# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** .............................................................................................................................. 1

- National College Health Assessment (NCHA) and UM Prevention Goals .............................................. 1
- Notable UM Policy and Programmatic Accomplishments for the 2018/2020 Biennium ..................... 1
- Recommendations for the Future ................................................................................................................ 2

**ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION AND NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT** .................. 4

**PREPARATION OF THE BIENNIAL REVIEW AND POLICY DISTRIBUTION** ........................................... 5

- Time Period for the 2018-2020 Biennial Review .................................................................................... 5
- Contributors ............................................................................................................................................. 5
- Policy Distribution .................................................................................................................................. 6

**UNIVERSITY ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES** .................................................................................. 8

- For All Members of the UM Community .................................................................................................. 8
- For Employees .......................................................................................................................................... 8
  - UM Faculty and Staff Drug-Free Workplace Policy and Procedures .................................................. 9
  - UM Faculty and Staff Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy and Procedures ........................................... 9
- For Students ........................................................................................................................................... 9
  - University of Montana Student Conduct Code and UM Alcohol Policies ......................................... 9
  - Students in University Housing – Residence Halls and Apartments ............................................... 11
- Disciplinary Actions and Possible Sanctions for Individual Students .................................................. 11
- Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) and Recognized Student Groups .......... 12
  - Fraternities and Sororities .................................................................................................................... 12
  - Student Athletes ................................................................................................................................. 13

**SUMMARY OF STATE AND FEDERAL DRUG AND ALCOHOL LAWS AND PENALTIES** .......... 16

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT:**
**DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED POLICIES** ..................................................................................... 23

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS** ............................. 25

- Programs for Students: Mandatory Prevention and Education Programs ....................................... 25
- Prevention and Education Through UMPD and Curry Health Center ............................................ 25
- Prevention and Education Programs Provided by Student Housing .................................................. 26
- Peer-to-Peer Prevention and Education ............................................................................................... 27
- Prevention and Education Programs for Employees ........................................................................... 27
- UM Participation in Community Outreach Programs ........................................................................... 28
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRUG AND ALCOHOL RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCES FOR EMPLOYEES</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM HISTORY</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL COLLEGE HEALTH ASSESSMENT (NCHA) – 2020 UM DATA</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT ALCOHOL USE: PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACTS OF ALCOHOL USE</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT ALCOHOL USE: PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OPTIONS PROGRAM REFERRALS AND SERVICES PROVIDED OPTIONS PROGRAM</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF REFERRALS</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERRAL PHASE FOR BHO PROGRAM</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERRAL SOURCES AND PHASES FOR OPTIONS</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF OPTION STAFF MEMBERS, SEMINARS, AND GROUPS</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED 2018/2020 OPTIONS BIENNIAL COMPARISMS TO THE 2016/2018 BIENNUIUM</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNSELING SERVICES (CS)</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAW ENFORCEMENT CITATIONS AND STUDENT CONDUCT REFERRALS AND SANCTIONS</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT (UMPD)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UM HOUSING OFFICE</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UM HOUSING SANCTIONS</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICE FOR COMMUNITY STANDARDS</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 2018/2020 biennium, reviews the two academic years of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020. 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 Office for Community Standards, UM Housing, Human Resource Services, the Department of Athletics, the Student Advocacy Resource Center (SARC), the University Center (UC), the Office for Student Success, 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) and UM Prevention Goals

Over the past 20 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 and academic performance. In Fall 2020, the NCHA survey was redesigned in a significant manner. The resulting survey changes prevent us from reporting on trend data from previous years. This report will focus on 2020 data. UM continues to create goals using NCHA data and are as follows:

1. Decrease vaping and the use of e-cigarettes
2. Decrease the recreational 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.

Notable UM Policy and Programmatic Accomplishments for the 2018/2020 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 online 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 Part 1 of 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 30 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 bus service. In recent years, students have many 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.

UDASH extended other daytime routes into the late evening in 2018, and Mountain Line, the community transit system expanded evening offerings in 2015. Late night ridership has dropped off dramatically as other alternatives became more viable, but the Gold Line remains a valuable service.

During the 2018-19 academic year, the Gold Line provided 480 hours of bus service and transported 5,904 passengers. During the 2019-20 academic year, the Gold Line provided 381 hours of bus service and transported 4,227 passengers.

Service was suspended in March 2020 to reduce risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and remains suspended indefinitely. Looking forward, ASUM is exploring on-demand late night transit offerings to replace the Gold Line with a more flexible, modern service.

**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 https://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol.

**Residential Curriculum – UM Housing**

During the 2018-2019 academic year, UM Housing implemented the Residential Curriculum to provide co-curricular education to student living in the residence halls. This was expanded to include the apartment facilities during the 2020-2021 academic year. This curriculum provides educational opportunities around substance use and harm reduction strategies. This initiative is described in more detail later in this report.

**Recommendations for the Future**

This review concludes with several recommendations for the next biennium. These include:

- The completed hiring of a Clery Compliance Professional position at the university, who leads compliance efforts, including the completion of the biennial review.
- Continued outreach between Community Standards and Greek Life. The Office for Community Standards has monthly check-in meetings with the Greek Life Office to discuss prevention programming as well as trends within the Greek houses.
- The continuation of working partnerships on campus with Athletics, Behavioral Health Options at Curry and SARC to continue the support for programming, services and data gathering.
- Review of the Code of Conduct to assure full compliance for the University on a regular schedule. The University adopted and implemented a new Code of Conduct for the Fall of 2020 to provide a more student friendly document and be more up to date to issues being managed on campus. A medical Amnesty policy was not included; however, a resolution was passed by the ASUM student government to get one implemented in the code and that will be implemented for Fall 2021.
• Expansion of the use of Maxient on campus. The Maxient database is being more and more utilized across campus by offices who can manage reports and data for a variety of services. Maxient has become vital for the Clery statistical gathering and will continue to be expanded for these efforts.

• 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.

• 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 Office of Community Standards, 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 and 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 AND 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 Office for Community Standards, 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 2018 - 2020 Biennial Review

This Biennial Review – for the time period 2018/2020 – covers academic years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020. Curry Health Center tracks data for summer/fall/spring each academic year. Therefore, this report generally covers the time period from June 1, 2018 through May 31, 2020 unless otherwise indicated. *Due to some staffing changes in the former Dean of Students Office, the 2016-2018 Biennial Review was published early 2019, so some information for 2018 has already been stated and will carry through in this report.

Contributors

- Julee Stearns, Curry Health Wellness, NHCA data
- Jean Gee, Department of Athletics, Senior Associate Athletic Director
- Brad Griffin, Lieutenant, University of Montana Police Department
- Linda Green, Director of Wellness, Curry Health Center
- Jessie McCafferty, Behavioral Health Options Coordinator, Curry Health Center
- Lacey Zinke, Fraternity and Sorority Involvement Director
- Mike Frost, Director, Curry Health Center Counseling
- Pamela Altmaier, Assistant Director, Student Conduct and Programs, UM Housing
- Sara Drake, Associate Director, Human Resource Services
- Sandra Curtis, Executive Director, UM Housing and Community Standards
- Kelly Magnuson, Associate Director, Office for Community Standards
- Chris Fiore and Alison Pepper, Interim Co-Directors, Student Advocacy Resource Center and Campus Assault Prevention Coordinators
 UM Policy and Procedures for Notices to Enrolled and Prospective Students

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 for Student Success 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 Monday, September 30, 2019:

From: Administration & Finance <AdminFinance@umontana.edu>
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2019 3:48 PM
To: CampusCommunications@umontana.edu
Subject: Notification of Availability of Disclosures Required for Students


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.

Notice distributed to all current employees:

From: Administration & Finance <AdminFinance@umontana.edu>
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2019 3:48 PM
To: CampusCommunications@umontana.edu
Subject: Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (for Employees)


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.
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 May 5, 2020.

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 Office of Community Standards 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, HRS 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. At New Employee Welcome, an in-person presentation for all new faculty, staff, contract professionals and administrators, we provide a brief overview of the UM’s Drug-free Workplace policy and Drug and Alcohol Testing policy.

2. 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 online training promotes an alcohol and drug-free workplace and communicates the details of UM’s Drug-free Workplace policy and procedure ad UM’s Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedure as well as the negative impacts of drug and alcohol abuse.

3. At New Employee Welcome there is a brief overview of UM’s Tobacco-free campus policy.

4. 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/drug-free-workplace

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

University of Montana Student Conduct Code and UM Alcohol Policies
UM students must also abide by the University of Montana Student Conduct Code, available at https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/community-standards/default.php. The Office for Community Standards will send 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.

The UM Student Conduct Code specifically prohibits the following behavior, section V. E-Alcohol

Alcohol: Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

Permissions to distribute alcoholic beverages on University premises are outlined below and are available at 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.

**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 student 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, Article V, subsection E:

**Alcohol and Drug Offenses:**

1. **Tobacco:** Smoking, Vaping, or tobacco use on campus is a violation of the Tobacco Free UM Policy and of this Student Code of Conduct.

2. **Alcohol:** Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

3. **Drugs:** Use, possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs as defined by city, state or federal laws. This includes mind-altering drugs, designer drugs or synthetic substances used as a substitute for a controlled substance, except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. This also includes the abuse, distribution, or improper use of prescription drugs.

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 Assistant Director of Student Conduct 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 halls are available at: [http://www.umt.edu/housing/rh/policies/default.php](http://www.umt.edu/housing/rh/policies/default.php).

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in apartments at Lewis and Clark Village are available at: [http://www.umt.edu/housing/lcv/policies.php](http://www.umt.edu/housing/lcv/policies.php).

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in apartments at University Villages are available at: [http://www.umt.edu/housing/uv/policies-UV/default.php](http://www.umt.edu/housing/uv/policies-UV/default.php).

**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 Office for Community Standards 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](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) and Recognized Student Groups

The Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) also provides information for students on their website (https://www.umt.edu/asum/student-groups/policies/default.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 Office for Community Standards 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 Office for Community Standards under the Conduct Code.

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 2014/16 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 Spring 2021. 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

Judicial Process

Violations to any of these conditions are adjudicated through a peer judicial process. Violations of the Panhellenic Bylaws are adjudicated through the Panhellenic Judicial Board. Violations of the Interfraternity Council Bylaws are adjudicated through the Interfraternity Judicial Board. Upon receipt of a complaint the respective Judicial Committee will meet and evaluate the complaint. From there, a meeting is held with the chapter president to attain more knowledge. The chapter president has 24 hours after this meeting to notify chapter advisors of a potential violation to the Mutual Agreement. An outcome is determined after this meeting of either proceeding with a formal judicial process, or simply documenting the complaint and keeping it on file for future reference.

The Director of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement reviews any violations submitted to the respective judicial board. If a University Policy or state law if violated the appropriate action is taken.

Adjudicated Cases for Greek Life

During the 2018-2020 Biennium, there have been zero formal judicial hearings. One chapter was put on an interim suspension due to violations of the Mutual Relationship Agreement during the spring of 2018. 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, the chapter was removed from suspension during Fall 2018 semester.
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 Office for Community Standards 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 for Student Athletes

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 Office of Community Standards 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. 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).

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 AND 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 for Student Success at [https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php](https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php).

University of Montana
Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Prevention
Revised: April 2020 from Montana Code Annotated 2019

Montana Driving Laws: Drugs and Alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNLAWFUL ACT</th>
<th>LAW</th>
<th>STATUTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circumstantial “DUI”</td>
<td>“Under the influence” means that as a result of taking into the body alcohol, drugs, or any combination of alcohol and drugs, a person’s ability to safely operate a vehicle has been diminished. 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.</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Drugs” include:</td>
<td>• Prescription drugs, • Marijuana (medical or not), • Illicit drugs, • Any other illegal drug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“BAC” DUI (Non-Commercial)</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% (SAC .02%).</td>
<td>MCA § 61-8-406 BAC 0.08 or Greater (Non-Commercial) MCA § 61-8-410 Under 21 BAC greater than or equal to 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving a non-commercial vehicle with excessive blood alcohol concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“BAC” DUI (Commercial)</td>
<td>If the blood alcohol concentration of the driver of a Commercial Motor Vehicle is greater than or equal to .04%. (BAC 0.04%). 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 Operation of Commercial Vehicle with BAC of greater than or equal to 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving a commercial vehicle with excessive alcohol concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Aggravated DUI”</td>
<td>If the driver: • Has (BAC 0.16%) or more • 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>
</tbody>
</table>
UNLAWFUL ACT | LAW | STATUTE
---|---|---
“Open Container” | 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. | MCA § 61-8-460

“DUI Drugs” MARIJUANA | It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial or non-commercial motor vehicle while the person’s delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol level, excluding metabolites, as shown by analysis of the person’s blood, is 5 ng/ml or more. | MCA § 61-8-411

Implied Consent and Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test: MCA §§ 61-8-402, 61-8-409.

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.

<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>Upon a first refusal, a suspension of 6 months with no provision for a restricted probationary license;</td>
<td>Upon a second or subsequent refusal within 5 years of a previous refusal, as determined from the records of the department, a suspension of 1 year with no provision for a restricted probationary license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Driver License</td>
<td>Upon a first refusal, suspend the person’s commercial driver’s license for a 1-year period</td>
<td>Upon a second or subsequent refusal, suspend the person’s commercial driver’s license for life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Impaired Driving in Montana: Over Age 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
<th>TERMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jail*: DUI (MCA§ 61-8-401) | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: 24 Hours - 6 Months  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: 7 Days -1 Year  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: 30 Days -1 Year |
| Jail*: BAC (MCA§ 61-8-406) | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: Up to 6 Months  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: 5 Days - 1 Year  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: 30 Days - 1 Year |
| Jail*: BAC (MCA§ 61-8-465 Excessive BAC or Marijuana) | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: Up to 6 months  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: 5 Days – 1 Year  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: 30 Days - 1 Year |
| Fine(s) | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: $600 - $1,000  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: $1200 - $2,000  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: $2,500 - $5,000 |

Fines DO NOT include court costs / attorney’s fees.

Fines and Jail time typically double if passengers under age 16 were in the vehicle at the time of arrest. [45-5-207](#) Felony Criminal Endangerment may be charged.

| Drivers License | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: 6 Months  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: 1 Year  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: 1 Year |

A driver’s license suspension commences from the date of conviction. For many offenders, the privilege to drive is withdrawn for the entire period listed above.

A DUI / BAC violation in a personal (non-commercial) vehicle will impact a commercial drivers license, sometimes for life.

If the 1-year suspension period passes and the person has not completed a chemical dependency education course, treatment, or both, as required under MCA 61-8-732 and 44-4-1205, the license suspension remains in effect until the Course or treatment, or both, are completed.

| Restricted Probationary Driver License | Judge decides if and when driver is eligible for a restricted probationary driver license.  
• If the driver refused an alcohol test, a restricted probationary driver license is not allowed.  
• A $200 driver license reinstatement fee is required. |

Driving permitted ONLY to and from driver’s home, work, school, required chemical dependency programs, or location reasonably related to family matters.

| Driver Record | A DUI/BAC conviction is on the Driver Record for Life.  
• 10 conviction points added to Driver Record for each DUI/BAC conviction  
• 30 conviction points= “Habitual Traffic Offender” = Driver License Revocation (MCA§ 61-11-203) |

**Five Year Look Back Period:**
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.  
• After 3 lifetime DUI/BAC convictions, all convictions are counted regardless of the time that has passed (MCA§ 61-8-734).  
• A 4th conviction is a felony offense. There is no limitation on the look-back period for 4th or subsequent offenses.
PENALTIES | TERMS
--- | ---
**Ignition Interlock** | Judge may order ignition interlock for 1st DUI/BAC conviction.

**Minimum, a 2nd 3rd, or subsequent DUI/BAC offender restricted to ignition interlock, must:**
- Complete 45 days of the 1-year suspension (2nd offense),
- Complete 90 days of the 1-year suspension (3rd offense), or
- Become an authorized DUI Court participant.

**Offender must pay all costs of ignition interlock device and may need to lease more than one.**
- Alternative: Judge may order every vehicle owned by driver to be seized.

**A - Assessment** | If convicted, a DUI offender will be court-ordered to:
- Receive a mandatory alcohol/drug assessment
- Attend a chemical dependency education course, and
- Treatment and monitoring for a 2nd and 3rd time offender (may be ordered for 1st time offender if found to be chemically dependent).

**C-Course** | Offenders must attend, complete, and pay all requirements.

**T - Treatment** |

---

**Impaired Driving in Montana**
(Under Age 21, BAC 0.02% [MCA 61-8-410] Under Age 18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
<th>1ST CONVICTION</th>
<th>2ND CONVICTION</th>
<th>3RD CONVICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fine</strong></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><strong>License</strong></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><strong>Courses and Treatment</strong></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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
<th>1ST CONVICTION</th>
<th>2ND CONVICTION</th>
<th>3RD CONVICTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jail</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Maximum: 10 Days</td>
<td>Minimum: 24 Hours Maximum: 60 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fine</strong></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><strong>License</strong></td>
<td>Suspension: 90 Days or 6 Months if BAC ≥ 0.08. If BAC &gt; 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>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Courses and Treatment** | 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. | 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. | 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. |
Ages 18-20
“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. (MCA 45-5-624)

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 Maximum $300 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>Minimum $200 Maximum $600 (Not Including Court Costs)</td>
<td>Minimum $300 Maximum $900 (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
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 / Hashish      | 60 Grams Marijuana or 1 Gram Hashish | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction: Misdemeanor Fine: Not to exceed - $500  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction: Fine: Not to exceed - $500  
Jail: not to exceed 6 months or both  
3<sup>rd</sup> Conviction: Fine: Not to exceed $1000  
Jail: Not to exceed 1 year or both |
| Anabolic Steroids        | Possession               | Misdemeanor Fine: Minimum $100 - Maximum $500 and/or  
Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months |
| Opiate                   | Possession               | Fine: Maximum $50,000 and/or  
Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 5 Years |
| Other “Dangerous Drugs”  | Possession, Production   | Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum $50,000 and/or  
Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 5 Years |
| Manufacture or Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia | Possession, Delivery, Production | Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum $50,000 and/or  
Jail (County): Not to exceed 6 Months |
| Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia to Minor | Violation of MCA § 45-10-104 + Delivery to Age < 18 | Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum $1,000 and/or  
Jail (County): Not to exceed 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): Not to exceed 6 Months |
| Fraudulently Obtaining Drugs MCA § 45-9-106 and 45-9-104 | Fraudulently (forging, lying to doctor, using fake ID) attempts or obtains dangerous drugs. | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction  
Jail (prison): Minimum 1 Year - Maximum 5 Years  
2<sup>nd</sup> Conviction  
Jail (prison): Minimum 5 Years - Maximum 10 Years  
Jail: Not to exceed 6 months |
| Criminal Distribution of Dangerous Drugs MCA § 45-9-101 | Actually or offers to: Sell, barter, exchange, or give away any dangerous drugs (besides Marijuana). | 1<sup>st</sup> Conviction  
Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 25 Years and/or  
Fine: Not to exceed $50,000 More severe sentence:  
Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone.  
2<sup>nd</sup> 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.  
3<sup>rd</sup> 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. |
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></td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Minimum $1,000</td>
<td>Minimum $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine</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>Maximum 3 Years</td>
<td></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.
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT: DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED POLICIES

UM’s Response to Gender and Sexual Violence Statement of Policy Prohibiting Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

UM issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

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

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 and Disciplinary Action

The policy of the University of Montana on the unlawful possession, use, 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 and a violation of the student conduct code.

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
Alcohol and Drug Offenses:

1. **Tobacco**: Smoking, Vaping, or tobacco use on campus is a violation of the Tobacco Free UM Policy and of this Student Code of Conduct.

2. **Alcohol**: Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

3. **Drugs**: Use, possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs as defined by city, state or federal laws. This includes mind-altering drugs, designer drugs or synthetic substances used as a substitute for a controlled substance, except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. This also includes the abuse, distribution, or improper use of prescription drugs.


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 AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Programs for Students: Mandatory Prevention and 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](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

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.

Choose Your Ride – Drinking and Driving Prevention
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 Uber 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 Office of Community Standards, for students who violate University policies or local laws related to drug or alcohol use.

Resident Assistant (RA) Training – General Information about Alcohol, Drugs and 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 Community Conversations

Resident Assistants offer community conversations 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.

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.

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/

Employee Assistance Program (new 2019)
The Montana University System (MUS) is proud to introduce the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The MUS EAP helps you privately work through challenges that may interfere with your work, family, and life in general. This new benefit is available to all MUS employees and household members. This is a confidential service and there are a wide array of FREE resources available

Click on: EAP and Work-Life Services Overview. Visit: IBH Solutions.com for more detailed information.

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 and 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.

Student Health Fair and 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 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.

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 and 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

Employee Assistance Program
The Montana University System (MUS) is proud to introduce the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The MUS EAP helps you privately work through challenges that may interfere with your work, family, and life in general. This new benefit is available to all MUS employees and household members. This is a confidential service and there are a wide array of FREE resources available

Click on EAP and Work-Life Services Overview. Visit IBH Solutions.com for more detailed information.
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, and changes in state law, and various other campus efforts related to drug and alcohol abuse prevention and response for students and employees. These records, are preserved in previous editions of the University’s Biennial Review.

National College Health Assessment (NCHA) – 2020 UM Data

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 key findings from the Spring 2020 NCHA regarding student substance use including alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, prescription and other drugs.

Notes about the NCHA Survey Data:
1. The overall response proportion was 25.2%, consisting of 1010 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.

• 3.4% of University of Montana students reported alcohol use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.
• 2.3% of University of Montana students reported cannabis use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.
COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO DRANK ALCOHOL REPORTED EXPERIENCING THE FOLLOWING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did something I later regretted</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember, even when someone reminds me)</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got in trouble with the police</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Got in trouble with college / university authorities</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some had sex with me without my consent</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had sex with someone without their consent</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had unprotected sex</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured myself</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured another person</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously considered suicide</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needed medical help</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported one or more of the above</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Summary of Consequences of Alcohol Use

Students who reported any consequences of alcohol use were most likely to report a brownout- (forgetting where they were or what they were doing for short periods of time), doing something they later regretted, 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.

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.
### REPORTED NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED THE LAST TIME STUDENTS DRANK ALCOHOL IN A SOCIAL SETTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of drinks</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 or fewer</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or more</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean: 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.7
Median: 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0
Standard deviation: 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.6

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

---

### 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 a sitting.

### REPORTED NUMBER OF TIMES COLLEGE STUDENTS CONSUMED FIVE OR MORE DRINKS IN A SITTING WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Among ALL Students Surveyed</th>
<th>Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2 times</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 5 times</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or more times</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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, 19.9% of male-identified students reported drinking 7 or more drinks at their last social event, while only 10.3% of female-identified students reported drinking 7 or more alcoholic beverages at their last social event.
ESTIMATED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (OR EBAC) OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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 emitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they drank alcohol in a social setting, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight and the average rate of ethanol metabolism. Only students who reported drinking alcohol within the last 3 months answered these questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTIMATED BAC</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; .08</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>80.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; .10</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Driving Under the Influence

- 25.2% of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days.*
- 45.2% of college students reported driving within 6 hours of using cannabis / marijuana in the last 30 days.*

*Only students who reported driving in the last 30 days and using cannabis in the last 30 days were asked this question.
Risky Substance Use Scores: Substance Specific Involvement Scores from ASSIST

The ASSIST scale embedded within the NCHA survey generates a Substance Specific Involvement Score (SSIS) for each of 12 different substances (tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, prescription stimulants, meth, inhalants, sedatives or sleeping pills, hallucinogens, heroin, prescription opioids, and other substances). The range for each SSIS is 0-39, where the higher the score reflecting a higher level of risk associated with that substance use. Each of the 12 SSIS’s are then collapsed into a risk category of low risk, moderate risk, or high risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco or nicotine delivery products</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis (nonmedical use)</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription stimulants (nonmedical use)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives or sleeping pills (nonmedical use)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioids (nonmedical use)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported lifetime use.
### Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances</th>
<th>MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, Juul or other vape products, water pipe or hookah, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.)</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please report nonmedical use only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.)</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine (speed crystal meth, ice, etc.)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives or sleeping pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please report nonmedical use only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine [Suvoxone], etc.)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### TOBACCO OR NICOTINE DELIVERY PRODUCTS USED IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-cigarettes or other vape products (for example: Juul, etc.)</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pipe or hookah</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing or smokeless tobacco</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars or little cigars</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These figures use all students in the sample as the denominator, rather than just those students who reported tobacco or nicotine delivery product use in the last three months.
## Alcohol and Cannabis Use

### WHEN, IF EVER, WAS THE LAST TIME YOU:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DRANK ALCOHOL</th>
<th>USED CANNABIS / MARIJUANA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within the last two weeks</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two weeks ago but within the last 30 days</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30 days ago but within the last three months</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than three months ago but within the last 12 months</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months ago</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Prescription Drug Use

### PROPORTION OF STUDENTS (OVERALL SAMPLE) WHO REPORTED MISUSING PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS (TAKING WITH A PRESCRIPTION, OR TAKING MORE MEDICATION OR MORE OFTEN THAN PRESCRIBED) IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription stimulants</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioids</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Medicat 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 207 referrals to Options during the 2018/2020 biennium as compared to 424 during the 2016/2018 biennium, a decrease of 51% (N=217). The number of individual students referred (a student could be referred on more than one occasion) (N=188) decreased 50% as compared to (N= 375) the previous biennium. In total, Options served 210 students during the 2018/2020 biennium representing a decrease of 43% (N=158) as compared to 368 during the 2016/2018 biennium.

### Referral Phase for BHO 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. 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 166 student referrals to Phase 1, 89% were referred by UM Housing personnel, 1% by the Dean of Students / Community Standards, and 10% 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 interactive lecture and a three-hour discussion seminar led by Options interns. In 2017/2018 it eliminated its interns and a professional staff member. 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 4% 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 12 students referred, 83% were referred by University personnel (UM Housing and the Dean of Students/Community Standards), and 17% 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 Service’s licensed addictions 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. Prior to this biennium, Phase 3 consisted of individual and group counseling, as well as assessment for appropriate level of chemical dependency treatment. However, due to the decrease in referrals, Options was unable to provide group treatment. All clients engaged in individualized treatment. The goal of Phase 3 varies according to each student’s needs. Of the 10 students referred during the 2018/2020 biennium, 30% were court referrals and 70% were referred by university personnel. Four 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>1,490</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of students referred (a student might be referred on more than on occasion)</td>
<td>1,192</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of students served</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 1</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 2</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residence Life referrals:</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 1</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 2</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 3</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total court referrals:</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students / Community Standards – Phase 1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students / Community Standards – Phase 2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students / Community Standards – Phase 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dean of Students / Community Standards referrals:</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rate for those completing Phase 1</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-referrals</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</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>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Student Gender**

Male students made up a majority (60%) 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>Professional staff</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 (1 in 2018)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of paid student internships</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volunteer internships</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 (0 in 2018)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total staff:</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4 (1 in 2018)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 1 seminars</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 2 groups</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected 2018/2020 Options Biennial Comparisons to the 2016/2018 Biennium**

1. Referrals to the program decreased by about half, 51% (N=217), continuing a decade long trend. Over the past 10 years, referrals have declined 86%, 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 75% (N=65).

3. Residence Life referrals decreased by 51% (N=165) and Dean of Students/Community Standards referrals increased by 75% (N=6).

4. Self-referrals increased by 8% (N=1).

5. Alcohol and marijuana referrals remain relatively constant.
COUNSELING SERVICES (CS)

Program Description
Counseling Services (CS) provides individual and group counseling. 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 36% in the 2018/2020 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 all together, therefore the number represented in the chart below (2014/16 biennium) is representative of the number of students with this diagnosis prior to the switch in manuals in 2015.

Diagnosis Categories: Trends Over Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY</th>
<th>2016/2018</th>
<th>2018/2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Use Disorder</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis Use Disorder</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogen Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalant Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid Related Disorders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedative/Hypnotic/Anxiolytic Related Disorders</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulant Related Disorders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use Disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Unknown Substance Use Disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distinct students with Substance Use Disorder</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Substance Use Disorder Diagnoses: 2008-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<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>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine dependence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis abuse</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis dependence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid dependence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine dependence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysubstance dependence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distinct students</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>148</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.
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 Office for Community Standards 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 2018 – May 2020 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9</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 and 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.
<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>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>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UMPD recommends the following for the future:

1. Continuing the mandated drug and 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,226</strong></td>
<td><strong>837</strong></td>
<td><strong>949</strong></td>
<td><strong>496</strong></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 decreased from 949 in the 2016/2018 biennium to 496 in the 2018/2020 biennium. This decrease is consistent with the trend of decreasing conduct referrals dating back to 2010. This is especially true for the 2019-2020 year as the COVID-19 pandemic drastically affected conduct referrals. When students left campus, the conduct referrals decreased as well. Additionally, UM Housing is in their third year of a residential curriculum that creates educational initiatives around alcohol and drug consumption, harm reduction strategies, and thoughtful reasoning (in addition to other topics).
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 Community Standards, 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 Office for Community Standards for additional disciplinary action, including the possibility of suspension or expulsion.

Residential Curriculum – UM Housing

In the 2018-2019 academic year, UM Housing implemented a Residential Curriculum to provide intentional co-curricular education to the students living in the residence halls. This curriculum includes learning outcomes addressing thoughtful reasoning skills, being an engaged citizen, academic achievement, cultural understanding, and healthy living. In this curriculum, professional and student staff members plan and implement various educational opportunities that both occur in person (events/programs) and passively (bulletin boards/posters). A theme that is addressed each year in all residential areas is substance use and harm reduction strategies through various means including community conversations, large-scale events, and bulletin boards. For many of these initiatives, UM Housing partners with content experts on these topics include Curry Health Center, UMPD, and the DUI taskforce.

In the 2019-2020 academic year, UM Housing also implemented this Residential Curriculum approach in the apartment communities (Lewis and Clark Village and University Villages).
Office for Community Standards

Student conduct cases that may be referred to the Office for Community Standards 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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The University of Montana Police Department (UMPD) is the primary source of student referrals to the Office for Community Standards 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 Office for Community Standards for Alcohol and Drugs

*The Office for Community Standards tracks data from August – July for each academic year

The pattern of declining number of alcohol and drug referrals for student conduct to the Office for Community Standards 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 2018/2020 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**

55 student-athletes were tested during the 2018/2020 biennium; 6 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.
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.

• The Office for Community Standards has monthly check in meetings with the Greek Life Coordinator to get updates on the status of the Mutual Agreement that is still in progress. These meetings also discuss prevention programming going on with the different Greek houses and general misconduct being reported involving alcohol and drugs over the academic year.

• 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. This partnership also includes the embedding of a UMPD Detective within the Special Victims Unit with Missoula Police and taking the lead on investigations that involve the UM community.

• 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. Referrals have been done from many of the sources sending students to the Behavioral Options Program and with the later part of the Spring 2020 semester moving to remote instruction, there were even fewer referrals made as no students were on campus.

• The University adopted a new revision of the Code of Conduct for the Fall 2020 year. This new code was crafted to have more student friendly language and update the general misconduct section. However, one important aspect was not included in the code and this was a medical amnesty policy for students calling for help when they or a friend needs medical attention due to the consumption of drugs or alcohol. We want to encourage student to call for help and not worry about getting into trouble because they were using a substance illegally. The Associated Students of UM did pass a resolution the Fall 2020, for an amnesty policy to be included and this will be put forth through the 2020-21 academic year so it can be implemented into the Student Code of Conduct for the Fall of 2021.

• 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. Maxient is getting more utilization across campus and this will continue to be offered to departments if it will suit their needs for gathering information and developing a process with Maxient. Maxient can be a clearinghouse for many offices on campus versus each department buying their own platform and no one system can talk to the other. This will be vital for gathering clery statistics if everyone can be using the same system to report clery crimes.

• Fall 2020, the University hired a Clery Compliance Professional in order to have a dedicated staff person who could oversee the management of the UM Clery program. The CCP will manage the Clery CORE Team in their efforts of compliance, work with a Clery Committee to acquire all the necessary components of the Clery Law and also provide training to the campus community annually on the Clery Act. The University is dedicating more resources for compliance and making this more of a priority for campus safety efforts for students, employees and the community.

• Maintain adequate **staffing levels** in key offices that help with drug and alcohol prevention and education efforts including Curry Health Center, UMPD, and Community Standards.
• The Student Advocacy and Resource Center (SARC) is currently in the process of hiring a new Director. Once this person is in place, more emphasis can be dedicated to providing the UM campus with an effective programming campaign around sexual assault prevention and collaborate with other offices on programming with alcohol and drug prevention as well.

• 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. This effort can be better managed with the hiring of a Clery Compliance Professional.