Community Policies and the University

1. The University should actively support a 21-only ordinance whenever the occasion to do so arises whether by referendum or city council action. The culture of excessive drinking and binge drinking affects our students negatively and drags down the academic reputation of the institution. It is legitimate for the University to support ordinances that would help temper these problems.

2. In the absence of a 21-only ordinance, the university should investigate and actively support city ordinances or state laws that would help control access to alcohol in bars by students younger than 21 years of age. Examples of such ordinances might include:
   a. requiring bars that admit underage students to send all servers, bartenders, and door-personnel through server training;
   b. encouraging the city to aggressively sanction bars that sell to minors or are frequently the location of PAULA citations; one sanction might include requiring sanctioned bars to become 21-only for a specified period;
   c. limiting the sale of hard liquor to bars that are 21-only.

3. In general, the University should support city ordinances or state laws that would help reduce excessive drinking in the downtown and general campus environs by everyone no matter what age. Examples of such ordinances and/or laws might include:

† Working group members included, David Asprey (Physician Assistant Program), Charlie Drum (University Relations), Carol Johnk (University Libraries), Victoria Sharp (Urology, Family Practice and Faculty Senate), and John B. Whiston (Law). Lola L. Lopes, Interim Executive Vice President and Provost, served as convener. Evalyn Van Allen-Shalash provided administrative support.
a. setting the hours of sale of liquor by bars to cease at 1:00 am rather than 2:00 am;
b. supporting more aggressive Iowa City actions and follow-through on revocation of bar licenses for bars that violate ordinances;
c. continuing to restrain excessive drinking on university property on football game days by rigorous enforcement, increasing the number and desirability of no-alcohol zones, and limiting access to parking lots unnecessarily early in the day;
d. charge a university-city task force with developing, implementing, and monitoring strategies designed to address alcohol misuse on football game days;
e. assigning a member of the Office of the University Counsel to become expert on both city and state law on alcohol sale and consumption.

4. The University should play an active role in committing to help redevelop the downtown to replace the excessive number of bars with other economic activity. Examples of such support might include:
a. supporting businesses and events that offer alternatives to the bar scene late at night;
b. supporting zoning regulations that limit the number of bars in the downtown;
c. convening a town-gown council to work together to make the Iowa City environment excellent for everyone—students, citizens, business owners, and visitors.

**University Policy and Student Behavior**

1. The University should work to provide an environment for underage students in which drinking does not dominate social life. This could be done by:
a. increasing the availability of on-campus housing so that all freshmen and most sophomores could live in residence halls;
b. support the creation of alternative alcohol-free activities wherever they might occur (e.g., residence halls, campus facilities,
downtown) by providing small grants to student groups and sharing the risk with businesses;

   c. support students who behave responsibly, recognize their actions, and help find ways for them to mentor other students, especially younger students.

2. The University should strengthen sanctions for violations of alcohol policy by students.
   a. implement a policy for parental notification when an underage student is involved in either an on-campus or off-campus alcohol violation;
   b. extend the student code of conduct to include off-campus activities;
   c. monitor off-campus arrests for alcohol offenses such as public intoxication and PAULA citations and sanction students under the code of student life;
   d. implement a zero-tolerance policy for hard liquor in the residence halls;
   e. charge a university task force with developing, implementing, and monitoring strategies designed to address alcohol misuse both on campus and off campus.

3. The University should find ways to help faculty, departments, and colleges discourage excessive alcohol use by raising academic standards.
   a. continue to increase the number of Friday classes for all students, not just freshmen;
   b. find ways to support and encourage faculty who assign quizzes and exams on Fridays and who count attendance toward course grades;
   c. supplement ACE evaluations of teaching with alternative measures that are not popularity based, e.g., examination of teaching materials by department teaching committees, classroom visits by peers, individual assessments of outcomes on curricular outcome measures.
Alcohol Education and Collaborative Efforts

1. The University should tap its own academic and research strengths to improve education about alcohol and counseling of students who violate alcohol policies. This could involve:
   a. increasing and improving substance abuse treatment and evaluation resources;
   b. increasing and improving alcohol education in residence halls, fraternity and sorority houses, and freshman transition classes.

2. Work with student leaders to develop a strategy for changing what Iowa is and what it represents to others so as to diminish our reputation for being a party school and replacing it with an identity that would be more positive but still attractive to students. This could be started by
   a. developing and supporting a kick-off event in the fall centered on the “message project” that the Student Success Team has been advocating;
   b. reaching out to other Big 10 or Regent institutions to attack the drinking problem in a unified way;
   c. searching for new ways to feature academic-related and service-related student activities and successes in recruitment materials and news stories;
   d. thinking about strategies for moderating alcohol use among students even if it cannot be eliminated completely.

3. Work with the Department of Athletics to see whether their graduated protocol for dealing with alcohol offenses can be adapted for the general student body.