use is 0.9%. Rates are higher for males than for females.

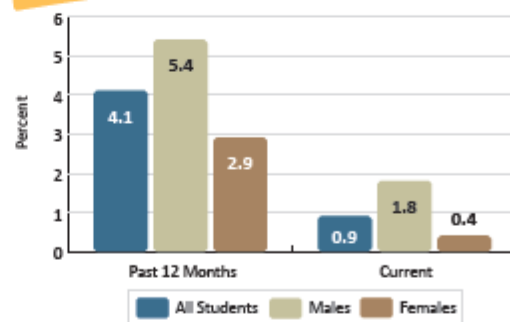
Definition:
Past 12-Month Marijuana Use

Any marijuana use within the past year.

Definition:
Current Marijuana Use

Any marijuana use within the past 30 days.

Marijuana Use—Past 12 Months and Current All Students by Gender



Negative Consequences of Marijuana Use— Past 12 Months All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Marijuana Use	Percent Who Report Experiencing Within Past 12 Months
Arrested for a DWI/DUI	0.0
Criticized by Someone I Know	0.4
Damaged Property, Pulled Fire Alarm, etc.	0.0
Done Something I Later Regretted	0.4
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	0.2
Got Into an Argument or Fight	0.2
Got Nauseated or Vomited	0.0
Had a Hangover	0.9
Had a Memory Loss	0.2
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually	0.0
Have Taken Advantage of Another Sexually	0.0
Hurt or Injured	0.2
Missed a Class	0.2
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	0.2
Seriously Thought About Suicide	0.0
Seriously Tried to Commit Suicide	0.0
Thought I Might Have a Drug Problem	0.0
Tried Unsuccessfully to Stop Using	0.0
Trouble with Police, Residence Hall, or Other University/College Authorities	0.0

Among MLC students, **0.2%** report having driven a car within the past 12 months while under the influence of marijuana, **0.2%** report missing a class due to marijuana use, and **0.0%** report thinking they might have a drug problem.

Selected Drug Use—Past 12 Months All Students

Drug	Percent Who Report Use Within Past 12 Months
Amphetamines	0.0
Cocaine	0.0
Ecstasy	0.0
GHB/Rohypnol	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.0
Inhalants	0.5
Opiates	0.0
Sedatives	0.2
Use of at Least One of the Above Listed Drugs	0.7
Use of Another Person's ADHD Medication	0.0
Use of Another Person's Medication Other Than ADHD	0.5

Among MLC students, **0.7%** report having used at least one of the eight listed illicit drugs within the past 12 months, **0.0%** report using another person's ADHD medication, and **0.5%** indicate that they used another person's prescription medication (other than ADHD medication). Inhalants are the most commonly used illicit drugs (**0.5%**).

Results

Alcohol Use and Other Drug Use

For some young adults, college life includes an introduction to or an increase in the use of alcohol, marijuana, and various illicit drugs. Whether students are using these substances to signify emergence into adulthood, enhance their social life, or cope with stress, substance abuse can lead to a decline in classroom performance, lower grades, aggressive behavior, property damage, and personal injury.

National Comparison

American college students consume alcohol and other drugs at very high rates. Among full-time college students, four in five (81.3%) have consumed alcohol at least one time, nearly four in five (78.9%) have consumed alcohol in the past year, and about three in five (63.2%) consume alcohol monthly (Schulenberg et al, 2017). The rate of binge drinking (consuming five or more alcoholic beverages in a row in the previous two weeks) is highest for those ages 21–25, at 43.3%, and is 28.5% among 18- to 20-year-olds (CBHSQ, 2015). Compared to those not enrolled in college full-time, young adults ages 18–22 who are enrolled full-time are more likely to consume alcohol monthly and to binge drink (CBHSQ, 2015).

More than one-half (54.4%) of full-time college students have used an illicit drug at least once in their lifetime, more than four in ten (42.8%) have used an illicit drug at least once in the past year, and nearly one in four (24.3%) have used an illicit drug in the last month (Schulenberg et al, 2017). Marijuana is the illicit drug of choice for full-time college students, with more than half (51.0%) having used the drug at least once in their lifetime, nearly two in five (39.3%) having used it in the past year, and nearly one-fourth (22.2%) having used it in the past month (Schulenberg et al, 2017). Among full-time college students, 9.8% have used amphetamines, 4.7% have used cocaine, and 4.5% have used hallucinogens in the previous year (Schulenberg et al, 2017).

Among Martin Luther College students, **71.9%** report using alcohol in the past 12 months, and **51.5%** report using alcohol in the past 30 days. Male and female students report nearly the same rates of alcohol use in the past 30 days.

Definition:**Past 12-Month Alcohol Use**

Any alcohol use within the past year.

Definition:**Current Alcohol Use**

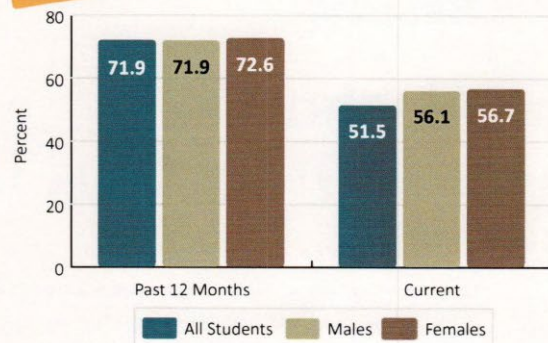
Any alcohol use within the past 30 days.

MLC students ages 21–22 report the highest rate of consuming alcohol in the past 30 days (**89.3%** and **91.9%**, respectively). More than one in five (**22.2%**) 18 year-old MLC students report consuming alcohol in the past 30 days.

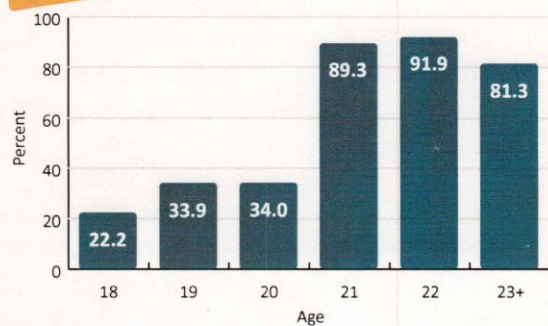
Male MLC students report consuming a higher average number of drinks per week than female students at the college. The average number of drinks per week may serve as an indicator of overall alcohol use.

Alcohol Use—Past 12 Months and Current

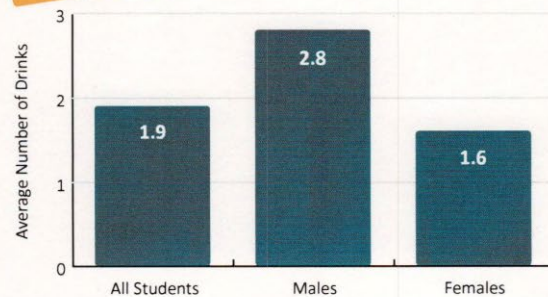
All Students by Gender

**Current Alcohol Use**

All Students by Age

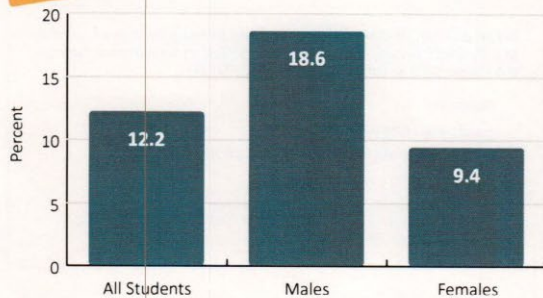
**Average Number of Drinks per Week—Past 30 Days**

All Students by Gender



High-Risk Drinking

All Students by Gender



Male students at MLC report a higher rate of high-risk drinking compared to female students (18.6% vs. 9.4%, respectively).

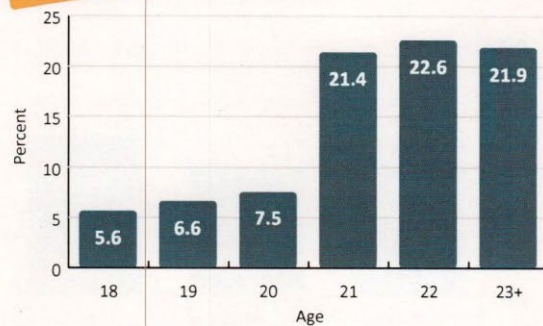
Definition:

High-Risk Drinking

Consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks at one sitting within the past two weeks for both males and females. A drink is defined as one shot of alcohol, a 12-ounce beer, a mixed drink containing 1 or 1.5 ounces of alcohol, a 12-ounce wine cooler, or a 5-ounce glass of wine.

High-Risk Drinking

All Students by Age



Among MLC students, the peak years for engaging in high-risk drinking are ages 21 and older.

High-Risk Drinking Rates on Campus—Perceived vs. Actual

All Students

Question asked:

In the past two weeks, what percentage of students at your school do you think had five or more drinks at a sitting? (One drink = one shot of alcohol, a 12-ounce beer, a mixed drink containing 1 or 1.5 ounces of alcohol, a 12-ounce wine cooler, or a 5-ounce glass of wine.)

High-Risk Drinking Status	Students' Perception of High-Risk Drinking by School Peers	Actual High-Risk Drinking Rate
All Students	28.3%	12.2% of All Students
High-Risk Drinkers	40.0%	
Non-High-Risk Drinkers	26.5%	

Students attending MLC overestimate the rate of high-risk drinking on their campus. The estimate from all students is 28.3%, while the actual rate is 12.2%. Those who have engaged in high-risk drinking estimate a rate of 40.0%, while those who have not engaged in high-risk drinking estimate a rate of 26.5%.

The BAC of a student on the most recent socializing/partying occasion was calculated based on answers to four different survey questions (gender, current body weight, amount of alcohol consumed, and time period of consumption). It should be noted that the BAC calculated in this study is an estimate. This information is self-reported, and students tend to underestimate the actual amount of alcohol they consume.

The legal driving limit for individuals of legal drinking age is 0.08.

The average estimated BAC among students at Martin Luther College, based on the last time the student partied/socialized, is **0.05**. The average is the slightly lower for male compared to female students at the college.

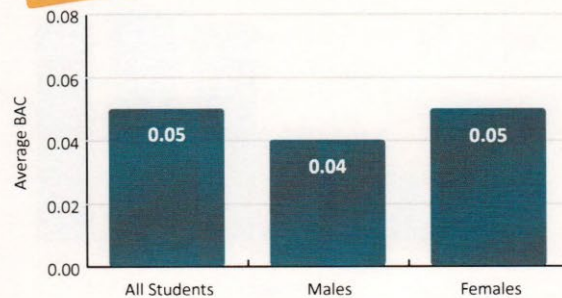
Among MLC students, the average BAC levels at the most recent socializing/partying occasion range from **0.03** to **0.06**, with an average of **0.05**. Students who are 21 years-old report an average estimated level of **0.06**, which is below the legal driving limit for individuals of legal drinking age.

Blood Alcohol Content

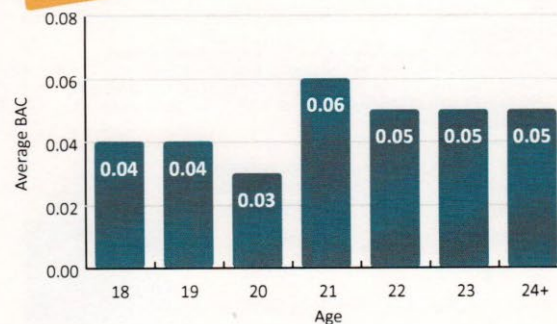
Blood alcohol content (BAC) measures the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood. The calculation of BAC is based on a formula that takes into account the following factors:

- Gender
- Current body weight
- Amount of alcohol consumed (number of drinks)
- Time period of consumption
- Concentration of alcohol in the beverage consumed (based on the alcohol content of one typical can of beer containing 4.5% alcohol)

Average Estimated Blood Alcohol Content All Students by Gender



Average Estimated Blood Alcohol Content All Students by Age



Negative Consequences of Alcohol Use— Past 12 Months

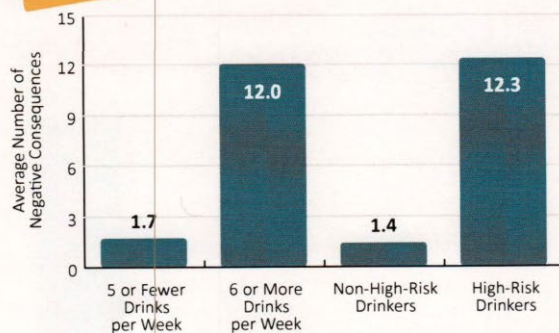
All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Alcohol Use	Percent Who Report Experiencing Within Past 12 Months
Arrested for a DWI/DUI	0.2
Criticized by Someone I Know	8.9
Damaged Property, Pulled Fire Alarm, etc.	0.5
Done Something I Later Regretted	13.6
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	3.5
Got Into an Argument or Fight	7.3
Got Nauseated or Vomited	25.5
Had a Hangover	28.4
Had a Memory Loss	11.3
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually	1.5
Have Taken Advantage of Another Sexually	0.2
Hurt or Injured	2.7
Missed a Class	6.4
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	3.6
Seriously Thought About Suicide	1.6
Seriously Tried to Commit Suicide	0.4
Thought I Might Have a Drinking Problem	2.9
Tried Unsuccessfully to Stop Using	1.1
Trouble with Police, Residence Hall, or Other University/College Authorities	4.5

About one in 28 (3.5%) MLC students report having driven a car within the past 12 months while under the influence of alcohol; for the same period, 6.4% report missing a class and 3.6% report performing poorly on a test or project as a result of alcohol use.

Average Number of Alcohol-Related Negative Consequences*

All Students by Average Number of Drinks and High-Risk Drinking



*The average number of drinks is based on behavior in the past 30 days, high-risk drinking is based on behavior in the past two weeks, and the average number of negative consequences is based on reported experiences in the past 12 months.

A strong association exists between the average number of drinks MLC students consume per week and the total number of reported alcohol-related negative consequences experienced over the past 12 months. An association also exists between engaging in high-risk drinking within the past two weeks and reported negative consequences.

Results

Alcohol Use and Other Drug Use

Rates for most alcohol-related negative consequences are seven or more times higher among MLC students who engaged in high-risk drinking in the previous two weeks compared to those who did not. More than one in seven (**14.9%**) students who have engaged in high-risk drinking in the past two weeks report driving while under the influence of alcohol one or more times in the past 12 months.

Asked if they would call 911 if someone passes out due to alcohol/drug use and couldn't be awakened, **50.8%** of all MLC students report they would be "very likely" to call for emergency assistance.

Most students at Martin Luther College do not have a fake ID and do not have intentions of obtaining one (**98.2%**). Of those who do have a fake ID, **100.0%** have an ID that someone else made.

High-Risk Drinking and Selected Consequences*

All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Alcohol Use	Percent		
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	3.5	1.9	14.9
Got into an Argument or Fight	7.3	3.7	32.8
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually (Includes Males and Females)	1.5	0.6	7.5
Missed a Class	6.4	3.3	28.4
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	3.6	1.6	17.9

All Students Non-High-Risk Drinkers High-Risk Drinkers

*High-risk drinking is based on behavior in the past two weeks while the rate for negative consequences is based on reported experiences in the past 12 months.

Likelihood of Calling 911 in an Alcohol- or Drug-Related Situation

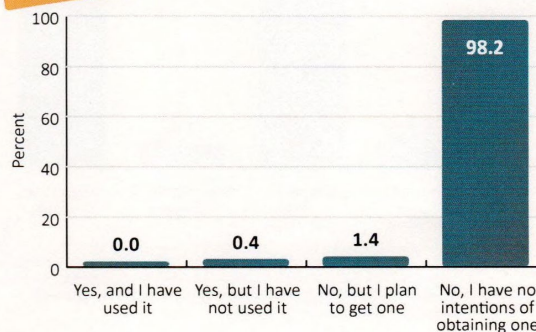
All Students

Response	Percent		
Very Likely	50.8	57.5	45.6
Somewhat Likely	32.0	30.6	33.1
Somewhat Unlikely	11.4	8.7	13.5
Very Unlikely	5.8	3.2	7.8

All Students Students Who Did Not Use Alcohol Within the Past 30 Days Students Who Did Use Alcohol Within the Past 30 Days

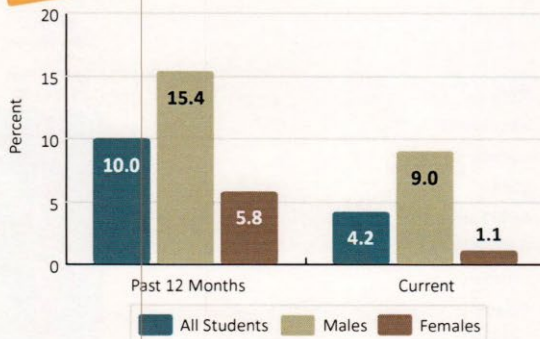
Fake ID Ownership

All Students under 21 Years of Age



Marijuana Use—Past 12 Months and Current

All Students by Gender



Among all MLC students, the rate for any marijuana use within the past 12 months is **10.0%**, while the rate of current use is **4.2%**. Rates are higher for males than for females.

Definition:

Past 12-Month Marijuana Use

Any marijuana use within the past year.

Definition:

Current Marijuana Use

Any marijuana use within the past 30 days.

Negative Consequences of Marijuana Use—Past 12 Months

All Students

Negative Consequence Due to Marijuana Use	Percent Who Report Experiencing Within Past 12 Months
Arrested for a DWI/DUI	0.0
Criticized by Someone I Know	1.3
Damaged Property, Pulled Fire Alarm, etc.	0.0
Done Something I Later Regretted	0.0
Driven a Car While Under the Influence	1.1
Got Into an Argument or Fight	0.4
Got Nauseated or Vomited	0.7
Had a Hangover	0.2
Had a Memory Loss	0.6
Have Been Taken Advantage of Sexually	0.0
Have Taken Advantage of Another Sexually	0.0
Hurt or Injured	0.0
Missed a Class	0.2
Performed Poorly on a Test or Important Project	0.0
Seriously Thought About Suicide	0.0
Seriously Tried to Commit Suicide	0.0
Thought I Might Have a Drug Problem	0.7
Tried Unsuccessfully to Stop Using	0.2
Trouble with Police, Residence Hall, or Other University/College Authorities	0.0

Approximately one in 100 (**1.1%**) MLC students report having driven a car within the past 12 months while under the influence of marijuana, **0.2%** report missing a class due to marijuana use, and **0.7%** report thinking they might have a drug problem.

Among MLC students, **1.8%** report having used at least one of the eight listed illicit drugs within the past 12 months, **1.4%** report using another person's ADHD medication, and **1.2%** indicate that they used another person's prescription medication (other than ADHD medication).

Selected Drug Use—Past 12 Months

All Students

Drug	Percent Who Report Use Within Past 12 Months
Amphetamines	0.0
Cocaine	0.2
Ecstasy	0.6
GHB/Rohypnol	0.6
Hallucinogens	0.4
Inhalants	0.6
Opiates	0.2
Sedatives	0.6
Use of at Least One of the Above Listed Drugs	1.8
Use of Another Person's ADHD Medication	1.4
Use of Another Person's Medication Other Than ADHD	1.2

