University of Montana
Alcohol and Drug Program – Biennial Review
2016-2018

Updated February 15, 2019

Contents

Executive Summary

Accessibility of Information and Non-Discrimination Statement

Preparation of the Biennial Review & Policy Distribution
  Time Period for the 2016/2018 Biennial Review
  Contributors
  Policy Distribution

University Alcohol and Drug Policies
  For All Members of the UM Community
  For Employees
    UM Faculty and Staff Drug-Free Workplace Policy and Procedures
    UM Faculty and Staff Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy and Procedures
  For Students
    University of Montana Student Conduct Code and UM Alcohol Policies
    Students in University Housing – Residence Halls and Apartments
    Disciplinary Actions and Possible Sanctions for Individual Students
    Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) & Recognized Student Groups
    Fraternities and Sororities

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention & Education Programs

Drug and Alcohol Resources for Students and Employees

Health Effects of Alcohol and Other Drugs
University of Montana Alcohol and Drug Program History

Alcohol and Drug Use: Trends Over Time

National College Health Assessment (NCHA) – UM Data and Trends
  Student Alcohol Use: 2018 Key Findings, Trend Data & Comparisons to National Reference Data
  Student Use of Cannabis and Other Drugs: 2016 & 2018 Comparisons
  Student Tobacco Use: 2018 Key Findings & Trend Data

Behavioral Health Options Program Referrals & Services Provided
  Number of Referrals
  Referral Phases for the Behavioral Health Options Program Referral
  Selected 2016/2018 Comparisons to the 2014/2016 Biennium Substance Type as Basis for Referral
  Number of Options Staff Members, Seminars, and Groups

Counseling Services Referrals & Services Provided
  Counseling Services Referrals by Diagnosis Category

Law Enforcement Citations & Student Conduct Referrals and Sanctions
  University of Montana Police Department (UMPD)
  UM Housing
  Dean of Students
  Fraternities and Sororities
  Department of Athletics

Recommendations for the Future
Executive Summary

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires that colleges and universities examine and document the scope and effectiveness of the institution’s alcohol and other drugs (AOD) programs and policies. This Biennial Review, for the 2016/2018 biennium, reviews the two academic years of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. It includes summaries of University alcohol and drug policies, state and federal alcohol and drug laws and penalties, UM alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education programs for students and employees, alcohol and drug resources for students and employees, health effects of alcohol and other drugs, University committees and strategic plans dedicated to alcohol and drug prevention and response, UM data and trends from the institution’s administration of the National College Health Assessment (NCHA), data on referrals for treatment, and data on law enforcement and student conduct referrals and sanctions.

Several departments from across the University collaborate in providing effective prevention, education, intervention, treatment, referral, and disciplinary responses for students and employees of the University of Montana. These include the Curry Health Center, the Dean of Students Office, UM Housing, Human Resource Services, the Department of Athletics, the Student Advocacy Resource Center (SARC), the University Center (UC), and the University of Montana Police Department (UMPD).

UM has established extensive assessment and data collection strategies to understand and respond to patterns and trends in students’ alcohol and drug use. The institution has also developed extensive opportunities for prevention education programs relating to the use of alcohol and drugs for students and employees, as well as resources and services for students and employees who may be struggling with abuse or addiction. All are highlighted in this review.

National College Health Assessment (NCHA) & UM Prevention Goals

Over the past 16 years, the University of Montana has administered the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) every two years to assess the impact of alcohol and other drugs on students’ health, academic performance, and retention. At the turn of the century, data showed that UM was outside of national norms in several areas regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use, as well as information dissemination. UM has created goals around this data and seen significant improvement. The goals of the ongoing effort are to:

1. Decrease vaping and the use of e-cigarettes
2. Decrease the use of cannabis
3. Decrease the rate of binge drinking,
4. Decrease the rate of underage alcohol use,
5. Decrease the rate of tobacco and illicit drug use, and
6. Decrease the rate of ATOD-related injury, crime, violence, etc., among UM students.
How is UM Doing? Highlights from the NCHA

Data trends indicate positive improvement on four out of five goals. UM is now within the national norms on most key indicators for students, exceeding the gains made nationally over the past 14 years. UM students drink alcohol at less hazardous levels and they increasingly practice responsible drinking habits. Tobacco and marijuana use have also decreased.

1. **Information dissemination:** In 2002, only 45% of UM students reported receiving information on alcohol and other drugs from the University. This was below the national rate of 49%. By 2018, UM exceeded the national rate (75%) with 87% of students reporting that they had received information on alcohol and other drugs from the University.

2. **Consumption rates:** In 2002, 81% of UM students reported that they consumed alcohol within 30 days of the survey, well above the national norm of 71%. In 2018, UM’s rate dropped to 73%. While general frequency rates are trending downward, UM students still report a higher rate than the national average of 64%, much in line with general consumption rates in Montana. Cigarette use also declined. In 2002, 37% of UM students smoked and 13% were daily users. Currently, 10% smoke and 3% use daily. In 2002, 41% of the students smoked cannabis and 8% used daily. Currently, 27% use cannabis and daily consumption has decreased to 5%.

3. **Heavy drinking patterns:** The number of drinks students reported they had, “the last time they partied/socialized,” declined by three drinks, from an average of 7.14 drinks in 2002 to 4.18 drinks in 2018. Of those who consume alcohol, heavy drinking rates (5+ drinks) declined by 20 percentage points over this same period of time (58% to 38%). UM students’ rates are now on par with the national average of 38%.

4. **Impaired driving:** Perhaps the most significant improvement has been with impaired driving. In 2002, 64% of UM respondents reported driving after drinking any alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey, compared to the national rate of 45%. By 2018, UM’s percentage dropped to 38%. Nationally it dropped to 20%. An even greater decrease occurred with the most concerning behavior associated with drinking and driving, driving after consuming five or more drinks. In 2002, 26% of respondents reported driving after consuming 5+ drinks. The national rate was 14%. In 2018, only 2.8% of the UM students reported driving after drinking 5+ drinks. Nationally that rate dropped to 1.4%.

5. **Responsible drinking:** Alcohol is legal and a part of our culture. Therefore, students must learn to be resilient and utilize “protective” behaviors; in other words, drink responsibly. In 2002, 89.7% of UM students reported they used one or more protective behaviors (for example, they ate while drinking, alternated alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks while drinking, etc.). By 2018, 99% of students who drink reported using protective behaviors. These rates are in line with national data.

6. **Academic impact:** In 2002, 15.8% of UM respondents reported that alcohol had affected their
academic performance in the last 12 months, compared to the national rate of 10%. By 2018, that number dropped to 5.2% of UM students compared to the national rate of 3.5%.

While it is clear that troublesome use of alcohol by students remains an issue at UM, as it does on college campuses across the nation, trend data from our campus administration of the NCHA show that the strategies utilized by UM and its community, state, and national partners are having a positive impact on the campus culture. As a result, student behavior is changing for the better.

Notable UM Policy and Programmatic Accomplishments for the 2016/2018 Biennium

Continuation of AlcoholEdu
One of the most notable recent enhancements the University made in the biennium toward goals of prevention education for all students is the continuation of AlcoholEdu, a mandatory on-line tutorial and prevention education program about alcohol use. As described later in this review, AlcoholEdu is offered by Everfi, a national company that provides on-line prevention education programs to colleges and universities around the country. AlcoholEdu provides specific information about the use and effects of alcohol as well as prevention and risk-reduction tips. The program is offered in two parts, which provides the institution the opportunity to assess changes in student behavior over time. All incoming students, including undergraduate, graduate, and law students, are required to complete AlcoholEdu during their first semester of enrollment. Failure to complete AlcoholEdu results in a registration hold for the following semester. More information about AlcoholEdu is available at http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/programs/default.php#AlcoholEDU and later in this report.

UDASH Gold Line
The Associated Students of the University of Montana’s Office of Transportation (ASUM) promotes and provides transportation options to the campus community. The program was started in 1999 by a student referendum and continues to be governed by a student board of directors.

ASUM operates the UDASH public transit system. The system is one of the only student-run transit systems in the United States. UDASH operates four bus routes with a fleet of nine buses and a staff of 35 student drivers. In 2004, UDASH added a late-night safe ride program, now called the Gold Line. The Gold Line provides safe transportation for students and members of the public between South Campus student housing, the main UM campus, and the downtown area.

Ridership on the Gold Line reached a peak of over 41,866 trips during the 2014-15 academic year with 1,520 hours of service. In recent years, students have even more options for safe rides around Missoula. The Montana Legislature passed a bill allowing transportation network carriers such as Uber and Lyft in Spring 2015, and Uber began operating in August 2016. Ridership began to drop off as other alternatives became more viable, but the Gold Line remains a valuable service.
During the 2016-17 academic year, the Gold Line provided 1,320 hours of bus service and transported 28,658 passengers. During the 2017-18 academic year, the Gold Line provided 1,250 hours of bus service and transported 20,777 passengers.

**Review of the Institution’s Alcohol Policies**
Following a comprehensive review and revision of the institution’s alcohol policies during the 2014/2016 biennium, the university continues to review the policy and procedures that address alcohol-related issues involving University or community events on campus; University events off campus; additional requirements for specific groups or venues including residence halls and University housing, fraternities and sororities, ASUM and other student groups, and stadium and sports facilities; and tailgating. The UM alcohol policy and procedures are available at [http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol](http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol).

**Improvements in Staffing, Prevention, and Response – UM Housing Office**
During the 2016/2018 biennium, the UM Housing Office continued to implement significant staffing improvements that better equip the institution to prevent problematic student behaviors involving alcohol and drug use, and also provide enhanced response related to student conduct processes, discipline, and citations through law enforcement. These staffing enhancements include the addition of three full-time, master’s level professional Area Coordinators in UM Housing, and continued evolution of the department’s Community Liaison Officer (CLO) program in partnership with the University of Montana Police Department (UMPD). The CLO is a police officer assigned to the residence halls and dedicated to creating proactive and positive relationships with on-campus students to prevent challenging or unhealthy behaviors when possible, and also to provide effective law enforcement response when needed. Both initiatives are described in more detail later in this report.

**Recommendations for the Future**
This review concludes with several recommendations for the next biennium. These include a recommendation to create a Compliance Officer position at the university, who leads compliance efforts, including the completion of the biennial review. A reinvigoration of the University’s Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), to assist with timely reviews of campus drug and alcohol prevention programs and responses is also recommended. There are also recommendations for the Biennial Review contributors to continue to work proactively with key campus partners, including the Curry Health Center, Fraternity and Sorority Involvement, UMPD, the UM Housing Office, the Dean of Students, Human Resource Services, and the Department of Athletics to ensure that our programs are up-to-date, adhere to national best practices, and provide effective prevention and response.

**Accessibility of Information and Non-Discrimination Statement**
The University of Montana is committed to providing an environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of every member of its community and that is free from harassment and discrimination based
upon race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation.

If you have questions concerning the University’s non-discrimination policies, please contact the Director of the Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Office & Title IX Coordinator. They can be reached in University Hall, Room 006, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, at (406) 243-5710.

**Preparation of the Biennial Review & Policy Distribution**

This review is prepared in compliance with the 1989 amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), as articulated in the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86 – the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations. The purpose of this review is to examine and document the scope and effectiveness of the institution’s alcohol and other drugs (AOD) programs and policies.

The information provided in this review reflects a team approach and collaboration among several offices across the campus community including the Curry Health Center, the Dean of Students Office, the UM Housing Office, Human Resource Services, the Department of Athletics, the Student Advocacy Resource Center (SARC), Fraternity and Sorority Involvement (FSI) and the University of Montana Police Department (UMPD).

UM has established extensive data collection strategies to understand and respond to patterns and trends in student alcohol and drug use. The institution has also developed extensive opportunities for educational prevention programs relating to the use of alcohol and drugs for students and employees, as well as numerous resources and services for students and employees who may be struggling with abuse or addiction. All are highlighted in this review.

**Time Period for the 2016/2018 Biennial Review**

This Biennial Review – for the time period 2016/2018 – covers academic years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. Curry Health Center tracks data for summer/fall/spring each academic year. Therefore, this report generally covers the time period from June 1, 2016 through May 31, 2018 unless otherwise indicated.

**Contributors**

Drew Colling, Director, Student Advocacy Resource Center & Campus Assault Prevention Coordinator
Lacey Zinke, Fraternity and Sorority Involvement Director
Mike Frost, Director, Curry Health Center Counseling
Jean Gee, Department of Athletics, Senior Associate Athletic Director
Brad Griffin, Sergeant, University of Montana Police Department
Linda Green, Director of Wellness, Curry Health Center
Jessie McCafferty, Behavioral Health Options Coordinator, Curry Health Center
The University policy and procedures that address disseminating notices to students about UM’s drug and alcohol prevention education program, revised 2/1/17, are as follows:

**Policy and Procedures for Notices to Enrolled and Prospective Students**

Required under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended) HEA Sec. 485(f); 20 USC 1092; 34 CFR 668.41 – 49

The University of Montana must report to the Department of Education and disclose to current and prospective students certain information regarding financial aid, the University’s campus, facilities, student athletes, and gainful employment programs; as well as campus security and fire safety, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and programs about them. Additionally, the University is required to discuss counseling for students receiving Federal Student Aid loans. These required disclosures are made on the University of Montana’s [Student Consumer Information](#) website.

**Employees Available to Help Disseminate Information**

Employees available to assist current or prospective students in obtaining the information specified in the Student Consumer Information website include University Data Office, (406)243-5661 and Director of Financial Aid, (406)243-5373. UMPD Chief can be contacted at (406)243-2277 for assistance in obtaining information concerning campus safety.

**Updating/Maintaining the Student Consumer Information Webpage**

The Student Consumer Information webpage is maintained by the University Data Office. During the month of April of each year, the Data Office will review the information on its Student Consumer Information webpage to ensure the content is current and that all links to other University websites are still active.

**Notice of Availability of Student Consumer Information Webpage**

A statement that Student Consumer Information is available to all students will be sent to the university email addresses for all enrolled students three times per year (September, February, and July) by the Office of the Vice President for Administration and Finance. The Notice of Availability will include the
required notices for the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, and the Alcohol and Drug Prevention information.

In order to reach prospective students, the undergraduate and graduate schools’ websites include direct links to the Student Consumer Information webpage as well as a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the information on request. The University Data Office will ensure compliance with this requirement by annually checking to see that the undergraduate and graduate admissions webpages intended for prospective students contain a working link to the Student Consumer Information website.

**UM Policy and Procedures for Notices to Current and Prospective Employees**

The University policy and procedures that address disseminating notices to employees about UM’s drug and alcohol prevention education program, revised 3/2/17, are as follows:

**Policy and Procedures for Notices to Current and Prospective Employees**

Required under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended) HEA Sec. 485(f); 20 USC 1092; 34 CFR 668.41 – 49

The University of Montana must report to the Department of Education and disclose to employees certain information regarding the campus security and fire safety; drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and programs about them; and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). These disclosures are emailed to all current employees three times annually along with a statement telling the employee where to find the information on the University’s website and where to obtain a paper copy of the information.

**Employees Available to Help Disseminate Information**

Employees available to provide assistance to current or prospective employees in obtaining the information concerning the required disclosures may call UMPD Chief at (406)243-2277 for campus safety information, the Office of Student Affairs at (406)243-5225 for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention information, or the Registrar, at (406)243-2995 for FERPA information.

**Notice of Disclosures Required for Employees**

Disclosures required under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended) are sent three times annually to the university email addresses for all new and current employees by the Office of the Vice President for Administration and Finance. The Notice of Disclosure, sent at the start of Fall, Spring, and Summer semesters, includes the required notice for the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report and the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention information.

The Higher Education Act requires the University to make the Annual Security Report available to prospective employees. Prospective employees can find a link to the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report on the Human resources webpage.
All required notices include a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the information on request. The University Data Office will ensure compliance with this requirement by annually checking to see that the required notices contain a working link to the required information.
Notice of Drug and Alcohol Program Information Distribution to Students
The most recent Notice of Availability of Disclosures for students regarding the University’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention program, with a link to the website with detailed program information, was emailed to all enrolled students on Friday, September 27, 2018:

From: Administration & Finance <AdminFinance@umontana.edu>
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2018 4:26 PM
To: CampusCommunications@umontana.edu
Subject: Notification of Availability of Disclosures Required for Students

Required Notice of Availability of Disclosures Required for Students under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended)

TO: All Enrolled Students

FROM: Rosi Keller, Vice President for Administration & Finance

DATE: September 27, 2018

RE: Notification of Availability of Disclosures Required under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended)

____________________________________________________________________________

Under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended), the University of Montana is required to notify all enrolled students of the availability of the following information:

- **Student Consumer Information**, including in part:
  - Financial assistance available to students enrolled at the University of Montana
  - Institutional Information (e.g., cost of attendance, refund/withdrawal policies)
  - Institutional retention rate and graduation rate
  - Copyright Infringement Policy
  - Disability Services
  - Transfer Credit Policies

  **Student Consumer Information** is available from Pope Ashworth in the University Data Office at (406) 243-5661. Paper copies of information will be furnished upon request.

- **Annual Security and Fire Safety Report**

  The **2018 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report** is available. This report is part of our requirements under the Clery Act, a federal law designed to ensure that people are properly informed about campus crimes. Crime statistics for this report are compiled
from crime reports to UMPD, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), and local law enforcement. Also included in this report are UM policies regarding safety, crime prevention, crime reporting, and resources.

A hard copy of this report is available upon request from Police Chief Marty Ludemann, University of Montana Police Department, 32 Campus Drive, or by calling (406) 243-2277.

Information about CSAs and daily crime and fire logs can be found at UM’s Campus Safety and Clery Compliance website.

- **Athletic Program Participation and Financial Support Data**

The Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) is intended to make prospective students aware of a school’s commitment to providing equitable athletic opportunities for its men and women students. Any coeducational school of higher education that participates in a Federal Student Aid program and has an intercollegiate athletic program must prepare an annual EADA report. The report contains participation rates, financial support, and other information on men’s and women’s intercollegiate athletics programs. Officially, it is *The Report on Athletic Program Participation Rates and Financial Support Data*, but is more commonly referred to as the **EADA Report**. A paper copy of this report will be provided upon request by contacting Pope Ashworth in the University Data Office at (406) 243-5661.

- **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention**

Students are also directed to the University’s **Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention information and policies**. A paper copy of the policies is available from the Office of Student Affairs upon request at (406) 243-5225.

- **Non-Discrimination Statement and Title IX Coordinator Notice**

UM’s **Non-Discrimination Statement and Title IX Coordinator Notice** is available online. The University of Montana does not discriminate in admissions, educational programs, or employment against any individual on account of that individual’s race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Consistent with state and federal law, reasonable accommodation will be provided to persons with disabilities. More information about non-discrimination and Title IX is available on the **Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action** website. Jessica Weltman, Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity & Affirmative Action, is also
From: Administration & Finance <AdminFinance@umontana.edu>
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2018 4:11 PM
To: CampusCommunications@umontana.edu
Subject: Notice of Availability of Disclosures Required for Employees

Required Notice of Availability of Disclosures Required for Employees
under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended)

TO: All UM Employees

FROM: Rosi Keller, Vice President for Administration & Finance

Date: September 27, 2018

RE: Notification of Availability of Disclosures Required under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (as amended)

• Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The 2018 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available. This report is part of our requirements under the Clery Act, a federal law designed to ensure that people are properly informed about campus crimes. Crime statistics for this report are compiled from crime reports to UMPD, Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), and local law enforcement. Also included in this report are UM policies regarding safety, crime prevention, crime reporting, and resources.

A hard copy of this report is available upon request from Police Chief Marty Ludemann, University of Montana Police Department, 32 Campus Drive or by calling (406) 243-2277.

Information about CSAs and daily crime and fire logs can be found at UM’s Campus Safety and Clery Compliance website.

• Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention
Employees are also directed to the University’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention information and policies. A paper copy of the policies is available from the Office of Student Affairs upon request at (406) 243-5225.

- **Non-Discrimination Statement and Title IX Coordinator Notice**

UM’s Non-Discrimination Statement and Title IX Coordinator Notice is available online. The University of Montana does not discriminate in admissions, educational programs, or employment against any individual on account of that individual’s race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Consistent with state and federal law, reasonable accommodation will be provided to persons with disabilities. More information about non-discrimination and Title IX is available on the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action website. Jessica Weltman, Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity & Affirmative Action, is also the University’s Title IX Coordinator, and has been designated to handle inquiries and reports regarding non-discrimination policies. Jessica can be reached in University Hall 006 at (406) 243-5710 or eoaa@umontana.edu.

**Information about the University’s Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program in the 2018 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Clery Report)**

The University of Montana Police Department (UMPD) publishes the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report on its website by October 1 each year in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, also known as the Clery Act. All UM employees and enrolled students receive an email notification of the availability of the report.


Notification of the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report is also provided through Human Resources, for prospective employees, and through the UM Admissions Office for prospective students.

Paper copies may be requested at any time by contacting UMPD at (406) 243-6131. Paper copies may also be requested from the Dean of Students at (406) 243-5225 or at University Hall 022, Missoula, Montana, 59812.

**University Alcohol and Drug Policies**

This section includes the University of Montana policies and applicable laws and penalties related to the
use, possession, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs; information about the risks and effects of drug and alcohol use and dependence; and resources to assist students, faculty, and staff who may be having a problem with alcohol or drugs. All members of the campus community are encouraged to read this page in its entirety as each member of the campus community is responsible for complying with University of Montana policy and applicable laws.

For All Members of the UM Community

The University of Montana’s policies on alcohol and other drugs reflect federal and state law and impose sanctions for violations by students, faculty, and staff. UM alcohol policies are available at http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol. These policies were updated on October 10, 2017, and will be reviewed on August 5, 2019.

Alcoholic Beverages

Except for students age 21 or older who are allowed to consume and possess alcohol in their University apartments or assigned rooms in the residence halls, it is a violation of the UM Alcohol Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval. It is illegal to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to any person under the age of 21 years of age. The possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 in a public place is illegal.

Drugs

UM’s campus is designated "drug free." The possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws.

Tobacco Free UM

UM works to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees, students, and visitors with regard to exposure to secondhand smoke. In light of the U.S. Surgeon General’s findings that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and the use of tobacco cause significant health hazards, UM became a tobacco-free environment in 2011. Students found in violation of the tobacco free policy may be referred to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action. Employees found in violation may be referred to HR for appropriate follow-up.

Sanctions

Laws are enforced by UMPD. Violators are subject to potential University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment.

A summary of state and federal drug and alcohol laws and associated penalties, including penalties for impaired driving in Montana, Montana drug-related laws, and federal drug penalties associated with possession of a controlled substance, is provided later in this report and is also available on the Student Affairs website at http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php
For Employees

UM Human Resource Services publishes a Drug-Free Workplace policy and procedure as well as a Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedure that are sent to all UM employees annually. In addition, HR provides notice on its website that employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with personnel policy or collective bargaining agreements.

All current and prospective employees are encouraged to review these policies, as well as the University’s alcohol policies. All are available at the following links:

Information and procedures regarding orientation materials concerning drug and alcohol use, or other training materials are outlined below.

1. All new employees receive an orientation welcome e-booklet. This booklet contains various information for a new employee and also reiterates both mandatory trainings and recommended trainings including the Employee Drug-free Workplace education/training.
2. At New Employee Welcome, an in person presentation for all new faculty, staff, contract professionals and administrators, we provide a brief overview of UM’s Drug-free Workplace policy and Drug and Alcohol Testing policy.
3. At New Employee Welcome there is information about mandatory trainings and recommended trainings. One of the recommended trainings is Employee Drug-free Workplace education. This on-line training promotes an alcohol and drug-free workplace and communicates the details of UM’s Drug-free Workplace policy and procedure and UM’s Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedure as well as the negative impacts of drug and alcohol abuse.
4. At New Employee Welcome there is a brief overview of UM’s Tobacco-free campus policy.
5. Employee Drug-free Workplace education/training is housed on UM’s website under the Office of Legal Counsel webpage at the Faculty, Staff and Student Training page at http://www.umt.edu/training/.

UM Faculty and Staff Drug-Free Workplace policy and procedures:  
http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/drugfreeworkplace  

UM Faculty and Staff Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedures:  
http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/drug-alcohol-testing  

University Alcohol Policies:  
http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol
For Students

Universities of Montana Student Conduct Code and UM Alcohol Policies

UM students must also abide by the University of Montana Student Conduct Code, available at [http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/](http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/). The Dean of Students also sends out an annual notice reminding students of the Student Conduct Code and their responsibility as citizens of the community to familiarize themselves with University rules and policies.

Students should also review and understand all of the University alcohol and drug policies, which are referenced in the Student Conduct Code and available at [http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol](http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol).

The UM Student Conduct Code specifically prohibits the following behavior, section VI. A. 11:

“Use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages on University premises or at University-sponsored activities except as permitted by University policies.”

Permissions to distribute alcoholic beverages on University premises are outlined below and are available at [http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol](http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol).

Possessing, consuming, selling and serving alcoholic beverages is permitted on property belonging to the Montana University System as described below. Any such sale, service, possession or consumption of alcohol at any time or place not described below is a violation of this policy.

- Possession and consumption of alcohol is permitted on property belonging to the University of Montana only as allowed by state and local law, and University policy.
- All events involving the sale or service of alcoholic beverages taking place on University of Montana property must receive prior approval by the President or President’s designee.
- Students living within student living quarters who are of legal age may consume alcoholic beverages in their living quarters as long as such consumption: (a) does not interfere with the rights of other residents and their guests or disrupt the normal operation of residence halls/student housing; and (b) is in compliance with state and local laws, the UM Student Conduct Code, and relevant University policies.
- Alcoholic beverages may be sold and consumed at the University of Montana golf course, in accordance with all licensure requirements under state law (Mont. Code Ann. §16-4-109).
- All University of Montana events sponsored by University departments, employee groups or student groups and held at off-campus locations where alcohol will be served, consumed or sold must adhere to this policy.

A. General Requirements.

The following requirements apply to the sale or service of alcohol on campus property by affiliated and non-affiliated groups who use campus facilities.

1. Consumption and/or sale of alcohol must be in connection with an approved event and only in approved locations.
2. Consumption of alcohol by persons selling or serving alcohol is not permitted.
3. The event’s organizers and sponsors must arrange for and ensure the service of food and non-
alcoholic beverages during the duration of the event.
4. A system must be implemented to ensure that alcohol is not available to under-age persons or
to persons who are disorderly or appear to be intoxicated.
5. Any person who is authorized to serve or sell alcohol who has reason to question the age of a
person ordering alcohol must verify age by requesting a photo identification that proves the
individual is over 21.
6. Any sale of alcohol must be by an authorized licensed vendor. Sale of a ticket to an event where
complimentary alcohol is served is considered a sale of alcohol.
7. Unless using a licensed alcohol vendor, any server of alcohol at University sponsored events on
and off campus must have completed a responsible alcohol server training program which has
been approved by the Montana Department of Revenue.
8. Alcohol sale or service cannot exceed four (4) hours. Service of alcohol must cease 30 minutes
prior to end of the event.
9. University departments or students groups may not apply for a special alcohol permit from the
State of Montana Liquor Division.
10. The President or President’s designee will generally not approve events where a significant
number of participants/attendees are under the age of 21.
11. Competitive alcohol consumption games are prohibited.

The UM Student Conduct Code specifically prohibits the following behaviors, sections VI. A. 16 and 17:

16. “Illegal use, possession, or distribution of any controlled substance on University premises or at
University-sponsored activities”
17. “Illegal distribution of any controlled substance off-campus.”

Students must also abide by all local, state, and federal laws regarding drugs and alcohol as enforced by
law enforcement.

**Students in University Housing – Residence Halls and Apartments**
In addition to the Student Conduct Code, students living in University housing must abide by all rules
and policies enforced by the UM Housing Office. The Associate Director of Student Conduct & Programs
for UM Housing is responsible for enforcing and sanctioning drug and alcohol violations in the residence
halls and University housing.

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in traditional residence

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in apartments at Lewis &

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in apartments at
Disciplinary Actions and Possible Sanctions for Individual Students

When a student violates the UM Student Conduct Code, the University may initiate disciplinary action resulting in a sanction. This includes individual students who may be sanctioned by the Dean of Students and students living in University housing that may be sanctioned by the UM Housing Office. Possible sanctions, depending on the severity of the violation, could include disciplinary warning, disciplinary probation, and/or community service.

Students who violate University policies are also likely to be referred to the Behavioral Health Options Program offered through the Curry Health Center (http://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/Counseling/Behavioral-Health-Options.php), described in more detail later in this report (page 36). Repeated violations of the Student Conduct Code could result in more severe disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or expulsion.

The following is a complete list of sanctions that may be applied to an individual student under the UM Student Conduct Code for violation of University policies:

- Disciplinary warning
- Disciplinary probation
- Suspension (for a specified period of time)
- Expulsion
- Restitution
- Withholding or Revocation of a Degree
- Other sanctions including: Eviction from University housing, restriction or banning from on-campus facilities, restriction or prohibition from attending campus events or participating in campus activities, and requirements to attend and complete classes, programs, workshops, and/or counseling sessions

Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) & Recognized Student Groups

The Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) also provides information for students on their website (http://www.umt.edu/asum/student_groups/alcohol_drug.php). ASUM may take personnel action against any student or ASUM employee who violates the University’s drug and alcohol policies, and may also refer individual students to the Dean of Students for action under the Student Conduct Code. Recognized student groups and student organizations are also held accountable for University drug and alcohol policies through ASUM and individuals within organizations may also be held accountable by the Dean of Students under the Conduct Code. ASUM currently has two committees dedicated to the prevention of drug and alcohol use: (1) Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee, and (2) Tobacco Task Force. Information about these committees can be found at https://www.umt.edu/asum/Agencies/Student%20Government/committees-folder/default.php.

Fraternities and Sororities

UM has kept records dating back to 2003 of fraternity and sorority chapters who have been found in violation of the Mutual Relationship agreement and have received sanctions accordingly. The records are preserved in previous editions of the University’s Biennial Review. As noted and recommended in the 2014/2016 Biennial Review, the Mutual Agreement is currently being revised.
Mutual Relationship Agreement Revision

The Mutual Relationship Agreement is the binding agreement between the private fraternity and sorority organizations and the University of Montana. The existing working document was last updated in 2013 but is currently being redrafted. This process began in January 2018 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. This document defines alcohol and drug regulations expected through the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement within chapter facilities, both versions of these documents include federal and state laws, and University of Montana policies pertaining to drug and alcohol use.

Examples of additions to the 2019 draft of the Mutual Agreement include:

- Sober monitors from each chapter hosting a function (if it is a co-hosted function),
- Griz Card scanners to enter the function at a chapter facility, acting as a second guest list,
- Mandatory reporting of potential student conduct violations within 24 hours of knowing about the incident to the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement

Examples of alcohol regulations already included in the current Mutual Agreement include:

- Notifying the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement of any event, with or without alcohol,
- Functions including alcohol must have means of verifying guest is 21 years of age, wristbands are suggested
- Functions including alcohol must follow the BYOB policy of each guest may only bring in one (1) six-pack of beer or one (1) four-pack of malt beverages

For fraternities and sororities at UM, the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages at residential houses and any official group functions must conform to policies established by the Board of Regents and UM, the Fraternity and Sorority Mutual Relationship Agreement, their national chapters, local ordinances, and state and federal laws.

The Mutual Relationship Agreement, and the accompanying Greek Fraternal Organizations judicial process, describes procedures for adjudicating alleged violations of Panhellenic and Interfraternity policies and University policies. It should be noted that the jurisdiction of this process relates to member organizations. As stated in the judicial process, the Dean of Students, on behalf of the University, has jurisdiction in cases of alleged misconduct by individual students.

Possible sanctions that can be imposed under the Greek Fraternal Organizations judicial process for any violation, including violations of University and/or Panhellenic and Interfraternity policies, include the following:

- Warning, probation, or reprimand with regard to the status of the organization
- University actions
- Educational sanctions, programs, or workshops (e.g., a drug or alcohol program)
- Revocation of privileges
• Community service
• Monetary fines and/or restitution

The UM Fraternity and Sorority Mutual Relationship Agreement is available at http://www.umt.edu/fsi/docs/important-documents/Relationship_Agreement.pdf.

The UM Greek Fraternal Organizations judicial process is available at http://www.umt.edu/fsi/docs/important-documents/judicial_process.pdf.

**Student Athletes**
All students at the University of Montana are subject to discipline under the University of Montana Student Conduct Code for violations of University alcohol and drug policies. Students who are also student-athletes may also be subject to additional or separate sanctions and penalties under the Student-Athlete Conduct Code and/or the Department of Athletics’ Drug Education and Testing Program.

The **Student-Athlete Conduct Code** describes policies on misconduct for UM student-athletes, specifically related to their ability to practice and play as a member of a team. In some cases, a student-athlete may experience discipline under the UM Student Conduct Code through the Dean of Students and the Student-Athlete Conduct Code. In other cases, if a violation does not rise to the level of a Student Conduct Code violation or fit that jurisdiction, the Athletics Department may take its own action to discipline students based on Athletics Department and/or team rules or policies. The Student-Athlete Conduct Code does not supersede or take the place of a student’s accountability under the UM Student Conduct Code.

The Student-Athlete Conduct Code describes three categories of possible violations for student-athletes, procedures for adjudicating alleged violations, and a detailed penalty schedule for first offense through fourth offense.

Possible penalties for any violation of the Student-Athlete Conduct Code, including violations of University alcohol policies and/or team or departmental policies or rules relating to use of alcohol or drugs, include the following:

• Mandatory alcohol/drug counseling
• Community service
• Letters of apology
• Behavioral contracts
• Restitution
• Parent/guardian notification
• Suspension from practice activities
• Suspension from team activities
• Suspension from a percentage of scheduled contests
• Dismissal from the team
The Student-Athlete Conduct Code is printed in the Student-Athlete Handbook, which is compiled and distributed yearly to each student-athlete and coach by the UM Athletics Department. The Handbook and the Student-Athlete Conduct Code are available at http://gogriz.com/sports/2015/3/3/GEN_2014010118.aspx.

The Drug Education and Testing Program of the Athletics Department is available at http://gogriz.com/documents/2015/12/10/Drug_testing_policy_May_2014.pdf?id=2478. The goals of the program are to provide a drug-free environment for student-athletes and to safeguard the health and safety of all athletes and competitors by providing assistance to those who are found to engage in abuse of certain chemical substances. One phase of the program focuses on performance-enhancing drugs. A second phase of the program focuses on student-athletes’ use of other kinds of prohibited drugs. Key components of the program include education, counseling, and testing.

Sanctions for violations of the policy are detailed for first, second, and third offenses. Sanctions can include suspension from practice and/or competition, required participation in counseling and drug education at the student’s expense, or dismissal from the team, which results in forfeiture of all rights as a student-athlete including termination of all athletics financial assistance.

The Drug Education and Testing Program information is printed in the Student-Athlete Handbook, which is compiled and distributed yearly to each student-athlete and coach by the UM Athletics Department.

**Medical Cannabis**

Although Montana state law permits the use of medical cannabis, i.e., use by persons possessing lawfully issued medical cannabis cards, federal laws prohibit cannabis use, possession, and/or cultivation at educational institutions and on the premises of other recipients of federal funds. The use, possession, or cultivation of cannabis for medical purposes is therefore not allowed in University housing or on any other UM property, nor is it allowed at any University-sponsored event or activity off campus.

In the event an illegal alcohol or drug-related incident involving an employee or student occurs, the University will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and will determine appropriate internal disciplinary actions. Individuals who violate University policies, city ordinances, and/or state or federal laws are subject to disciplinary action according to the UM Student Conduct Code, the Fraternity and Sorority Mutual Relationship Agreement, and relevant UM personnel policies. Student sanctions under the Student Conduct Code may include disciplinary warning, probation, suspension, expulsion, restitution, and/or community service, as well as required attendance at educational programs. Employees who violate policies will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with personnel policies, collective bargaining agreements, and local, state, or federal laws. Employees could be subject to termination and/or criminal prosecution. The University’s medical cannabis policy was updated on March 6, 2017, and will be reviewed on August 12, 2019. The full medical cannabis use policy is available at http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/miscellaneous/medical-marijuana.
**Tobacco Free UM**

UM also works to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees, students, and visitors with regard to exposure to secondhand smoke. In light of the U.S. Surgeon General's findings that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and use of tobacco cause significant health hazards, UM became a tobacco-free environment in 2011. Students found in violation of the tobacco free policy may be referred to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action. Employees found in violation of the tobacco free policy may be referred to HR for appropriate follow-up. The Tobacco Free UM policy is available at [http://www.umt.edu/tobaccofreeum/](http://www.umt.edu/tobaccofreeum/). This policy was revised on June 19, 2018, and will be reviewed on January 12, 2020.

The following activities may occur as exceptions to the policy, subject to approval in advance and as indicated.

**Research/Instruction and Artistic Purposes**
The use of tobacco products on University property for laboratory or classroom instruction, research experiments, or for artistic purposes may be allowed but must be reviewed in advance by the UM Tobacco Task Force or their designee. The Tobacco Task Force will provide a recommendation of approval or disapproval to the applicable University of Montana Vice President, who will make the final decision.

**Ceremonial Use Exception**
Ceremonial use of tobacco in or on property owned, leased, or used for specific events by the University must be approved in advance by the Director of American Indian Student Services (see [http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/tobacco-free-um](http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/tobacco-free-um)).

Compliance with the Tobacco Free campus policy is mandatory for all members of the campus community. Violations of the policy can be reported to the Tobacco Task Force chair or designee via text to 71855 or by email to TobaccoFreeUM@mso.umt.edu. If the violation involves a faculty or staff member, the chair will forward the information to the HR or faculty Task Force representative for follow-up.

**Follow-up steps:**

1. **First violation:** A Task Force representative will contact the reported violator for a one on one meeting or phone call. The following will be addressed during the meeting:
   a. Policy content and reasons UM adopted the policy
   b. Cessation resources
   c. The reporting system for violations
   d. A reminder to follow the policy
2. **Second violation:** The violator will be sent a standard email which will:
   a. Include the reason for the policy,
   b. Reiterate that the policy is mandatory for all employees,
   c. Recap past conversations, and
d. Remind the violator to adhere to the policy in the future.

3. **Repeat offender**: The Tobacco Task Force will provide recommendations for action regarding chronic re-offenders on a case-by-case basis. The Task Force may present recommended actions to the University Faculty Union, relevant Staff union, and Human Resource Services.

**Summary of State and Federal Drug and Alcohol Laws & Penalties**

The following document presents a summary of state and federal laws relating to drugs and alcohol:

- Montana driving laws related to drugs and alcohol
- Minors and alcohol in Montana (under age 21)
- Montana drug-related laws
- Federal drug penalties for possession of a controlled substance

This document is also available on the webpage for the Office of the Vice President for Enrollment and Student Affairs at [http://www.umt.edu/vpesa/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php](http://www.umt.edu/vpesa/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php).
# Montana Driving Laws: Drugs and Alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unlawful Act</th>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Statute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circumstantial “DUI”</strong></td>
<td>If a driver’s ability to safely operate a vehicle has been diminished by alcohol (regardless of BAC level, even if less than 0.08%) and/or drugs. “Drugs” include: prescription drugs, marijuana (medical or not), illicit drugs, any other illegal drug</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“BAC” DUI (Non-Commercial)</strong></td>
<td>A blood alcohol content “BAC” violation is different from a Circumstantial DUI because the law requires only evidence that the driver’s blood alcohol concentration is greater than or equal to .08% (BAC ≥ .08%). If the driver is under 21 years of age, blood alcohol concentration need only be greater than or equal to .02% (BAC ≥ .02%).</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-410 and § 61-8-406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving a non-commercial vehicle with excessive blood alcohol concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“BAC” DUI (Commercial)</strong></td>
<td>If the blood alcohol concentration of the driver of a Commercial Motor Vehicle is greater than or equal to .04%. (BAC ≥ .04%). If you have a CDL, you risk losing your livelihood as there are other severe penalties for those that possess a CDL (even if you drive impaired in your personal vehicle).</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving a commercial vehicle with excessive alcohol concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Aggravated DUI”</strong></td>
<td>If the driver: Has (BAC ≥ .16%) Is already subject to ignition interlock restrictions Has suspended or revoked driver license Has a prior refusal to provide BAC evidence, or Has prior DUI/BAC conviction.</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Container</strong></td>
<td>If any person in a vehicle has an open alcoholic beverage container on a public road. Not a criminal offense, May not be recorded on a driver’s record, and Insurance company may not increase premiums.</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implied Consent and Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test: MCA §§ 61-8-402, 61-8-409, and 61-8-402(7)

Definitions
Implied Consent: A driver on public roads in Montana has, by law, consented to chemical test of their blood, breath, or urine to detect and/or measure the amount of alcohol or drugs in the person’s system, if the driver has been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

If the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer will seize the person’s driver license and issue a temporary driving permit (effective twelve hours after issuance and valid for five days).

If a person refuses to submit to a test, and has prior refusal to consent, or a prior or pending conviction for DUI, the officer may apply for a search warrant to get a blood sample.

Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test: A driver on public roads in Montana has, by law, consented to a preliminary alcohol-screening breath test to estimate alcohol concentration in the person’s system, if the driver is suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Penalties for Refusal of Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>First Refusal</th>
<th>Second and Subsequent Refusals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Commercial License</td>
<td>Suspended for six months, no opportunity for a probationary license.</td>
<td>Refusal within 5 years of a previous refusal: suspended for 1 year, no opportunity for a probationary license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Driver License</td>
<td>Suspended for 1 year.</td>
<td>Suspended for life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impaired Driving in Montana: Over Age 21
Penalty statutes: MCA §§ 61-714; 61-8-732; 61-8-442; 61-5-208; 61-8-734; 46-16-130; 61-11-203; 44-4-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalties</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jail*: DUI (MCA § 61-8-401) | 1st Conviction: 24 Hours – 6 Months  
2nd Conviction: 7 Days – 1 Year  
3rd Conviction: 30 Days – 1 Year |
| Jail*: BAC (MCA § 61-8-406) | 1st Conviction: Up to 6 Months  
2nd Conviction: 5 Days – 1 Year  
3rd Conviction: 30 Days – 1 Year |
| Fine      | 1st Conviction: $300 - $1,000  
2nd Conviction: $600 - $1,000  
3rd Conviction: $1,000 - $5,000 (Not including Court Costs) |
| Driver License | 1st Conviction: 6 Month Suspension  
2nd Conviction: 1 Year Suspension  
3rd Conviction: 1 Year Suspension  
• Suspension starts on the date of conviction. However, in many cases, privilege to drive is suspended for the entire period from incident.  
• If the 1-Year suspension period passes and driver has not completed a chemical dependency education course, treatment, or both, as required (MCA § 61-5-732 and/or 44-4-1205), then the license remains suspended until the course, treatment, or both, are completed. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Penalties</strong></th>
<th><strong>Terms</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restricted Probationary Driver License</strong></td>
<td>Judge decides if and when driver is eligible for a restricted probationary driver license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If the driver refused an alcohol test, a restricted probationary driver license is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A $200 driver license reinstatement fee is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Driving permitted ONLY to and from driver’s home, work, school, required chemical dependency programs, or location reasonably related to family matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Driver Record</strong></td>
<td>A DUI/BAC conviction is on the Driver Record for Life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 10 conviction points added to Driver Record for each DUI/BAC conviction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 30 conviction points = “Habitual Traffic Offender” = Driver License Revocation (MCA § 61-11-203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Five Year Look Back Period:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If a driver is guilty of a DUI/BAC offense and less than 5 years have passed between the present offense and a previous conviction, then the driver has committed a 2nd or 3rd DUI/BAC offense under the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- After 3 lifetime DUI/BAC convictions, all convictions are counted regardless of the time that has passed (MCA § 61-8-734).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A 4th conviction is a felony offense. There is no limitation on the look-back period for 4th or subsequent offenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ignition Interlock</strong></td>
<td>Judge may order ignition interlock for 1st DUI/BAC conviction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum, a 2nd, 3rd, or subsequent DUI/BAC offender restricted to ignition interlock must:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- complete 45 days of the 1-year suspension (2nd offense),</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- complete 90 days of the 1-year suspension (3rd offense), or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- become an authorized DUI Court participant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offender must pay all costs of ignition interlock device and may need to lease more than one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alternative: Judge may order every vehicle owned by driver to be seized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Assessment</strong></td>
<td>If convicted, a DUI offender will be court-ordered to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Course</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T – Treatment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical Dependency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th Conviction - Felony</strong></td>
<td>Fourth offense is a felony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Jail: Minimum 13 Months - Maximum Five Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If offender completes alcohol treatment program, then remainder of the 13 month sentence must be served on probation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- This sentence may not be deferred or suspended, not eligible for parole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A fine not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Driver’s vehicle owned and operated by at the time of offense will be seized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Minimum jail time (not house arrest) – cannot be suspended. Fines and jail time typically double if passenger under age 16 in vehicle at time of arrest.
### Impaired Driving in Montana (Under Age 21, BAC ≥ 0.02%)

#### Under Age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Conviction</th>
<th>2nd Conviction</th>
<th>3rd Conviction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>$100 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>$200 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>$300 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses and Treatment</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20</td>
<td>Same as for ages 18-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Ages 18-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st Conviction</th>
<th>2nd Conviction</th>
<th>3rd Conviction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maximum: 10 Days</td>
<td>Minimum: 24 Hours Maximum: 60 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>$100 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>$200 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>$300 - $500 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td>Suspension: 90 Days or 6 Months if BAC ≥ 0.08. If BAC ≥ 0.18, then ignition interlock device may be ordered.</td>
<td>Suspension: 6 Months If restricted probationary license is allowed, ignition interlock device is required.</td>
<td>Suspension: 1 Year If restricted probationary license is allowed, ignition interlock device is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses and Treatment</td>
<td>Court-ordered to: receive alcohol/drug assessment, attend chemical dependency education course, and treatment and monitoring if found to be chemically dependent. Must complete and pay for all requirements.</td>
<td>Court-ordered to: receive alcohol/drug assessment, attend chemical dependency education course, and treatment; monthly monitoring for at least one year. Must complete and pay for all requirements.</td>
<td>Court-ordered to: receive alcohol/drug assessment, attend chemical dependency education course, and treatment; monthly monitoring for at least one year. Must complete and pay for all requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Real-life consequences* of DUI/BAC: increased insurance rates, restricted travel to other countries, and decreased education and career opportunities.
Minors and Alcohol in Montana (Under Age 21)

“Minors in Possession”: A person under the age of 21 who knowingly consumes or has in the person’s possession an intoxicating substance.

### Under Age 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalties for MIP (MCA § 45-5-624)</th>
<th>1st Conviction</th>
<th>2nd Conviction</th>
<th>3rd Conviction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Minimum $100</td>
<td>Minimum $200</td>
<td>Minimum $300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum $300</td>
<td>Maximum $600</td>
<td>Maximum $900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Service</td>
<td>20 Hours</td>
<td>40 Hours</td>
<td>60 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>May be transferred to Youth Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver License</td>
<td>Confiscated by Court: 30 days</td>
<td>Confiscated by Court: 6 Months</td>
<td>Confiscated by Court: 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse Information Course</td>
<td>Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.</td>
<td>Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.</td>
<td>Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ages 18-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalties for MIP (MCA § 45-5-624)</th>
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<td>Minimum $100</td>
<td>Minimum $200</td>
<td>Minimum $300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum $300</td>
<td>Maximum $600</td>
<td>Maximum $900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>(Not Including Court Costs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Service</td>
<td>20 Hours</td>
<td>40 Hours</td>
<td>60 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>May be transferred to Youth Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver License</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A – Assessment</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Course</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Dependency</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Alcohol-Related Information

Under 21 Attempting to Purchase: Fine – Maximum $150; Community Service.

Sale of Alcohol to Someone Under 21 Years of Age: Fine – Maximum $500 (2nd Conviction: Maximum $1,000) and/or Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug or Crime/ MCA Code §</th>
<th>Quantity/ Illegal Action</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Marijuana / Hoshish MCA § 45-9-102(2) | 60 Grams Marijuana or 1 Gram Hoshish | 1st Conviction: Misdemeanor  Fine: $100 - $500  Jail: Maximum 6 Months  
2nd Conviction:  
Fine: Maximum $1,000  
Jail (County): Maximum 1 Year  
and/or  
Jail (Prison): Maximum 3 Years |
| Anabolic Steroids MCA § 45-9-102(3) | Possession | Misdemeanor  
Fine: Minimum $100 - Maximum $500  
and/or  
Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months |
| Opiate MCA § 45-9-102(4) | Possession | Fine: Maximum $50,000  
and/or  
Jail (Prison): Minimum 2 Years - Maximum 5 Years |
| Other “Dangerous Drugs” MCA § 45-9-102(6) | Possession  
Possession, Delivery, Production | Fine: Maximum $50,000  
and/or  
Jail (Prison): Minimum 2 Years - Maximum 5 Years |
| Manufacture or Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia MCA § 45-10-104 | Possession, Delivery, Production | Misdemeanor  
Fine: Maximum $500  
and/or  
Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months |
| Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia to Minor MCA § 45-10-105 | Violation of MCA § 45-10-104  
+ Delivery to Age < 18 | Misdemeanor  
Fine: Maximum $1,000  
and/or  
Jail (County): Maximum 1 Year |
| Unlawful Sale of Drugs or Alcohol to Underage Person MCA § 45-5-623 | Sells or gives intoxicating substance to minor under the age of 18 (drugs/tobacco) or under the age of 21 (alcohol) | Misdemeanor  
Fine: Maximum $500 ($1,000 2nd offense)  
and/or  
Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug or Crime/ MCA Code §</th>
<th>Quantity/ Illegal Action</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulently Obtaining Drugs MCA § 45-9-105 and 45-9-104</td>
<td>Fraudulently (forging, lying to doctor, using fake ID) attempts or obtains dangerous drugs. Altering Drug Labels</td>
<td>1st Conviction: Fine: Maximum $50,000 and/or Jail (prison): Minimum 1 Year - Maximum 5 Years Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months 2nd Conviction: Fine: Maximum $50,000 and/or Jail (prison): Minimum 5 Years - Maximum 10 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Distribution of Dangerous Drugs MCA § 45-9-101</td>
<td>Actually or offers to: Sell, barter, exchange, or give away any dangerous drugs (besides Marijuana).</td>
<td>1st Conviction: Jail (Prison): Minimum 2 Years, Maximum Life Sentence and/or Fine: Maximum $50,000 More severe sentence: Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone. 2nd Conviction: Jail (Prison): Minimum 10 Years, Maximum Life Sentence and/or Fine: Maximum $50,000 More severe sentence: Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone. 3rd Conviction: Jail (Prison): Minimum 20 Years, Maximum Life Sentence and/or Fine: Maximum $50,000 More severe sentence: Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Federal Drug Penalties: Possession of Controlled Substance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>1st Conviction</th>
<th>2nd Conviction</th>
<th>3rd Conviction or Subsequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Minimum $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum $100,000</td>
<td>Maximum $250,000</td>
<td>Maximum $250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>Maximum 1 Year</td>
<td>Minimum 15 Days</td>
<td>Minimum 90 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum 2 Years</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum 3 Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Provisions**

Forfeiture of Property: if the jail sentence is more than 1 year, then the property (including vehicles, etc.) used to possess drugs must be forfeited to authorities.

Civil Fine: Maximum $10,000.

Loss of Federal Benefits: Ineligible for student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for 1st conviction, up to 5 years for 2nd conviction. Ineligible to receive or purchase a gun.
UM’s Response to Gender and Sexual Violence – Page 24 ASFSR

“UM strongly encourages students to report instances of misconduct involving themselves or other students. Students who report information about sexual misconduct involving themselves or other students will not be disciplined by UM for any violation of the University’s drug or alcohol possession or consumption policies in which they might have engaged in connection with the reported incident. This statement regarding amnesty can be found in UM’s Sexual Misconduct Policy at http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/discrimination-harassment-sexual-misconduct-stalking-and-retaliation.”

UM Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs - ASFSR Page 33

“The University of Montana is committed to a campus community environment that promotes the health, safety, personal development, and academic success of students, faculty, and staff. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on school and campus property or as part of any school or campus activity. This section provides important information about alcohol, drugs, UM’s policies regarding these substances, and the sanctions the institution may impose on those who violate these policies, including employees and students. Information about local, state, and federal laws applicable to the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is also provided.”

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs – Policies & Disciplinary Action

“The possession, sale, or service of alcohol on the UM campus is governed by Montana state law, Board of Regents policies, and UM alcohol policies. The primary responsibility for enforcement of alcohol laws is with UMPD.

The unlawful possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol by students or employees on campus property is strictly prohibited. It is illegal to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to any person under the age of 21 years of age. The possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. Except for students age 21 or older who are allowed to consume and possess alcohol in their University apartments or assigned rooms in the residence halls, it is a violation of the UM alcohol policies for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval.”

Montana Code Annotated 45-5-624 Possession of or Unlawful Attempt to purchase Intoxicating Substance:
https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0050/part_0060/section_0240/0450-0050-0060-0240.html

University of Montana Student Conduct Code Section VIII “C”, Page 26:

“UM’s campus is designated "drug free." The possession, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are enforced by UMPD.
Violators are subject to potential University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment.”


Montana Codes Annotated Title 45, Chapter 9, Dangerous Drugs:
https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0090/parts_index.html

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention & Education Programs

Programs for Students: Mandatory Prevention & Education Programs

Mandatory Online Tutorial for All New Students – AlcoholEdu
AlcoholEdu is an online prevention education program provided by EverFi, a national company that provides prevention education programs in several areas, including drug and alcohol use and abuse, campus sexual assault, and financial literacy. AlcoholEdu provides information on the use and effects of alcohol as well as prevention and risk-reduction tips. Part 1 takes approximately 1.5-2 hours to complete. Students may take Part 2 after an intersession period designed to provide the institution an opportunity to assess behavioral/attitudinal change over time.

All incoming students at UM are required to take both Parts 1 and 2 of AlcoholEdu, including incoming undergraduate students, transfer students, and graduate students. Failure to complete AlcoholEdu is tied to a registration hold for the following semester.

A comprehensive website providing information about all five of UM’s mandatory prevention education programs – AlcoholEdu, Transit (financial literacy), Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates, Bystander Training for Newly Enrolled Students (in-person sexual assault prevention), and Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners (sexual assault prevention for upper-division students) – is available at http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/programs/default.php#SAP-U.

Mandatory Online Tutorial for All Freshmen and Sophomores – Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates
Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates is an online program designed to educate students about sexual assault, risks posed by drugs and alcohol, healthy relationships, consent, and bystander intervention. All freshmen, sophomores and new seniors are required to complete the Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates. Failure to complete Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates is tied to a registration hold for the following semester. It should be noted that up until Fall 2018, the university was using the prevention program PETSA for this population, but has since transitioned to using EverFi-produced programming for all mandatory, online prevention efforts. Due to Everfi requirements, the populations targeted by each program changed at this time as well.

Mandatory Online Tutorial for Continuing Students and Adult Learners – Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners
Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners is an online program designed to educate students about sexual assault, risks posed by drugs and alcohol, healthy relationships, consent, and bystander intervention. All juniors, seniors, new law students, and new graduate students are required to complete the Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners. Failure to complete the Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners is tied to a registration hold for the following semester.

**Mandatory In-Person Training for All New Students - Bystander Training**
All new students, including freshmen, new transfer students, new graduate students, and new law students must attend a required in-person bystander training session. No need to register, but once the training is complete, students may register for classes. This training offers education about sexual violence, teaches students how to look out for one another, and empowers students to interrupt unsafe situations.

**Prevention and Education through UMPD and Curry Health Center**

**Behavioral Health Options Program**
The Behavioral Health Options Program, offered through the Curry Health Center, works with students in both 1:1 and group settings to address concerning behaviors, especially related to drug and/or alcohol use, that are making it difficult for them to reach their goals, or behaviors that are negatively affecting those around them. The program provides three phases of service to students. The goals are to reduce harm created by alcohol and other drug abuse in students, to prevent the development of substance use disorders among high-risk substance users, and to assist those who desire to abstain from drugs and alcohol. The program offers individual sessions and group programs led by trained interns or professionals that are designed to target risky substance use behavior. Staff also offer formal behavioral assessments. For more information, visit [http://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/Counseling/Behavioral-Health-Options.php](http://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/Counseling/Behavioral-Health-Options.php).

**Social Media Outreach and Health Nut Newsletter**
Curry Wellness has worked over the years to develop and deliver prevention education and healthy lifestyle information that is current, reflects national best practices, and meets the needs of students. Social media campaigns are strategically planned and created to address not only drug and alcohol use and abuse, but also topics that impact student success such as stress management, sex, and healthy relationships. Curry Wellness uses Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest, YouTube, and Twitter to disseminate messages to students, and also offers an online blog called Health Nut. All social media is created by students, for students, and the campaigns have been very effective in reaching more followers than previous in-person presentations.

_Total Social Media View Impact: 154,870 views._
_Facebook/Instagram: 87,979 reach._
_Twitter: 60,030 impressions._
_Blog: 6,861 page views._
Choose Your Ride – Drinking and Driving
This program is presented by Curry Wellness and is designed to teach students about all the possible “ride” options that might result from choices related to drinking and driving. Police cars, ambulances, taxis, the UM UDash bus, and cars are all presented to educate students about drinking and driving. Program presenters also provide resources about local designated-driver programs.

DUI Prevention Education
UMPD officers, Resident Assistants, and Curry Wellness share in programs designed to teach about the effects of alcohol on judgment and driving, alcohol tolerance, and myths versus realities in alcohol use and driving. Students also have opportunities to participate in simulation DUI field sobriety tests where they may try different goggles representing different levels of intoxication to learn first-hand about the effects of alcohol impairment. UMPD offers these programs to students upon request.

Prevention and Education Programs Provided by Student Housing

Resident Assistant (RA) Training – Information about Behavioral Health Options Program
During RA training each fall and spring, staff members from the Curry Health Center provide training for all Resident Assistants about the Behavioral Health Options Program offered through Curry Health, which provides 1:1 and group settings for students to address concerning behaviors, especially related to drug and/or alcohol use, that are making it difficult for them to reach their goals, or behaviors that are negatively affecting those around them. The program is also used for discipline referral, through the UM Housing Office or the Dean of Students, for students who violate University policies or local laws related to drug or alcohol use.

Resident Assistant (RA) Training – General Information about Alcohol, Drugs & Campus Resources
During RA training each fall and spring, professional staff members from the Curry Health Center and UM Housing also provide current and timely information to RAs about drug and alcohol use on a college campus, including current trends in use and abuse, prevention education strategies, and detailed information about campus resources for student referrals.

Resident Assistant (RA) Training – Behind Closed Doors
RA trainings, each fall and spring before the new semester begins, culminate in a role-play activity in which new RAs are required to respond to various scenarios that they will likely encounter with residence hall students. Scenarios include topics such as drug or alcohol use, partying, unhealthy choices, peer pressure, and risks associated with unhealthy choices related to alcohol or drug use. The role-plays are facilitated by trained professional staff from UM Housing and the Curry Health Center. Information about the campus discipline system in response to violations of University alcohol/drug policies, and information about campus resources and referrals for students struggling with drug or alcohol use or abuse is emphasized. Resident Assistants in the Fall of 2018 have been implementing a new programming curriculum that allows for more floor gatherings, and topics around alcohol and drugs can be addressed along with academics, tutoring help, and other college issues.

Step Up – UM Housing Program
Step up is a program presented by the UM Housing Office each fall to all incoming residence hall students. The program is grounded in bystander intervention philosophy and presents information about a wide array of situations where students are encouraged to stand up and say something when they see anything that is not right. Scenarios cover such topics as alcohol use, drug use, sexual assault, and mental health.

**Residence Hall Floor Talks**

Resident Assistants offer floor talks at least once each semester for all students living in the residence halls. RA presenters provide policy information to students about the use of alcohol and drugs, with an emphasis on consequences associated with violations of University policy or local laws that can result in disciplinary consequences under the UM Student Conduct Code and/or citations through UMPD or the Missoula Police Department. Resident Assistants in the Fall of 2018 have been implementing a new programming curriculum that allows for more floor gatherings, and topics around alcohol and drugs can be addressed along with academics, tutoring help, and other college issues.

**Peer-to-Peer Prevention and Education**

**Orientation “Campus Slice of Life” Skits and Follow-Up Discussions**

The UM Advocates present skits that address topics including alcohol and sexual assault, followed by providing campus resources at fall orientation to new students. The skits are followed by separate panel presentations for parents (facilitated by UM staff and administrators) and students (facilitated by UM Advocates) to process the information presented, answer questions, and ensure that new students and parents have complete and current information about campus resources.

**Peers Reaching Out (PRO) Programs on Alcohol, Drugs, Healthy Sexuality, and Stress Management**

Peers Reaching Out (PROs) are peer educators through the Curry Health Center who present numerous programs to student audiences throughout the year on topics that impact student well-being, including alcohol and drugs, stress, nutrition, time management, healthy sexuality, and mental health. PROs present programs to residence hall audiences and University classes. They also present a Wellness Series for the campus community. Students become PROs by taking a 3-credit class, “Introduction to Peer Health Education,” that addresses health promotion and behavior change using a peer-based model.

**Fresh Air Crew**

Peer educators through Curry Wellness also participate in outreach to raise awareness about smoking and tobacco use in support of the Tobacco Free UM campus policy. Students from the Fresh Air Crew may talk with people who are violating the Tobacco Free policy.

**UDASH Gold Line**

The Associated Students of the University of Montana’s Office of Transportation (ASUM) promotes and provides transportation options to the campus community. The program was started in 1999 by a student referendum and continues to be governed by a student board of directors.
ASUM operates the UDASH public transit system. The system is one of the only student-run transit systems in the United States. UDASH operates four bus routes with a fleet of nine buses and a staff of 35 student drivers. In 2004, UDASH added a late-night safe ride program, now called the Gold Line. The Gold Line provides safe transportation for students and members of the public between South Campus student housing, the main UM campus, and the downtown area.

During the 2016-17 academic year, the Gold Line provided 1,320 hours of bus service and transported 28,658 passengers. During the 2017-18 academic year, the Gold Line provided 1,250 hours of bus service and transported 20,777 passengers.

Prevention and Education Programs for Employees

Information at New Faculty Orientation: University Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Policies and Procedures
New faculty members are provided information at New Faculty Orientation about the University drug and alcohol resources and policies as well as the Tobacco Free UM policy. At New Employee Welcome there is information about mandatory trainings and recommended trainings, which are outlined below. All new employees are provided information at New Employee Orientation about the Tobacco Free UM policy and tobacco cessation resources.

Online Training Promoting an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace
Human Resources Services is providing Employee Drug-Free Workplace Education Training about promoting an alcohol- and drug-free workplace. Different accessible versions are available at the Drug-Free Workplace Education webpage and a link is also provided on the left side of this page. The training includes information about the requirements of the policy, the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse and its impact on the workplace, how to recognize the link between poor performance and alcohol or drug abuse, the progression of the disease of addiction, and assistance that may be available to employees. This on-line training promotes an alcohol- and drug-free workplace and communicates the details of UM’s Drug-free Workplace policy and procedure and UM’s Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedure as well as the negative impacts of drug and alcohol abuse. Employee Drug-free Workplace education/training is housed on UM’s website under the Office of Legal Counsel’s webpage at the Faculty, Staff and Student Training page at http://www.umt.edu/training/.

UM Participation in Community Outreach Programs

Missoula DUI Task Force
University staff members from Curry Wellness and other UM faculty participate regularly in the Missoula DUI Task Force. UM faculty and staff on the task force work alongside community members, including owners of breweries, distilleries and bars. The DUI Task Force works collaboratively to plan and implement strategies to reduce drinking and driving in Missoula County.
Additional Community and State Task Forces
Staff from the Curry Health Center also participate on several other committees and task forces in Missoula. These include the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition and the Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force. Curry Wellness also participates in a statewide task force now called Healthy Colleges Montana to address a wide range of health topics including substance use and abuse.

Student Health Fair & Health Screenings
Curry Wellness sponsors a Student Health Fair that is held in November of every year in the University Center. The purpose of the fair is to provide information and resources about alcohol and drug use and abuse, tobacco, healthy eating, healthy sexuality, exercise, and fitness. Health screenings are also offered to students.

Tobacco Use and Cessation Programs
Curry Wellness offers several resources for students for tobacco cessation. These include Quit Kits, which are available to all students who are trying to quit chew or smoke tobacco, 1:1 consultations with staff, and/or health coaches, and referrals to the Montana Quit Line for free or reduced-fee tobacco cessation products.

Health Coaching at Curry Health Center
Curry Health Center offers students six weeks of individual, hour-long health coaching sessions with trained undergraduate peer coaches, many who are Community Health majors. Students can self-refer or be referred from the medical clinic, Counseling Services, or Disability Services for Students. The sessions are self-directed; the client provides input on what he or she wants to work on. They are designed to address any health-related behavior that students want to improve or reduce. Popular topics include healthy lifestyle, stress management, time management, sleep, unhealthy drug or alcohol use, and eating well. Initial results from program evaluations indicate positive outcomes for students.

Drug and Alcohol Resources for Students and Employees

Resources for Students

Individual and Group Counseling, Counseling Services at the Curry Health Center
Counseling Services at the Curry Health Center provides both individual and group counseling for any student struggling with personal issues associated with drug and/or alcohol use or abuse. There are three licensed addictions counselors on staff with drug and alcohol use as a specialty; all other providers are trained in addictions and co-occurring disorders. Counselors ask about drug or alcohol issues and will also screen for tobacco cessation if that might be an issue. There is also a sobriety group. Counselors make referrals to appropriate providers off-campus, including to local and community mutual help support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.
Behavioral Health Options Program
The Behavioral Health Options Program, offered through the Curry Health Center, works with students in both 1:1 and group settings to address concerning behaviors, especially related to drug and/or alcohol use, that are making it difficult for them to reach their goals, or behaviors that are negatively affecting those around them. The mission of the program is to educate and motivate students to proactively and positively address these high-risk behaviors. The program offers individual sessions and group programs led by trained interns or professionals that are designed to target risky substance use behavior. Staff also offer formal behavioral assessments. For more information, visit http://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/Counseling/Behavioral-Health-Options.php.

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Resources for Employees

Four Free Counseling Sessions
Montana University System (MUS) Benefits Plan participants are eligible for four free, confidential sessions with an in-network counselor for any issues that may be causing stress or disruption. The four sessions are available each plan year and can be used for any issue including family, personal, work, health, or other issues. To locate an in-network counselor, employees are instructed to contact their medical plan administrator directly or through their websites located on the last page of the MUS Choices Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook at the following link: CHOICES Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook.

Inpatient & Outpatient Chemical Dependency Treatment
Montana University System (MUS) Benefits Plan participants are eligible for inpatient and outpatient benefits for chemical dependency. More information is in MUS Choices Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook at the following link: [CHOICES Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook](#)

**MUS Wellness Incentive Program**
As part of a wellness incentive program, a challenge is issued to participating employees to curb their drinking over the holidays. Points are provided towards rewards for accomplishing that goal. Possible rewards could include a Fitbit Health Tracker, gift cards, or monetary contributions to a tax-advantaged account. More information is in the MUS Choices Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook at the following link: [CHOICES Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook](#)

**Take Control Program**
Take Control is a program offered to Montana University System (MUS) Benefits Plan participants. It provides additional support and counseling for tobacco cessation. More information is in the MUS Choices Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook at the following link: [CHOICES Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook](#)

**Adult Routine Exam**
Montana University System (MUS) Benefits Plan adult participants, age 18-65+, are eligible for one routine exam per benefit plan year at no cost with an in-network provider. Exams include screening/counseling and/or risk factor reduction interventions for depression, obesity, tobacco use/abuse and/or alcohol use/abuse. More information is in the MUS Choices Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook at the following link: [CHOICES Annual Benefits Enrollment Workbook](#)

**Health Effects of Alcohol and Other Drugs**
The use and abuse of drugs and alcohol carry dangerous physical, emotional and psychological consequences including dependence, impaired judgment and coordination, increased aggression and violence, memory and speech problems, feelings of panic, confusion, paranoia and loss of control, permanent damage to vital organs, and death. Please read below for some of the major effects of drug and alcohol use and refer to the resources in Section C for more information.

**Alcohol**
- Impairs judgment and coordination
- Hinders ability to learn and remember information
- Increases aggression and abusive acts
- High doses causes dependence, respiratory depression or death
- Withdrawal causes anxiety, nausea, hallucinations and convulsions
- Damages vital organs, such as the liver, permanently
- May lead to fetal alcohol syndrome when consumed by pregnant women
Cannabis (Marijuana)
- Reduces short-term memory and comprehension
- Produces paranoia and psychosis
- Damages lungs and respiratory system with inhalation of carcinogenic smoke
- Alters sense of time
- Dangerously increases heart rate

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD)
- Cause sense of distance and space estrangement, illusions and hallucinations
- Create persistent memory problems and speech difficulties
- Induce violent episodes that result in self-inflicted injuries
- Produce negative psychological effects such as panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control
- Result in side effects such as dizziness, weakness, tremor, nausea and drowsiness

Narcotics (Codeine, morphine, opium, heroin)
- Produce feelings of euphoria followed by drowsiness, nausea and vomiting
- Create constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching
- Can be deadly in overdose, causing shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions and death
- Promote the transmission of AIDS, endocarditis and hepatitis through use of unsterilized syringes

Cocaine/Crack
- Cause constant stuffy, runny nose and possible perforated nasal septum
- Produce dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature, followed by depression
- Extremely addictive and can cause delirium, hallucinations, blurred vision, severe chest pain, muscle spasms, convulsions and death

Designer Drugs (e.g., Ecstasy)
- Hundreds of times stronger than the drugs they’re designed to imitate
- Cause symptoms similar to Parkinson’s disease including tremors, drooling, impaired speech
- Can cause brain damage with as little as one dose

Stimulants (Speed, crystal meth, Ritalin)
- Produce elevated blood pressure and heart rates, decreased appetite, perspiration, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness and anxiety
- Cause physical collapse in high doses
- Can result in amphetamine psychosis in long-term users, which includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia

Inhalants (Whippets, laughing gas, buzz bombs)
- Are mixtures of volatile substances, which makes it difficult to be specific about effects
- Can cause nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, loss of appetite and involuntary passing of urine and feces
- May result in hepatitis, brain damage, nervous system damage, weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance and muscle weakness with long-term use

**Depressants (Downers, Valium, Quaaludes)**
- Have similar effects to alcohol
- Causes calmness in small amounts, slurred speech and staggering gait in large doses
- Can cause dependence with serious withdrawal symptoms such as restlessness, insomnia, convulsions and death

**University of Montana Alcohol and Drug Program History**

University of Montana staff and administrators connected to the University’s alcohol and drug prevention and response efforts have kept detailed records dating back to 1986 of key programs, strategies, initiatives, grants, campus events, changes in state law, and various other campus efforts related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention and response for students and employees. These records, for the time period 1986 through 2016 are preserved in previous editions of the University’s Biennial Review (see 2014-2016).

**National College Health Assessment (NCHA) – UM Data and Trends**

The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) is administered to UM students every two years. The goal of the NCHA survey is to collect data to identify health issues that affect academic performance and student retention.

The following summaries present (a) key findings from the Spring 2018 NCHA regarding student alcohol use at the University of Montana and trend data, (b) findings from the 2016 and 2014 administrations of the NCHA related to student cannabis use, and (c) key findings from the 2016 NCHA regarding student tobacco use at the University of Montana and trend data.

**Notes about this report:**

1. The overall response proportion was 23.8%, consisting of 1214 respondents.
2. Missing values have been excluded from analysis and only valid percentages are included in this document.
3. Students responding "not applicable" were excluded from several analyses, which are specifically noted throughout this document. This will often explain differences observed between this document and the full data report.
4. **A note about the use of sex and gender in this report:** Survey responses are reported by sex based on the responses to questions 47a, 47b, and 47c. For the purpose of the ACHA-NCHA report documents, respondents are reported as *male* or *female* only when their responses to
these three questions are consistent with one another. If students' gender identity is consistent with their sex at birth AND the student selects "no" for transgender, then respondents are designated as either male or female. If respondents select "yes" for transgender OR their sex at birth is not consistent with their gender identity, then they are designated as non-binary. A respondent that skips any of the three questions is designated as unknown. Totals displayed in this report include non-binary and unknown students.

Student Alcohol Use: Psychosocial Impacts of Alcohol Use

Academic Impacts
Within the last 12 months, students reported the following factors affecting their individual academic performance, defined as: received a lower grade on an exam, or an important project; received a lower grade in the course; received an incomplete, dropped the course, or experienced a significant disruption in thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work.

- 5.2% of University of Montana students reported alcohol use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.

Consequences of Alcohol Use, Past 12 Months, Reported in Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did something you later regretted</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgot where you were or what you did</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got in trouble with the police</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone had sex with me without my consent</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sex with someone without their consent</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had unprotected sex</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured yourself</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured another person</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously considered suicide</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported one or more of the above</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis
Summary of Consequences of Alcohol Use

Students who reported any consequences of alcohol use were most likely to report doing something they later regretted, forgot where they were or what they did, or had unprotected sex. Memory loss associated with alcohol use, or “blacking out” is often associated with binge-drinking and alcohol poisoning. Further, having unprotected sex may lead to unwanted pregnancy or the transmission of sexually transmitted infections. Therefore, education and prevention programs at the University of Montana might benefit from including more information about the consequences of drinking, specifically the consequences of consuming large amounts of alcohol in short periods of time, as well as education surrounding safer sex practices, such as condom use and sexual communication strategies.

Perceived Alcohol Use

Reported use versus perceived use - reported use for all students within the past 30 days compared with how often students perceived the typical student on campus used substances within the same time period. The last line of each table combines all categories of any use in the last 30 days.

### Actual and Perceived Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days, Reported in Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Use</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Perceived Use</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the past 30 days</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Alcohol Use</td>
<td>Perceived Alcohol Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Past 30 Days</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the past 30 days</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Summary of Actual and Perceived Alcohol Use**
The differences between perceived student alcohol use and alcohol use show that students tend to underestimate how many students are alcohol abstainers, and overestimate how many students are more frequent alcohol users. This disparity between perceived and actual alcohol use might be beneficial to include in UM education and prevention programs, as social alcohol use norms are positively associated with earlier initiation of alcohol use, and alcohol use frequency and consumption.

**Safer Alcohol Use Practices, Reported as Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safer Alcohol Use Practice</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternate non-alcohol with alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid drinking games</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose not to drink alcohol</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat before and/or during drinking</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>84.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a friend let you know when you have had enough</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep track of how many drinks being consumed</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a designated driver</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reported one or more of the above</strong></td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>99.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students reported doing the above “most of the time, or always” when they partied, or socialized during the last 12 months

**Summary of Safer Alcohol Use Practices.**
UM students reported a high overall use of safer alcohol use practices, especially the use of a designated driver, keeping track of the number of alcoholic beverages consumed, and abstaining from alcohol use. Further, more UM students reported using at least one safer alcohol use practice (99.1%) than the National Reference group (98.0%).

**Social Drinking**
Students reported the number of standard alcoholic beverages they consumed the last time that they “partied” or socialized. Only students reporting one or more drinks were included.

**Number of Alcoholic Beverages Consumed Last time Students “Partied”, Reported in Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Drinckes</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 or Fewer</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or more</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Alcoholic Beverages Consumed Last time Students “Partied”, Descriptive Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Student Alcohol Use: Problematic Alcohol Use**

**Binge-Drinking**
Binge-drinking is a particularly high-risk drinking behavior, defined as having 5 or more drinks in two hours for male-identified persons, or 4 or more drinks for female-identified persons.

**Binge Drinking within the Past Two Weeks, *Reported as Percentages***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N/A, don't drink</strong></td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0 times</strong></td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1-2 times</strong></td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3-5 times</strong></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6 or more times</strong></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of UM drinkers report no binge-drinking in the past two weeks, and very few UM student drinkers report binge-drinking more than twice in the past two weeks. However, 26.4% of male-identified students reported drinking 7 or more drinks at their last social event, while only 10.4% of female-identified students reported drinking 7 or more alcoholic beverages at their last social event.

**Drinking and Driving**
Students responding “N/A, don’t drive” or “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from this section and subsequent analyses.

- 2.8% of college students reported driving after having 5 or more drinks in the last 30 days. *
- 34.9% of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days. *
Estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (or eBAC) of college students reporting 1 or more drinks the last time they "partied" or socialized. Students reporting 0 drinks were excluded from the analysis. Due to the improbability of a student surviving a drinking episode resulting in an extremely high eBAC, all students with an eBAC of 0.50 or higher are also omitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on the reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they "partied" or socialized, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight, and the average rate of ethanol metabolism.

**Estimated BAC, Reported in Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;.08</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;.10</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>81.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Estimated BAC, Descriptive Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**University of Montana Student Alcohol Use: Trends over Time**

**Students Driving after Having Any Amount of Alcohol, Reported in Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UM Students</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reference</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although the rate of UM students who drive after consuming any amount of alcohol has decreased over the past 16 years, UM students still report driving after drinking at higher rates than the national student average. Over one third of UM students (34.9%) reported driving after consuming any amount of alcohol in the past year.

Students Driving after Having 5+ Alcoholic Beverages, Reported in Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UM Students</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reference</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The rates of UM students reporting driving after consuming five or more alcoholic beverages has decreased markedly since 2002. However, UM students report driving after consuming five or more alcoholic beverages at twice the rate of the national average.

*Exponential relationship is best fit for UM students
**Logarithmic relationship is best fit for National Average

Social Drinking
*Linear relationship is best fit for UM Students

*Logarithmic relationship is best fit for UM students

University of Montana Student Cannabis Use
The section below outlines current student cannabis use, and draws comparisons between this report and the 2014-2016 biennium. The changing nature of cannabis use of University of Montana students is outlined from 2002 to 2018 in the following section.

### 2018 NCHA - UM Students’ Cannabis Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the last 30 days</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Student Cannabis Use: 2016 & 2018 Comparisons

Executive summaries from the Spring 2016 and Spring 2018 administrations for the University of Montana provide information on students’ use of cannabis. The Spring 2016 administration of the NCHA at UM included 1,037 respondents, with an overall response rate of 17.3. The Spring 2018 administration included 1,214 respondents, with an overall response rate of 23.8%.

### Actual Cannabis Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the last 30 days</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the last 30 days</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 2016, fewer UM students report never having used cannabis, and more students are reporting recent cannabis use. Further, daily cannabis use has increased since 2016. This may be, in part, due to the legalization of medicinal cannabis use in Montana, and reflects a trend that is broader than the
University of Montana. However, these differences are relatively small, and do not necessarily indicate a significant increase from the last biennium.

**Perceived Cannabis Use and Actual Cannabis Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perceived UM Students’ Cannabis Use</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the last 30 days</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual UM Students’ Cannabis Use</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the last 30 days</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar to the patterns observed between perceived and actual alcohol use, UM students are more likely to overestimate the number of frequent cannabis users, and underestimate the number of abstainers. Highlighting the difference between perceived and actual use may be beneficial to include in education and prevention programs for University of Montana students. It may also be useful to understand how many students are using cannabis to treat a medical condition, versus those who use cannabis recreationally.
Student Cannabis Use: Trends over Time

Laws and attitudes surrounding cannabis use have changed dramatically over the course of data collection. However, cannabis use rates have stayed relatively steady. Daily cannabis use could be ticking upward, but future surveys are needed to illustrate a clearer picture.
Student Tobacco Use: 2018 Key NCHA Findings & Trend Data

Perceived Versus Actual Tobacco Use
Reported use versus perceived use - reported use for all students within the past 30 days compared with how often students perceived the typical student on campus used substances within the same time period. The last line of each table combines all categories of any use in the last 30 days.

**Perceived Versus Actual Cigarette Use, Reported in Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Perceived</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the past 30 days</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the past 30 days</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perceived Versus Actual E-Cigarette Use, Reported in Percentages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Perceived</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the past 30 days</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceived Versus Actual Tobacco from a water pipe (hookah), *Reported in Percentages*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Perceived</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never Used</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the past 30 days</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use within the past 30 days</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student Tobacco Use: Trends over Time**

Tobacco use among UM students has declined dramatically. In Fall 2011, UM became a tobacco-free campus. The timing of the Tobacco Free UM policy implementation is noted in each graph.
Smokeless Tobacco Use
Fewer UM students report using smokeless tobacco on both a daily and occasional use basis.
E-Cigarette Use
The NCHA survey was amended in 2015 to include questions regarding e-cigarette use. Use rates of e-cigarettes among UM students have doubled within the past two years.
**Other Drug Use (not including alcohol, cannabis, or tobacco)**

Data from the 2016 and 2018 administration of the NCHA report students’ use of all other drugs combined, not including alcohol, cannabis, or tobacco.

**Prescription Drug Use**

Recent concern about prescription drug abuse warranted an update to the NCHA survey in Fall 2015. Use rates over the past two surveys indicate a possible increase in the use of stimulants such as Adderall and sedatives such as Valium. However, future data collection will provide better trend information. Prescription drug use rates among UM students are significantly higher than other “hard” drugs. However, attention must be paid to the different reporting windows – 12 months for prescription drugs versus the past 30 days for other drugs. Stimulants such as Adderall are the most commonly used drug beside alcohol and cannabis.

### 2016 NCHA - Prescription Drug Use (Prescriptions that were not prescribed to them)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressants</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erectile dysfunction drugs</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used 1 or more of the above</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 NCHA - Prescription Drug Use (Prescriptions that were not prescribed to them)</td>
<td>Percent (%)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressants</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erectile dysfunction drugs</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1 or more of the above</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prescription Drug Use**
There appear to be small increases in reported prescription drug use among UM students, particularly for use of sedatives and stimulants. However, these increases are small, and may not reflect significant increases in use from 2016.

**“Club Drugs”**
There appears to be an increase in UM student use of hallucinogens and MDMA, which may be a reversal of the previous downward trend since 2012. Therefore, UM education and prevention programs might specifically address the consequences and the use of hallucinogens.
Other Drugs
Rates of cocaine use remain steady since 2012, while rates of opioid and sedative use continue to increase. However, these increases may reflect larger national trends due to the overprescribing of opiates and other painkillers.

Academic Impacts of Drug Use
In 2016, 1.8% of respondents reported that drug use was a negative factor affecting their individual academic performance. In 2018, 2.5% reported the same.

Behavioral Health Options Program Referrals & Services Provided

Options Program

Program Description

Behavioral Health Options (Options) is a program administered by the Curry Health Center’s Counseling Services. The program provides three phases of service to students. The goals are to reduce harm created by alcohol and other drug abuse in students, to prevent the development of substance use disorders among high-risk substance users, and to assist those who desire to abstain from drugs and alcohol.

Starting in the 2014/2016 biennium, data were obtained using the Medcat report writer. Prior to that, a report writer called InfoMaker was used. Unfortunately, there were slight inconsistencies between the two report writers. Therefore, data comparisons and trend analysis are considered close approximations.

Number of Referrals

There were 424 referrals to Options during the 2016/2018 biennium as compared to 510 during the 2014/2016 biennium, a decrease of 17% (N=86). The number of individual students referred (a student could be referred on more than one occasion) (N=375) decreased 18% as compared to (N=456) the previous biennium. In total, Options served 368 students during the 2016/2018 biennium representing a decrease of 9% (N=37) as compared to 405 during the 2014/2016 biennium.

Referral Phase for SOS Program

1. **Phase 1** is primarily for first-time violators of the University’s drug or alcohol policies and MIP laws. Phase 1 is a brief intervention designed for traditional age university students who are beginning to experience negative consequences associated with substance use. Of the 339 student referrals to Phase 1, 83% were referred by UM Housing personnel, 0% by the Dean of Students, and 17% were court referrals. Due to declining referrals over the past decade, the Phase 1 program was adjusted (less staff). During 2016/2017 the program consisted of a two-hour interaction lecture and a three-hour discussion seminar led by Options interns. In 2017/2018 it lost its interns and a professional staff. Thus, Phase 1 adjusted by substituting the class with an online alcohol and drug quiz (based on content from the mandatory online prevention program AlcoholEdu) and a three-hour discussion seminar led by the coordinator and counseling interns. The recidivism rate of students who completed Phase 1 was 6% for the 2016/2018 biennium.

2. **Phase 2** of the Options program was also adjusted by replacing a group intervention model with an individual intervention model (i.e., not enough referrals to conduct groups in a timely fashion). Phase 2 is for second-time violators of the University’s drug or alcohol policies, and those students who have committed multiple MIP offenses. Of the 47 students referred, approximately 68% were referred by University personnel (UM Housing and the Dean of Students), and 32% were court referrals. Phase 2 consists of two individual sessions modeled
after the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) program and a “booster” session a month later for the purposes of reinforcing and solidifying harm reduction behaviors. Students have the option to utilize an additional three individual counseling sessions with Options staff for no additional cost.

3. **Phase 3** is standard outpatient counseling provided by the Options Coordinators, Options interns, and Counseling Services psychologists and counselors for those students who have violated the university’s drug or alcohol policies on multiple occasions, legal referrals, and those seeking help on their own. Phase 3 consists of individual and group counseling, as well as assessment for appropriate level of chemical dependency treatment. The goals of Phase 3 vary according to each student’s needs. Of the 26 students referred during the 2016/2018 biennium, 62% were court referrals and 38% were referred by university personnel. 12 additional students were referred from other sources (self, UM Athletics, academic departments, etc.).

### Referral Sources and Phases for Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of referrals from all sources</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of students referred (a student might be referred on more than an occasion)</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of students served:</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 1</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 2</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residence Life referrals:</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 1</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 3</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total court referrals:</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dean of Students referrals:</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rate for those completing Phase 1</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-referrals</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substance Type as Basis for Referral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student Gender
Male students made up a majority (68%) of those who participated in Options.

Number of Option Staff Members, Seminars, and Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of paid student internships</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volunteer internships</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 (0 in 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total staff:</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4 (1 in 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 1 seminars</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 2 groups</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of volunteer student interns decreased by 71% due to decreased service need.

Selected 2016/2018 Options Biennial Comparisons to the 2014/2016 Biennium

1. Referrals to the program decreased 17% (N=86) continuing a decade long trend. Over the past 10 years, referrals have declined approximately 75%, which has necessitated a reduction in professional and graduate student staffing, as well as a change in intervention program models.
2. Court referrals decreased by 46% (N=74).
3. UM Housing referrals increased by 3%, (N=8) and Dean of Students referrals decreased by 78% (N=7).
4. Self-referrals decreased by 29% (N=5).
5. Alcohol related referrals continued to decline while cannabis related referrals increased.

Counseling Services (CS)

Program Description

Counseling Services (CS) provides individual and group counseling for UM students. While CS offers Behavioral Health Options (Options) as its primary substance abuse intervention and counseling service, CS therapists also assist students who seek care for other reasons where substance abuse is part of the presenting concern. The number of students served in CS and Options who met DSM criteria for a substance use disorder is listed below. The number of students who sought counseling for a substance use disorder decreased by 21% in the 2016/2018 biennium as compared to the previous biennium. Please note that starting in October of 2015 Counseling Services began using the DSM 5 diagnostic codes. The DSM 5 no longer distinguishes between abuse and dependence and instead categorizes each substance into a Substance Use Disorder and a coinciding specifier to note severity of the disorder (e.g., Alcohol Use disorder, Mild, Moderate, Severe). The DSM 5 did away with Polysubstance Dependence altogether, therefore the number represented in the chart below (2014/2016 biennium) is representative of the number of students with this diagnosis prior to the switch in manuals in 2015.
Diagnosis Categories: 2016-2018 and Trends Over Time

Substance Use Disorder Diagnoses: 2016-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis Category</th>
<th>2016/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use Disorder</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis Use Disorder</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogen Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalant Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid Related Disorders</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedative/Hypnotic/Anxiolytic Related Disorders</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulant Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use Disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Unknown Substance Use Disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distinct students with Substance Use Disorder</strong></td>
<td><strong>148</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substance Use Disorder Diagnoses: 2008-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine dependence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis abuse</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis dependence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid dependence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine dependence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysubstance dependence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distinct students</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>142</strong></td>
<td><strong>164</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DSM 5 now identifies amphetamine related disorders as part of the “Stimulant Use Disorder” diagnostic category, which also includes cocaine use disorder.

Self-Report Diagnosed by a Professional for Substance Abuse or Addiction

In 2016, 1.9% of male respondents and 1.2% of female respondents (1.5% total) reported that they had been diagnosed or treated by a professional for substance abuse or addiction within the last 12 months. In 2018, 3.0% of male respondents and 0.8% of female respondents (1.5% total) reported the same.

Law Enforcement Citations & Student Conduct Referrals and Sanctions

University of Montana Police Department (UMPD)

The University of Montana Police Department is responsible for law enforcement on the University of
Montana campus and serves a community of approximately 13,000 students and 2,000 employees who work and study at UM. UMPD officers are vested with full law enforcement powers and responsibilities with the UMPD jurisdiction. Occasionally, UMPD officers may collaborate with other law enforcement agencies, including the Missoula Police Department and the Missoula County Sheriff’s Department.

The following data indicate numbers of arrests/citations for alcohol and drug violations issued by UMPD officers by year or biennium. Beginning in the year 2012, these data are tracked by biennium instead of year to be consistent with the format of the UM Housing and Dean of Students referral data below. Prior years are presented here to provide an indication of trends.

UMPD works closely with the Resident Assistants (RAs) in Campus Residence Halls. The RAs have discretion about involving UMPD in minor alcohol offenses, but are encouraged to enlist their support in any instance in which they believe UMPD involvement is necessary. These result in many conduct referrals for alcohol and fewer arrests or citations.

RAs always contact UMPD for assistance with any drug related call. Many of these interactions involve a smell of burning marijuana emanating from a room in a residence hall. Many of these incidents end with no contact due to the occupants of the room refusing to answer the door. These contacts do not generate arrests or citations, but they do generate student conduct referrals.

The statistics for drug and alcohol arrests for the identified period of June 2016 – May 2018 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data reported for June – May for each academic year

UMPD strongly supports the prevention programs offered and mandated by the University of Montana. Reviewing the numbers reported in the Annual Safety Fire & Security Report (ASFSR) from 2009 through 2017 in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse, there is a steady decline in the number of both arrests and referrals.

Although there are likely many factors influencing these statistics, when looking only at these numbers one could conclude that the education and enforcement efforts undertaken by the University of Montana and UMPD have had an overall positive effect in reducing the overall use and abuse of alcohol and drugs.
### Number of Drug and Alcohol Arrests and Referrals by UMPD, 2009-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alcohol Referrals</th>
<th>Alcohol Arrests</th>
<th>Drug Referrals</th>
<th>Drug Arrests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UMPD recommends the following for the future:**

1. Continuing the mandated drug & alcohol education.
2. Continuing current enforcement efforts.
3. Continuing the free ASUM Gold line transportation from UM to downtown Missoula during peak party hours.
4. Continuing the cooperative efforts of the UMPD and UM Housing in providing educational presentations to any who request them.
5. Continuing and improving UMPD involvement in the orientation process.
6. Continue reporting efforts for student conduct referrals
7. Maintain appropriate staffing levels in UMPD
UM Housing Office

Conduct Referrals to UM Housing for Alcohol and Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>1,226</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UM Housing tracks data from August – July for each academic year

Rate of Change for Alcohol and Drug Referrals
The number of alcohol and drug violations increased from 837 in the 2014/2016 biennium to 949 in the 2016/2018 biennium. This increase is inconsistent with the trend of decreasing conduct referrals dating back to 2010. However, the number of alcohol-related violations decreased from 522 in 2016, to 494 in 2018; drug-related violations increased from 315 in 2016, to 455 referrals in 2018. This is an increase of almost 45%. Potential reasons for this increase include sociocultural shifts in cannabis use. Washington and California have legalized cannabis for recreational use, which may explain the increase in rates for drug-related conduct referrals. Additionally, Montana allows medicinal cannabis, and some students might have prescriptions for cannabis, but are not allowed to use cannabis on the UM campus. As with previous biennium periods reviewed by the University, the vast majority of drug violations in residence halls were related to cannabis. Most drug violations were for use of cannabis, possession, or possession of paraphernalia.

![UM Housing Drug and Alcohol Conduct Referrals](chart)

UM Housing Sanctions
When students are found responsible for violating University policies relating to drugs and alcohol in the
residence halls, the Assistant Director of UM Housing for Student Conduct & Programs, or an appropriate designee among the UM Housing staff, determines an appropriate sanction.

For first offenses involving use or possession of alcohol or drugs, students are typically referred to the Behavioral Health Options Program, which they pay for at their own expense, and they typically receive a disciplinary warning (unless there are aggravating circumstances regarding the incident that may make the sanctions more serious).

For second offenses, students are typically referred again to the Behavioral Health Options program and placed on disciplinary probation (unless there are aggravating circumstances that may make the sanctions more serious). Students are also typically required to complete an educational activity designed to help them learn about the use/effects of alcohol or drugs and the impact of their negative behavior on the community.

For third or more offenses, students typically face removal from the residence halls and possible referral to the Dean of Students for additional disciplinary action, including the possibility of suspension or expulsion.

**Substance-Free Floors**
During the 2014/2016 biennium, UM Housing offered two floors in traditional halls that were designated as substance free. Violations of the University’s drug and alcohol policies have been extremely rare on the substance-free floors. Substance-free floors are still offered.

**Enhanced Staffing Resources Provided by the UM Housing Office and UMPD for 2014/2016**

**Full-Time Area Coordinators**
In the summer of 2014, during the 2014/2016 biennium, UM Housing significantly improved its staffing structure and capacity for follow-up on drug and alcohol violations by adding three full-time, professional Area Coordinators to the organizational structure of the department. All have master’s degrees and experience in student affairs. The Area Coordinators oversee areas of at least three residence halls each, and one oversees the apartment communities. UM Housing now employs four (4) Area Coordinators. These four full-time staff members are dedicated to working with students as they adjust to college and help get them connected quickly with campus resources. The Area Coordinators have worked with the Liaison Officer with the University of Montana Police Department and communicate when trends or behaviors are beginning to rise in their areas.

By adding these additional professional staff positions, UM Housing has been better able to meet with students in a personal way to discuss behavioral issues when they arise and build rapport with students. This resource has been valuable to enhancing the University’s efforts at prevention and effective response with regard to drug and alcohol use. UM Housing employs four (4) Area Coordinators within the residence halls and the apartment communities. This proactive response to working with students who have exhibited behavior involving alcohol and drugs has been impactful and students are also
utilizing the Area Coordinator as a campus resource.

**Community Liaison Officer (CLO), Partnership with UMPD**

In 2013, UM Housing partnered with the University of Montana Police Department (UMPD) to create and establish the Community Liaison Officer position in the residence halls. During the 2014/2016 biennium, this position became firmly established and greatly improved the institution’s ability to develop proactive and positive relationships with on-campus students for the purpose of constructive prevention of challenging or unhealthy behavior, and also to provide proactive and effective response.

The CLO works closely with the Assistant Directors and Area Coordinators in creating positive relationships with students living in the residence halls. This officer can be available to students about safety and security needs as well as issues they may be struggling with while on campus.

The CLO also manages four Area Officers who are assigned to a specific residential area or residence hall in an effort to build rapport and relationships. These officers can attend programs, walk rounds in the buildings, and generally create a visible presence and resource for students.

**Dean of Students**

Student conduct cases that may be referred to the Dean of Students for adjudication under the Student Conduct Code are cases that occur on University property or at University events, but not in residence halls. Cases originating from within the residence halls are referred to the UM Housing Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation type</th>
<th>2012/2014</th>
<th>2014/2016</th>
<th>2016/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University of Montana Police Department (UMPD) is the primary source of student referrals to the Dean of Students for drug and alcohol violations of University policy. Staff or faculty members may occasionally make such referrals for behavior that occurs at University activities or events that are not affiliated with the residence halls.

**Conduct Referrals to the Dean of Students for Alcohol and Drugs**

*The Dean of Students tracks data from August – July for each academic year*

The pattern of declining number of alcohol and drug referrals for student conduct to the Dean of Students is similar to the pattern of referrals to the UM Housing Office and might be explained by the same factors described for UM Housing. In addition, leadership and other personnel changes in UMPD during the last two biennium periods may also account for a change in the way UMPD officers make conduct referrals.

University students who are issued a citation by a UMPD officer for Minor in Possession (MIP) for a violation of alcohol laws also experience consequences through the local courts. While the specific consequences vary by case depending on the judge, generally the student is required to appear before a judge and is issued a fine, community service, and/or referral to an alcohol class at the student’s expense. In cases involving UM students, the court often refers the student to the University’s Behavioral Health Options program. These referrals from the courts to the Options program are reflected in the numbers provided by the Options staff noted in an earlier section of this review.

Consequences through the courts for students who receive citations for drug law violations are generally...
the same – the student is required to appear before a judge and will likely receive a fine, community service, and/or referral to a substance abuse treatment class.

Fraternities and Sororities

UM has kept records dating back to 2003 of fraternity and sorority chapters who have been found in violation of the Mutual Relationship agreement and have received sanctions accordingly. The records are preserved in previous editions of the University’s Biennial Review. As noted and recommended in the 2014/2016 Biennial Review, the Mutual Agreement is currently being revised.

Adjudicated Cases
During the 2016-2018 biennium, there have been zero formal judicial hearings. Two chapters were put on an interim suspension due to violations of the Mutual Relationship Agreement and their private organizations’ bylaws during the Fall 2017 semester. Upon completion of sanctions, including additional alcohol education, social probation, and keeping regular communication with the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement and their private organizations, both chapters were removed from suspension during the Spring 2018 semester.

Department of Athletics

Student-Athlete Conduct Code Violations and Sanctions

In the 2016/2018 biennium, the Department of Athletics adjudicated 3 cases under the Student-Athlete Conduct Code involving drug and/or alcohol violations. In all cases, the student-athletes were sanctioned per the guidelines set forth in the Student-Athlete Conduct Code.

Specific sanctions, depending on the nature of the case, included required completion of the Behavioral Health Options Program, fulfillment of court-mandated consequences (e.g., fine, community service, alcohol class), restriction from a percentage of contest time, and/or suspension from all athletics activities.

Drug Testing and Sanctions

49 student-athletes were tested during the 2016/2018 biennium; 4 tests were positive.

As a first offense, sanctions for positive tests included suspension from participation until a second test showed declining levels of substance, and a referral to the Behavioral Health Options Program. One student-athlete tested positive as a second offense. Sanctions included suspension from participation until a subsequent test showed declining levels of substance, and suspension from contests.

Recommendations for the Future
In preparing this report and reviewing the information gathered, contributors and campus partners identified the following recommendations for future enhancements to our campus alcohol and drug prevention and response efforts and the writing of the institution’s Biennial Review:

- Thoughtfully and critically consider ways to revive the University’s Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), perhaps to evolve into a more practical Biennial Review Working Group that meets regularly throughout the biennium and is charged with compiling information for the Biennial Review and writing the report. In considering this evolution, attention should be paid to balancing inclusion of diverse and broad perspectives (e.g., community voices) with streamlined and efficient processes that will best support the compiling and writing of the review.

- It is recommended that the Biennial Review Working Group maintain a close working relationship with the Fraternity and Sorority Involvement (FSI) Director to enhance the institution’s understanding of alcohol and drug use in fraternities and sororities and possible untapped opportunities for prevention and response with this population. There is a particular need to update the UM Fraternity and Sorority Mutual Agreement and implement updated practices regarding the adjudication of fraternity and sorority conduct cases.

- Continue to partner with the Department of Athletics to enhance best practices in record-keeping and disclosures to enable the institution to readily identify sanctions applied through the Student-Athlete Conduct Code in cases that are caused, at least in part, by behavior related to problematic use of alcohol and/or drugs.

- Continue to support a partnership between UMPD and the City of Missoula to enhance the University’s working relationship with Missoula’s drug task force, especially in cases involving allegations of drug distribution.

- Continue to find ways to support the Behavioral Health Options Program and the Curry Health Wellness Office, both of which provide invaluable programs, services, survey administrations, and analyses that are critical to the completion of the Biennial Review.

- UM currently offers amnesty for minor alcohol and/or drug violations in cases involving health or safety risks to students. An amnesty policy is spelled out in the University’s Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking, and Retaliation Policy, and it is practiced in cases involving the Student Conduct Code – by the Dean of Students and the UM Housing Office – and also by UMPD. It is suggested that these policies need to be enhanced in writing for students and the campus community, especially with regard to the Student Conduct Code and UMPD, and an awareness campaign is needed to increase students’ knowledge of the University’s amnesty policies and practices.

- Continue to the coordination of services and tracking of data at the university through the use of Maxient. This software, used by key offices on campus, is used to track student behavior and conduct cases, especially with regard to the tracking of sanctions.

- Assess the need for Compliance Officer position who will lead university-wide compliance efforts, including the completion of the biennial review.
• Maintain adequate **staffing levels** in key offices that provide assistance with drug and alcohol prevention and education efforts including Curry Health Center, UMPD, and Student Conduct.

• Analyze existing **collaborations across the various campus offices** that play a role in alcohol and drug prevention and response and look for opportunities to enhance collaborations where barriers might currently exist.

• For the next Biennial Review, it is suggested that campus partners work to develop a **consistent time frame across all offices** (e.g., June 1 - May 31) for data collection, analysis, and presentation in the Biennial Review.