The University of Montana
Drug and Alcohol Biennial Review
2010 – 2012

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Executive Summary

Introduction
The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act requires that institutions of higher education adopt and implement programs to prevent the “unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.” Universities are also required to conduct biennial reviews to assess the effectiveness of their policies and substance abuse prevention programs.

This report fulfills the requirement set forth in the federal regulations. The University has two departments in Student Affairs dedicated to providing prevention, education, intervention, and treatment, though these efforts are shared by many on and off campus. This review provides a summary of the programming available and data that monitors results.

Highlights of the Review
Over the past decade, UM has annually administered the National College Health Survey to UM students (with the exception of 2010) to assess the issues that affect academic performance and retention. Trends indicate that UM students are drinking at less hazardous levels and increasingly practicing more responsible drinking habits. Yet challenges still exist.

- 6% of students reported adverse academic impacts as a result of their alcohol use. There has been a steady improvement since the 2002 biennium where 16% reported academic impacts.
- 5% drove after consuming 5 or more drinks. Ten years ago, 26% of the respondents drove after drinking 5+ alcoholic beverages in the previous 30 days. Students report that they are using designated drivers more often as well as safe-ride alternatives. The UDASH bus has been one well-utilized option. However, 41% of students still drive after consuming any amount of alcohol, which is much higher than the national average of 24%.
- 74% of students report using alcohol one or more days per month. This is 7% fewer than the 81% reported in 2002. Like all of Montana, UM has higher than national averages of alcohol consumption. UM has been 8-11% higher than other colleges on average over the past decade.
- 6% are daily cigarette smokers while the national average is 5%. In 2011, UM became a tobacco-free campus. The Curry Health Center and the State of Montana can provide support for students, faculty, and staff trying to kick the habit.
- 19% of students use marijuana one or more times per month, which is a 5% reduction since the previous survey in 2008. However, 90% of the students believe the typical student gets high that often. Clearly there is a significant disconnect between perception and reported behavior.
Binge drinking is of particular concern in college populations because of increased prevalence, associated health risks, and negative academic impacts among other reasons. A binge is considered five or more drinks in a single setting.

Since spring of 2002, the percentage of UM students who reported consuming five or more alcoholic drinks the last time they “partied” or socialized decreased dramatically. Current binge drinking data is similar to national reference data.

**Challenging Perceptions**

Perceptions influence how people gauge what’s acceptable and unacceptable. Interestingly, the NCHA survey showed that students generally think that everyone else is “partying” much more than occurs in reality. While a significant majority (67%) of students consumed 4 or fewer drinks the last time they “partied” or socialized, they estimated that most students typically drank between 5 and 8 drinks.

One of the most powerful ways to challenge these perceptions is to give students normative feedback. Providing an opportunity to talk about behavior and misperceptions opens the door for change. On the UM campus, there are several opportunities for students to engage in this process.

Health Enhancement offers several programs that encourage students to rethink their substance use habits, promoting protective behaviors and how to use alcohol safely. Although only a quarter of students surveyed said they were interested in receiving such information, over two-thirds said they had received it. As a result of these programs:

- Virtually all students (98%) use some type of protective strategy when drinking, such as using a designated driver or alternative transportation; eating before and during the consumption of alcohol; alternating alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks; determining in advance a maximum number of drinks to consume; keeping track of how many drinks have been consumed; avoiding drinking games; and choosing not to drink alcohol.
- There has been a decline in student substance use patterns and associated negative consequences.
Dealing with Disruptive Behavior: Treatment and Intervention

When disruptive behavior is associated with alcohol or other drug use, UM requires students to learn from their experience. How does such behavior impact others in the community? How does it fit in the student’s personal and academic goals?

The Self Over Substances (SOS) Program is designed to help students with this exploration. Although the program is often mandated for students in violation of either the law or the Student Conduct Code, many students refer themselves. It’s a safe, confidential place to discuss substance use and how it fits with college demands. The first-offender’s program had a 15% recidivism rate.

Just as substance use rates and consequences have been declining, so too have mandated referrals. While the campus remained steady in its enforcement of the Student Conduct Code, Minor in Possession citations declined resulting in an overall decrease of 19% in referrals to SOS when compared to the previous biennium.

Biennial Review Participation

Introduction

The University of Montana has established extensive data collection strategies, educational programs and counseling services to meet the needs of a diverse community. A review of the availability and corresponding utilization of campus drug and alcohol programs and services is presented in this section. In addition, each biennial review presents other comparative data to better assess the University’s overall drug and alcohol program.

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12. Mike Frost, Interim Director, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), Curry Health Center (CHC), Chair, Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC)
13. Mark LoParco, Director, University Dining Services (UDS)
University Alcohol Policies

Introduction
This section describes laws, policies, and expectations regarding the use and possession of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs by faculty, staff, and students on University property, at University-sponsored events, and by University-recognized organizations. Off-campus and on-campus use of alcohol is addressed. In addition, this section expresses the University’s social responsibility for providing educational and prevention programs, and emphasizes the importance of individual and group responsibility for compliance. The University of Montana does not assume responsibility for individual acts and activities.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 prohibits “the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance” in the workplace. Personnel actions, consistent with University policy and applicable state and federal laws, will be taken against any violator of this Act.

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. Standards more rigid than those expressed by this Act may be imposed. University personnel policies, the Student Conduct Code, and federal laws may apply to any violator of this Act.

Alcohol Policies

1. Montana University System
Except as expressly permitted, consumption of alcoholic beverages on University property is prohibited by the Montana University System Policy 503.1. Alcoholic beverages may be consumed by students and their guests in individual residence hall rooms or in individual University Villages and Lewis and Clark Village units, provided such consumption is in compliance with state laws, the Student Conduct Code, and relevant University policies. Unless otherwise authorized by the University President, alcoholic beverages may not be consumed in hallways, lounge areas, utility rooms, or other areas of residence halls, or in any other campus locations.

2. Service of Alcoholic Beverages
The University shall comply with applicable laws pertaining to the sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages and foster responsible attitudes toward alcohol among members of the University community, including students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

The sale and/or service of all alcohol beverages must be provided through University Catering, including donated alcohol.
No event involving the service of alcoholic beverages may take place on campus without the prior written approval of the University president or the president’s designee.

The following restrictions apply:

- Consumption of alcohol shall be in connection with a substantive event, such as a banquet, official entertainment or reception.
- Alcohol may only be served in approved locations. Contact UM Catering Services (243-4899) for scheduling.
- 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.
- Sale of alcohol is by UM-contracted, licensed vendor only. Sale of a ticket to an event where complimentary alcohol is served is considered a sale of alcohol. Contact UM Catering Services (243-4899) for scheduling of the alcohol vendor.
- All servers must be trained in an authorized alcohol service program.
- Servers may not consume alcohol during the event.
- The service of alcoholic beverages must be monitored to prevent excessive consumption or service to a person not of legal age.
- Unreasonable or irresponsible conduct, violation of any regulation, or noncompliance with any limitation outlined herein justifies discontinuance of the event and subsequent denial of University service and facilities.
- No service or sale of alcohol to persons who are intoxicated or disorderly will be allowed.

3. Tailgate Parties Policy

In conjunction with The University of Montana home football games, tailgate parties in the University’s parking lots and fields near Washington-Grizzly Stadium are permitted. The following restrictions apply:

- Alcohol service may begin no earlier than two hours prior to kick-off.
- Alcohol service and consumption is prohibited after half-time.
- Tailgate parties are to be private parties only. Individual(s) hosting the party who fail to adhere to this requirement will be subject to possible sanctions by UM Intercollegiate Athletics and the Missoula County Health Department.
- Tailgate party hosts must monitor service of alcohol and may not serve alcohol to minors (under age 21). Unattended alcohol will be confiscated.
- Tailgate parties held in the Kirkland Memorial Grove, Riverbowl South, Campus Drive, Van Buren Street, 5th, and 6th Streets must have a tailgate/parking permit purchased through the Office of Events Coordinator, Internal Operations Office (406) 243-2233. A fee is assessed for tailgate and RV permits. The fee is intended to cover normal setup and cleanup activities. However, any significant damages to the grounds, sprinkling systems, lighting systems, or trees will be repaired by Facilities Services and the cost will be the responsibility of the tailgate permit holder.
- Small private tailgate parties (20 people or fewer) may be held, without a tailgate permit, in University parking lots and contiguous grassy areas in the immediate vicinity of Washington Grizzly Stadium only, to wit: lots A, F, L, M, M-1, N, P, R, T, U, V, W, Y, and Z.
• No organization, business or individual, except the Grizzly Scholarship Association, may sell or offer for public consumption, beer or other alcoholic beverages on campus in conjunction with home football games.

• No organization, business, or individual may offer on campus any food or nonalcoholic beverages for public consumption or for sale (including “donations”) in conjunction with The University of Montana home football games without prior written approval of the Athletic Director or designee.

• Groups holding tailgate parties are responsible for providing their own designated drivers.

• Individuals, groups, and organizations holding or participating in tailgate parties are responsible for their own conduct and are expected to respect the rights of others and the entire University community.

• At its discretion, the University may terminate tailgate parties, or take other appropriate action against individuals, groups, or organizations whose conduct at tailgate parties is irresponsible, unreasonable, or inconsistent with University policies and regulations, ordinances or laws.

4. Residence Halls, University Villages, and Lewis and Clark Village

Residence halls, University Villages, and Lewis and Clark Village policies permit the use and possession of alcoholic beverages by occupants of legal age. Consumption must take place in the privacy of a student’s residence hall room or Village unit. Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed in hallways, lounges, utility rooms, or other public areas.

• Residence hall and Village social funds may not be used to purchase alcoholic beverages.

• Residence hall and Village sponsored functions involving alcoholic beverages shall adhere to the University’s alcohol risk management guidelines (See below).

• Keggers and parties involving large amounts of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in residence hall rooms and individual Village units.

5. Greek Fraternal Organizations

The possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages at men’s and women’s fraternity houses and functions must conform to policies established by the Board of Regents and The University of Montana; The University of Montana Men’s and Women’s Fraternities Relationship Statement, All - Greek Alcohol Agreement, their national chapters, local ordinances, and state and federal laws.

• With limited exceptions, as defined in the All - Greek Alcohol Agreement, consumption of alcoholic beverages in the common areas of fraternity residences is prohibited.

• Members of legal drinking age may store and consume alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their own rooms.

• At any event where alcohol is served, trained alcohol servers must be used to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not accessible or served to anyone under the legal drinking age, or to anyone who appears to be intoxicated, regardless of age. Contact UM Catering Services (243-4899) for scheduling of trained alcohol servers.
• The sale or any indirect means of collecting money to pay for alcoholic beverages is prohibited unless a licensed vendor caters the event. Contact University Catering Services at 243-4899 to arrange for the UM-contracted licensed alcohol vendor.
• No Greek fraternal organization shall serve or permit the use, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages at recruitment functions.
• Chapters must adhere to national policies and the Men’s and Women’s Fraternities Relationship Statement regarding policies for purchasing alcoholic beverages with chapter funds.
• Each chapter shall adhere to the University’s alcohol risk management guidelines. (See below)

6. University-Recognized Clubs, Organizations, and Campus Events

Clubs or Organizations that are “University-Recognized” must have a faculty advisor.

University clubs, organizations, and campus events include, but are not limited to, sport groups, academic honoraries, athletic teams, ROTC, service organizations, sponsored parties, tailgate parties, dances, picnics, banquets, field trips, sponsored recreational events, and social functions.

Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages by University clubs, organizations, and campus events, must conform to local ordinances, state and federal laws, and policies established by the Board of Regents and The University of Montana.

• All events, except for tailgate parties, held on University property that involve the service of alcoholic beverages must be scheduled with University Catering Services.
• The sale of alcoholic beverages or any indirect means of collecting money to pay for alcoholic beverages is prohibited unless a licensed vendor caters the event. Contact University Catering Services @ 243-4899 to arrange for the UM-contracted licensed alcohol vendor.
• University Catering Services or a licensed vendor must be used for all events involving service of donated alcohol. University Catering Services will charge appropriate fees for the service of donated alcohol.
• Club or organizational funds may not be used to buy alcoholic beverages. Each club or organization shall adhere to the University’s alcohol risk management guidelines.
• Violations of University alcohol regulations are also violations of The University of Montana Student Conduct Code. Violators are subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the Code. The University, including ASUM, may deny privileges to a student organization or impose other sanctions for alcohol violations.

7. Off-Campus Use of Alcohol by University-Recognized Student Organizations

Student officers or officials of University-recognized student organizations must meet with the organization’s faculty advisor to ensure the organization’s risk management plan adheres to University alcohol policies and risk management guidelines.
A University-recognized student organization that sponsors any gathering, meeting or other activity off-campus that involves alcoholic beverages must meet the same requirements that apply to on campus events, as well as the following:

- All alcohol beverages served at events off University property must be served by a licensed alcohol vendor or University Catering.
- The service of donated alcohol at UM-sponsored events off University property is prohibited unless served by a licensed alcohol vendor, in the case of alcohol sales, or by trained servers.
- Students who organize and participate in this type of an event assume the responsibility for serving alcohol and monitoring its use in accordance with local ordinances, state and federal laws, and Board of Regents and University of Montana policies.
- University-recognized student organizations may not apply for a special permit from the State of Montana Liquor Division.
- Violations of University alcohol regulations are also violations of The University of Montana Student Conduct Code. Violators are subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the Code. The University, including ASUM, may deny privileges to a student organization or impose other sanctions for alcohol violations.

8. University Catering
A licensed vendor shall be used for all events involving service of donated alcohol. University Catering shall charge appropriate fees for the service of donated alcoholic beverages.

9. Advertising and Promotion Involving Alcohol or Tobacco
This policy governs alcohol or tobacco product sponsorship and/or advertising for University events planned by University departments or officially recognized University groups and organizations. This policy applies to all such on campus and off-campus event advertising and promotion in whatever format, including books, brochures, posters, programs, directories, newspapers, signs, radio and television, video and audiotape, and electronic computer generated communications. Signs include those at athletic facilities and other campus locations and on campus vehicles.

The University recognizes the correlation between the misuse of alcohol or the use of tobacco and a variety of academic, social, or health-related consequences. Although the University does not stand in loco parentis to its students, it accepts responsibility for advocating and upholding the virtues of community, safety, harm reduction, and social responsibility.

For any University-related event or activity, The University of Montana will not:

- Use beer, wine, liquor, or tobacco products (name, trademark, or logo) in advertisements and promotions for, or as sponsors of, any University event or activity regardless of location, unless approved by the President of the University or the president’s designee;
• Use any University logo, trademark, or name in conjunction with alcoholic beverage or tobacco products or symbols;
• Make alcohol or tobacco the focus of any University event, or use availability of beer or other alcoholic beverages or tobacco to promote any University event;
• Provide alcoholic beverage or tobacco products as awards or prizes to any person or organization participating in any University event or in any event on University property.

9.1. Non-University Events

Subject to approval by the President of the University, events organized by non-University organizations on University premises may display the corporate names of alcohol and tobacco-related sponsors as long as the use of alcoholic beverage or tobacco products is not promoted and University trademarked logos are not used in conjunction with the event.

University trademarked logos may be used in conjunction with off-campus events involving alcohol or tobacco products if the event has multiple sponsors, does not promote the sale of those products, and is an event that benefits an issue important to the University. Each event will be judged on its own merits.

9.2. Off-Campus Events

University trademarked logos may be used in conjunction with off-campus events involving alcohol or tobacco products only if the event has multiple sponsors, does not promote the sale of those products, and is an event that benefits an issue important to the University. Each event will be judged on its own merits and subject to approval by the President of the University or the President’s designee.

9.3. Exceptions

Exceptions to this policy shall be limited to the following:

a) University football game tailgate parties to the limited extent of permitting tailgate party participants to advertise the availability of alcoholic beverages to their guests who are 21 years of age or older.
b) Adams Center & University Center events, to the limited extent of permitting either Center to advertise the availability of alcoholic beverages, if such beverages are otherwise permitted at an event, to participants who are 21 years of age or older.
c) Any other exception authorized in advance by the President.

10. Risk Management Guidelines

Risk management guidelines are intended to help safeguard the University community against potential harm and exposure to legal liability. Therefore, it is imperative that policies are consistently enforced and the following strategies should be incorporated into planning and implementing events:
• Alcohol-free events should be promoted.
• Alcoholic beverages must not be served to minors. Adults risk criminal and civil liability when minors consume alcoholic beverages.
• At social functions where alcoholic beverages are provided by the sponsoring organization, direct access shall be limited to designated servers and consumption permitted only within designated and monitored areas.
• Drinking competitions are prohibited. Activities promoting forced consumption of alcohol are not allowed and could subject those individuals providing alcohol to civil liability.
• Service must be refused to anyone who appears to be intoxicated.
• Access to the event must be controlled. A plan must be implemented for controlling and limiting the quantity of alcohol served.
• The Office of Public Safety must be informed prior to an on-campus event that involves the service of alcoholic beverages.
• Safe transportation to and from events should be encouraged and/or provided, including a designated driver program.
• Alcohol consumption at tailgate parties may begin no earlier than two (2) hours before the scheduled start of the game, and may continue no later than the start of the second half of the game.
• Alcohol may not be the focus of the event. The amount of alcohol may not be used as an inducement to attend or participate in an event, and event promotional material may not make reference to the amount of alcohol available for consumption, such as number of beer kegs.
• Event advertisements shall mention the availability of food and nonalcoholic beverages as prominently as alcohol.
• Alcoholic beverages are not to be provided as free awards to individual students or campus groups.

University Compliance with Federal Regulations

Standards of Conduct

1. The University of Montana Student Conduct Code

The University’s Student Conduct Code prohibits the “use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages on University premises or at University-sponsored activities except as permitted in University policies.” The Student Conduct Code also prohibits “illegal use, possession, or distribution of any controlled substance on University premises or at University-sponsored activities, or illegal distribution of any controlled substance off-campus, subject to the procedure in V.B of the Student Conduct Code.” Violation of these sections of the Student Conduct Code may result in suspension or expulsion from the University.

The Student Conduct Code is distributed to all students attending the new student orientation program. Additional copies are available from the offices of the Vice President for Student Affairs,
Residence Life, Public Safety, the University Center, and Enrollment Services. The Student Conduct Code is also accessible on the VPSA website (http://life.umt.edu/vpsa).

2. **Montana University System and UM Policies**

3. Montana University System Policy (503.1) prohibits the consumption of alcoholic beverages on property belonging to the Montana University System except as expressly permitted.

4. The University of Montana Service of Alcoholic Beverages Policy (40.1) requires compliance “with applicable laws pertaining to the sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages.”

5. Tailgate Parties Policy (40.2) “allows students, alumni, and friends of the University to hold tailgate parties in the University’s parking lots and fields near Washington-Grizzly Stadium in conjunction with The University of Montana home football games, during the times and under the rules set forth in this policy.”


7. Off-Campus Use of Alcohol by University-Recognized Student Organizations Policy requires the use of a third-party vendor for groups of fifteen or more people.

8. University policy requires that a licensed vendor shall be used for all events involving service of donated alcoholic beverages. University Catering shall charge appropriate fees for the service of donated alcoholic beverages.

9. Advertising and Promotion Involving Alcohol or Tobacco Policy governs alcohol or tobacco product sponsorship and/or advertising for University of Montana events planned by University departments or officially recognized University groups and organizations.

10. **Men’s and Women’s Fraternities Relationship Agreement**

   The Men’s and Women’s Fraternities Relationship Agreement prohibits the consumption of alcohol in the common areas of fraternity residences with limited exceptions. Members of legal drinking age may store and/or consume alcohol in the privacy of their rooms. No Greek organization shall serve or permit the use, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages at recruitment functions.

11. **Disciplinary Sanctions**

   Students failing to comply with the University’s drug and alcohol policies, or state or federal alcohol and drug laws, risk loss of federal financial aid, criminal prosecution and/or suspension or expulsion from the University. University employees failing to comply with the University’s drug and alcohol policies, or state or federal alcohol and drug laws, risk criminal prosecution and/or loss of employment.

   Student organizations risk the loss of recognition by the Associated Students of The University of Montana (ASUM) if they violate the University’s drug or alcohol policies. In addition, student organizations and Greek fraternal organizations risk the loss of University privileges for drug or alcohol violations.
Policy Distribution

Distribution strategy
The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available online on the Office of Public Safety website. Print copies are available upon request.

2011 Distribution: The following email was sent to all students, faculty, and staff of the University of Montana:

From: StudentAffairs@umontana.edu [mailto:StudentAffairs@umontana.edu]
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2011 3:55 PM
To: CampusCommunications@umontana.edu
Subject: Notice of Annual Security Report Availability

TO: The University of Montana
FROM: Charles Couture, Dean of Students

The University of Montana’s annual security report is now available. This report is required by federal law and contains policy statements and crime statistics for the University. The policy statements address the University’s policies, procedures, and programs concerning safety and security, for example, policies for responding to emergency situations and sexual offenses. Three years’ worth of statistics are included for certain types of crimes that were reported to have occurred on campus, in off-campus buildings or on property owned or controlled by the University and on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus. This report is available online at http://umt.edu/securityreport. You may also request a paper copy from the Offices of the Vice President for Student Affairs, Enrollment Services, Human Resource Services, or the Office of Public Safety.

2010 Distribution:
12,000 copies of the Campus Security & Alcohol & Drug Guidelines (With Your Personal Safety in Mind) were distributed to the following campus departments and locations:

- Division of Academic Affairs
- Office of Residence Life
- Admissions Office
- UC Bookstore
- Foreign Scholars & Student Services
- College of Technology Admissions Office
- Human Resources
- Continuing Education
- Division of Student Affairs
- Health Professions & Biological Sciences
- Campus Quick Copy – Mailed to staff & faculty
- Office of Public Safety
- New Student Orientation
1. Paper Access versus Electronic Access

Paper copies of the abridged and unabridged alcohol policies are also available at 022 University (Main) Hall, 101 Turner Hall, 105 University Center, the Office of Public Safety-Physical Plant, or they may be viewed or downloaded at the VPSA website (http://life.umt.edu/vpsa/alcohol_policies.php).

2. Enforcement of Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Policies – Legal Sanctions

Individuals who violate University policies, city ordinances, and/or state or federal laws are subject to disciplinary action according to The University of Montana Student Conduct Code, the Men’s and Women’s Fraternities Relationship Statement and UM personnel policies. Student sanctions under the Student Conduct Code may include disciplinary warning, probation, suspension, expulsion, and/or restitution, 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.

University-recognized faculty, staff, and student groups that violate University drug and alcohol regulations are subject to sanctions including discontinuance of their University-recognized event and subsequent denial of University services and facilities. If an injury occurs at an event, individual group leaders may be personally liable for the group’s activities.

All individuals associated with the University of Montana or who visit campus property are also subject to all applicable state and federal laws related to the use and/or possession of alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco, and the sale or manufacture of illicit drugs.

3. State Alcohol Regulations

The following is a brief summary of Montana drinking and driving laws and what they mean to the drinking driver:

Ways of the State

“Ways of this state open to the public” means “any highway, road, alley, or other public or private place adapted and fitted for public travel that is in common use by the public.” Driving upon a way of the state open to the public is a privilege, not a right. Any driver who wishes to enjoy the benefits of this privilege must also accept the corresponding responsibilities.

Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test

A person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle upon ways of this state open to the public is considered to have given consent to a preliminary alcohol-screening breath test to estimate alcohol concentration. A peace officer who has a particular suspicion that a person was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol may request and administer the test.

A person may refuse the preliminary alcohol-screening test after the peace officer informs the person of the right to refuse and of the specific consequences of refusal. However, a refusal will cause suspension of the person’s license, without provision for a probationary license. The first refusal results in
a six-month suspension; a second or subsequent refusal within ten years may result in a revocation of the person’s license for up to one year.

Taking a preliminary alcohol-screening test does not remove the responsibility to take additional breath, blood, or urine testing. However, a refusal to take the preliminary alcohol-screening test and a refusal to take the current alcohol concentration test cannot be considered two refusals for the purposes of suspension.

**Implied Consent**

Any person who operates a vehicle on the ways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test of their blood, breath, or urine to detect and/or measure the amount of alcohol or drugs in the person’s body, if arrested by a peace officer for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two.

If the person refuses to submit to a test, the arresting officer will seize the person’s driver’s license and issue a temporary driving permit that will be effective twelve hours after issuance and valid for five days. If a person refuses to submit to a test, and has a prior refusal, prior conviction (for DUI or vehicular homicide or negligent vehicular assault), or a pending conviction, an officer can obtain a search warrant to get a blood sample.

**Penalties for Refusal**

On first refusal, the person’s license will be suspended for six months with no provision for a restricted probationary license. On second or subsequent refusals within five years of a previous refusal, the person’s license will be revoked for a period of one year, with no provision for a restricted probationary license.

If there is a trial, the Trier of fact may infer from the refusal that the person was under the influence of alcohol. However, this inference is rebuttable.

**DUI Penalties**

**Alcohol Concentration for 21 Years of Age or Older**

Montana law imposes different penalties on persons driving under the influence depending upon whether they are 21 years of age or older, 18-20 years of age, or under 18 years of age. Further, Montana law imposes different levels of proof for DUI offenses. If at the time of arrest the accused has a blood alcohol concentration in excess of .04 but less than .08 (grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath), this fact may be considered with other competent evidence to determine whether the person was under the influence of alcohol. If at the time of arrest the accused has a blood alcohol concentration in excess of .08, this fact either, (a) creates a rebuttable inference that the person was under the influence of alcohol, or (b) imposes absolute liability with less severe punishments than those that follow.

A person convicted of driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle upon the ways of this state while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs shall be punished as follows:
First Conviction:
- Imprisonment for not less than 24 consecutive hours in jail
- Maximum imprisonment of six months in jail
- Fine of not less than $300 or more than $1,000
- Driver's license revocation or suspension for six months or more if the driver has an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater
- A person must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment and a chemical dependency education course
- If approved devices are available and the person's blood alcohol concentration at the time of arrest was 0.18 or greater, a court may restrict the person to only driving a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device and require the person to pay the reasonable cost of leasing, installing, and maintaining the device
- If one or more passengers were under the age of 16 at the time of the offense, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 48 consecutive hours or more than 12 months and by a fine of not less than $600 or more than $2,000

Second Conviction (Within 5 Years):
- Imprisonment for not less than 48 consecutive hours in jail
- Maximum imprisonment of six months in jail
- Fine of not less than $600 or more than $1,000
- One-year revocation of driver's license and/or driving privilege; any driving under a restricted probationary license is limited to a vehicle equipped with a functional ignition interlock device, if available
- Convicted person must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment, a chemical dependency education course, and chemical dependency treatment
- Following completion of chemical dependency treatment, the person must submit to monthly monitoring for at least one year from the date of admission to chemical dependency treatment
- For a second or subsequent conviction, monitoring may take place on a daily basis if convicted person is required by the court to participate in a 24/7 sobriety program
- In addition, for a second or subsequent violation, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned by the person at the time of the offense be either:
  - Seized and subject to the forfeiture procedure provided by law; or
  - During the 12-month period beginning with the end of the period of the driver's license revocation, the vehicle may be equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device and may require the person to pay the reasonable cost of leasing, installing, and maintaining the device
- If one or more passengers were under the age of 16 at the time of the offense, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 14 days or more than 12 months and by a fine of not less than $1,200 or more than $2,000

Third Conviction (Within 5 Years):
- At least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment to be served in the county jail and a maximum sentence of one year
• Fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $5,000
• One-year revocation of driver’s license and/or driving privilege; any driving under a restricted probationary license is limited to a vehicle equipped with a functional ignition interlock device, if available. For a third or subsequent conviction, a probationary license will not be issued during the one-year revocation period unless 90 days of the suspension are completed and a court recommends that a probationary license be issued
• After conviction, the motor vehicle owned and operated by the person at the time of the offense will be seized by local authorities and subject to forfeiture proceedings
• Convicted person must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment, a chemical education course, and chemical dependency treatment before driver’s license can be reinstated
• Following the completion of chemical dependency treatment, convicted person must submit to monthly monitoring for at least one year from the date of admission to chemical dependency treatment
• In addition, for a second or subsequent violation, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned by the person at the time of the offense be either:
  • Seized and subject to the forfeiture procedure provided by law; or
  • During the 12-month period beginning with the end of the period of the driver’s license revocation, the vehicle may be equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device and may require the person to pay the cost of leasing, installing, and maintaining the device
• If one or more passengers were under the age of 16 at the time of the offense, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 60 days or more than 12 months and by a fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $10,000

Fourth or Subsequent Conviction:
• Fourth offense is a felony for which the person shall be sentenced to the department of corrections for placement in an appropriate correctional facility or program for 13 months; if the person completes a residential alcohol treatment program, the remainder of the 13 month sentence must be served on probation; the person shall also be sentenced to a suspended and consecutive term of prison incarceration for not more than five years
• This sentence may not be deferred or suspended, and the person is not eligible for parole
  o A fine not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000
  o For purposes of sentencing a fourth or subsequent offense, the court must use all previous convictions, not just those within the past five years
  o After conviction, the motor vehicle owned and operated by the person at the time of the offense will be seized by local authorities and subject to forfeiture
  o The sentencing judge may impose other restrictions or conditions on probation as provided by Montana law, including, but not limited to, payment for imprisonment, probation and alcohol treatment, if financially able; prohibition from consuming alcohol or frequenting establishments where alcohol is served; treatment in an aftercare treatment program; submission to random or routine drug and alcohol testing; and the requirement of an ignition interlock device for any driving authorized by the person’s probation officer
In addition, for a second or subsequent violation, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned by the person at the time of the offense be either:
- Seized and subject to the forfeiture procedure provided by law; or
- During the 12-month period beginning with the end of the period of the driver’s license revocation, the vehicle may be equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device and require the person to pay the reasonable cost of leasing, installing, and maintaining the device.

**Aggravated DUI**
If a person is driving under the influence, and one or more of the following conditions is met, they may be charged with aggravated DUI, which carries greater penalties than first-time DUI:

- Blood alcohol concentration of 0.16 or greater
- Court-ordered to install interlock ignition device on vehicle
- License suspension or revocation from previous DUI
- Refusal to provide blood or breath sample and license was suspended or revoked within past 10 years
- Prior or pending conviction for vehicular homicide under the influence, negligent vehicular assault or DUI within past 3 years, or two or more convictions within past 7 years.

**Penalties for Conviction**
- Fine of $1000
- Imprisonment for not more than 1 year
  - If sentence is suspended, the court can impose participation in mandatory DUI or drug courts, and the person is subject to the conditions of the 24/7 sobriety program if imposed by the court. The court can also impose the remainder of the sentence if any condition of the suspended sentence is violated.

**License Reinstatement**
- A driver’s license that has been suspended or revoked must remain suspended or revoked until the driver has paid $200 to the Department of Motor Vehicles in addition to any other fines, forfeitures, and penalties assessed because of conviction for violation of traffic laws of the state.

**Alcohol Concentration for Under the Age of 21**
It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 who has an alcohol concentration of 0.02 or more to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle upon the ways of this state open to the public. The person may be sentenced for absolute liability and punished as follows, or the person may be prosecuted and sentenced under the penalties previously listed.

**First Conviction:**
- Fine of not less than $100 or more than $500
- Ninety days suspension of license, or six months suspension if the driver’s alcohol concentration was 0.08 or more; if the driver’s alcohol concentration was 0.18 or greater, the court may limit any
driving under a restricted probationary license to a vehicle equipped with a functional ignition interlock device, if available

- If the person was under 18 at the time of the offense, no probationary driver's license may be issued for the first 30 days of any suspension
- $100 license reinstatement fee required
- Person convicted must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment and a chemical dependency education course
- Alcohol and drug treatment is required if the person is found to be chemically dependent

**Second Conviction:**

- Fine of not less than $200 or more than $500
- Six months suspension of driver’s license; any driving under a restricted probationary license is limited to a vehicle equipped with a functional ignition interlock device, if available
- If the person was under 18 at the time of the offense, no probationary driver's license may be issued for the first 30 days of any suspension
- $100 license reinstatement fee required
- If the person was 18 or older at the time of the offense, incarceration for not more than ten days
- Person convicted must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment, a chemical dependency course, and chemical dependency treatment
- Following the completion of chemical dependency treatment, convicted person must submit to monthly monitoring for at least one year from the date of admission to chemical dependency treatment

**Third or Subsequent Conviction:**

- Fine of not less than $300 or more than $500
  - One year suspension of driver’s license; any driving under a restricted probationary license is limited to a vehicle equipped with a functional ignition interlock device, if available
  - If the person convicted was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, no probationary driver's license may be issued for the first 30 days of any suspension
  - $100 license reinstatement fee required
  - If the person was 18 years or older at the time of the offense, incarceration for not less than 24 hours or more than 60 days
  - Person convicted must complete and pay for a chemical dependency assessment, a chemical dependency education course, and chemical dependency treatment
  - Following the completion of chemical dependency treatment, person convicted must submit to monthly monitoring for at least one year from the date of admission to chemical dependency treatment

  - First time offenders must complete alcohol and/or drug treatment if found to be chemically dependent by a licensed addiction counselor pursuant to diagnosis by patient placement rules adopted by the state; second and subsequent offenders must be provided treatment at a level
appropriate to the person's alcohol or drug problem or both as determined by a counselor, pursuant to diagnosis and patient placement rules adopted by the state; upon determination, the court shall order the person's appropriate level of treatment.

**Open Container Law**

A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of an open alcoholic beverage container in a motor vehicle if the person knowingly possesses an open alcoholic beverage container within the passenger area of a motor vehicle on a highway.

A person convicted of the offense of unlawful possession of an open alcoholic beverage container in a motor vehicle shall be fined an amount not to exceed $100.

**Minors in Possession**

A person under the age of 21 commits the offense of possession of an intoxicating substance if the person knowingly consumes or has in his or her possession an intoxicating substance. A person may not be arrested for or charged with the offense solely because the person was at a place where other persons were possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages.

*Minors convicted of the offense of possession of alcohol shall be punished as follows:*

**Under 18 Years of Age**

**First Offense:**
- Shall be fined an amount not less than $100 and not more than $300
- Shall be ordered to perform 20 hours of community service
- Shall be ordered, and the person’s parents shall be ordered, to complete and pay for all costs of participation in a community-based substance abuse information program if one is available
- If the person has a driver’s license, the license must be confiscated by the court for 30 days or longer depending upon completion of the substance abuse course
- A restricted probationary driver’s license may be issued after 30 days upon recommendation from the court

**Second Offense:**
- Shall be fined an amount not less than $200 and not more than $600
- Shall be ordered to perform 40 hours of community service
- Shall be ordered, and the person’s parents shall also be ordered, to complete and pay for all costs of participation in a community-based substance abuse information program if one is available
- A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of possession of an intoxicating substance shall be ordered to complete a chemical dependency assessment
- If the person has a driver’s license, the license must be confiscated by the court for at least 30 days; confiscation can be for longer periods depending upon completion of the substance abuse program
• A restricted probationary driver’s license may be issued after 30 days upon recommendation from the court

**Third Offense:**
• Shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $900
• Shall be ordered to perform 60 hours of community service
• Shall be ordered, and the person’s parents shall also be ordered, to complete and pay for all costs of participation in a community-based substance abuse information program if one is available
• A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of possession of an intoxicating substance shall be ordered to complete a chemical dependency assessment
• Shall be required to complete a chemical dependency assessment and treatment, if recommended
• If the person has a driver’s license, the license must be confiscated by the court for at least 30 days; confiscation can be for longer periods depending upon completion of the substance abuse program
• A restricted probationary driver’s license may be issued after 30 days upon recommendation from the court

**18 – 20 Years of Age**

**First Offense:**
• Shall be fined an amount not less than $100 and not more than $300
• Shall be ordered to perform 20 hours of community service
• Shall be ordered to complete and pay for all costs of participation in a community-based substance abuse information program

**Second Offense:**
• Shall be fined an amount not less than $200 and not more than $600
• Shall be ordered to perform 40 hours of community service
• Shall be ordered to complete and pay for an alcohol information course at an alcohol treatment program, which may, in the court’s discretion and upon recommendation of a licensed addiction counselor, include alcohol treatment

**Third Offense:**
• Shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $900
• Shall be ordered to perform 60 hours of community service
• Shall be ordered to complete and pay for an alcohol information course at an alcohol treatment program, which may, in the sentencing court’s discretion and upon recommendation of a licensed addiction counselor, include alcohol treatment
• Serve a maximum of six months in jail at the court’s discretion
Attempt to Purchase
A person under the age of 21 commits the offense of attempt to purchase an intoxicating substance if the person knowingly attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage. Persons convicted of attempt to purchase an intoxicating substance shall be fined a maximum of $150.

Unlawful Transactions with People Under 21 Years of Age
A person commits the offense of unlawful transactions with children if the person knowingly sells or gives intoxicating substances, including alcoholic beverages, to a person less than 21 years of age. A person convicted of this offense shall be fined an amount not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed six months, or both. A person convicted of a second offense shall be fined an amount not to exceed $1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed six months, or both.

4. Missoula City Ordinances
In addition to federal and state laws concerning consumption of alcohol, the city of Missoula has restricted public drinking and public display of beer, wine, or liquor. It is unlawful for any person to engage in public drinking or display within the city limits. Public places means all vehicles, streets, avenues, alleys, publicly-owned parking lots, and privately owned parking lots open to the public for parking in the city, except the parking lots on The University of Montana campus. However, alcohol consumption is prohibited in University parking lots without specific authorization from University officials.

5. State Drug Regulations
Possession of Dangerous Drugs
- A person in possession of up to 60 grams of marijuana or 1 gram of hashish for the first offense is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $100-$500 and by imprisonment for up to 6 months, but is presumptively entitled to a deferred imposition of sentence. A person convicted of subsequent offenses is punishable by a fine of up to $1,000, or imprisonment for up to 1 year in a county jail or state prison for up to 3 years or both fine and imprisonment.
- A person in possession of an anabolic steroid is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $100-$500, or by imprisonment for up to 6 months, or both.
- Possession of an opiate shall lead to a fine of up to $50,000 and imprisonment of 2 to 5 years. Possession of other dangerous drugs shall lead to a fine of up to $50,000 and imprisonment of up to 5 years or both.

Criminal Possession – Intent to Sell
A person in possession intending to distribute any of the dangerous drugs mentioned above shall be fined up to $50,000 and incarcerated for 2 to 20 years.

Drug Paraphernalia
It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for up to 6 months and fined up to $500, or both. A person convicted of a first offense is presumed to be entitled to a deferred imposition of sentence of imprisonment.
Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia

Any person 18 years old or older who delivers drug paraphernalia to a minor under 18 years of age and three years younger than the person is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction shall be imprisoned for up to 1 year and fined up to $1,000, or both.

Unlawful Transactions with Children

- A person commits the offense of unlawful transactions with children if he/she knowingly sells or gives intoxicating substances other than alcoholic beverages to a child under the age of majority or sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age.
- A person convicted of the offense of unlawful transactions with children shall be fined up to $500 or be imprisoned for a term or no more than 6 months, or both. For a second similar offense, the person shall be fined up to $1,000 or be imprisoned for up to 6 months, or both.

Fraudulently Obtaining Drugs

- A person commits the offense of fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs if the person obtains or attempts to obtain a dangerous drug by fraud, misrepresentation, forging, failing to tell a practitioner of obtaining the same or similar drugs from another prescription, or altering a prescription and using false identification.
- A person convicted of fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs or altering the labels of dangerous drugs will be imprisoned for 1 to 5 years or fined up to $50,000, or both. For a second conviction, a person will be imprisoned for 5 to 10 years or fined up to $50,000, or both. A person convicted of altering labels on dangerous drugs shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months.

Criminal Sale of Dangerous Drugs

A person commits the offense of criminal sale of dangerous drugs if the person sells, barter, exchanges, or gives away any dangerous drug. Potential penalties are:

- A person convicted of criminal sale of marijuana (tetrahydrocannabinol) or dangerous drugs not referenced below shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year and may be fined up to $50,000.
- A person convicted of criminal sale of a narcotic drug or an opiate shall be imprisoned for between 2 years and life and may be fined up to $50,000.
- A person convicted of criminal sale of a dangerous drug included in Schedule 1 or Schedule II, except marijuana or tetrahydrocannibinol, who has a prior conviction shall be imprisoned for between 10 years and life and may be fined up to $50,000.
- A person convicted for a third or subsequent time for criminal distribution of dangerous drugs shall be imprisoned for between 20 years and life and may be fined up to $50,000.
- A person convicted of criminal distribution to a minor shall receive a sentence more severe than those stated above.
- Criminal distribution of dangerous drugs on or near school property (in, on, or within 1,000 feet of a school) also carries sentences that are more severe than those previously stated.
Federal Drug Penalties

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance are:

First Conviction – Up to 1-year imprisonment and fined at least $1,000.

Second Conviction – At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least $2,500

Third or Subsequent Conviction – At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least $5,000


- Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment
- Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance
- Civil fine of up to $10,000
- Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses
- Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm; revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses or public housing tenancy, are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies
- Substantial penalties are also associated with trafficking in or distribution of controlled substances

7. Risk to Federal Financial Aid

Financial aid of any kind can be suspended due to a state or federal drug related offense. If a person is convicted of possession of a controlled substance, the person’s financial aid eligibility can be suspended for up to one year. For a second conviction, financial aid eligibility can be suspended for up to two years. For a third or subsequent conviction financial aid eligibility may be suspended for an indefinite period of time. The penalties for convictions of selling controlled substances are more severe.

8. Health Risks Associated with Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illicit Drugs

Alcohol

The majority of adults who consume alcohol do so for enjoyment and recreation. Yet many lack the information they need to consume alcohol in a responsible and safe manner. Of those who choose to drink, about one in ten will find it difficult to control consumption and is at risk of alcohol-related dysfunction or alcohol addiction (alcoholism).

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of
alcohol cause marked impairment in higher mental functions, severely altering a person’s ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence.

Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk of becoming alcoholics than other children.

Tobacco

People who smoke or use smokeless tobacco are at risk of developing lung cancer, heart problems, mouth cancer, gum disease, and tooth loss.

Illicit Drugs

Health risks associated with different drugs types and effects of overdoses include the following:

- Narcotics – Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death
- Depressants – Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death
- Stimulants – Agitation, increased body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death
- Cannabis – Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis
- Hallucinogens – Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death
- Anabolic Steroids-unknown

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<th>Relationships Among Gender, Weight, Alcohol Consumption, and Blood Alcohol Level*</th>
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<th>Beverage Intake (in one hour)</th>
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**Biennial Review**

The biennial review is published and disseminated online. The primary purposes of the biennial review are to determine the effectiveness of the University’s drug and alcohol programs, to ensure consistent enforcement of sanctions for drug and alcohol violations, and to comply with federal regulations.

**Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC)**

**Committee Charge**

The charge to the DAAC is to develop and recommend to the President a proactive institutional drug and alcohol policy; to review campus policies, operational procedures, and enforcement relating to drugs and alcoholic beverages and recommend modifications to the President, and to serve as the coordinating body for all campus drug and alcohol education and service programs. In addition, the DAAC is to assess drug and alcohol related problems on campus utilizing data from such sources as Public Safety, Residence Life, Curry Health Center, Faculty/Staff Wellness Program, Human Resource Services, deans, directors, and department heads.

**Committee Membership**

- Vice President for Student Affairs (Executive Officer Oversight)
- Faculty representatives (three members, three-year terms)
- Staff representative (one member, three-year term)
- Student representatives (six members, one-year terms) from:
  - ASUM president or designee
  - University Center Board
  - Curry Health Center
  - Pan-Hellenic or Inter-fraternity Council
1. Community representatives (two members, one-year terms) – Minimum of one representative from law enforcement

2. Additional University representatives (five members, three-year terms) from:
   - Academic Deans
   - Public Safety
   - Curry Health Center
   - Student Affairs
   - University Relations or Alumni Association
   - Intercollegiate Athletics

3. Ex-officio members:
   - Curry Health Center Self Over Substance Coordinator
   - Curry Health Center Health Enhancement Director
   - Dean of Students

University Drug and Alcohol Program History

Introduction

The University of Montana’s commitment to the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse on campus and the provision of assistance to individuals with substance use disorders preceded the 1988 and 1989 federal regulations.

2000/2012

1. The tobacco-free policy went into effect Fall Semester 2011
2. In the fall of 2010, DAAC met with student leaders of the Forester’s Ball to preview the safety plan for the 2011 event. The safety plan was effective.
3. During the 2012 Forester’s Ball, several dozen participants were ejected due to excessive intoxication and disruptive behavior. President Engstrom headed a review of the event. He approved several changes for the next year’s event.
4. The National College Health Assessment was administered.

2008/2010

In 2008, the UM Tobacco Task Force issued a report titled “Initiative for a Healthier Campus Report and Recommendations.” In that report they suggested a second hand smoke reduction policy be considered, citing the trend of college campuses going 100% smoke free. They also recommended in accordance with American Cancer Society standards for college campuses that UM discontinue on-campus tobacco sales. The following year, President Dennison requested that the task force submit a proposal for a tobacco-free policy, implementation plan, and a timeline for implementation. In 2010, the President
approved a tobacco-free policy that also banned the sales of tobacco products on campus. The policy is set to begin fall semester 2011.

Launched in July 2008, chancellors and presidents of universities and colleges across the United States signed their names to a public statement titled the Amethyst Initiative, which supports informed and unimpeded debate on the 21-year-old drinking age. The Initiative called upon elected officials to weigh all the consequences of current alcohol policies and to invite new ideas on how best to prepare young adults to make responsible decisions about alcohol use. In response to this initiative, a panel debate was held during the “Day of Dialogue” fall semester 2008. The DAAC also participated in a national online seminar titled “The Amethyst Initiative Debate: Rethinking the Drinking Age” to foster campus dialogue. President Dennison signed the initiative later that year and spoke with the Drug and Alcohol Advisory committee and the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Coalition about his reasons and efforts to encourage the debate.

In Fall 2009, President Engstrom appointed a special Task Force to review the University’s alcohol use policy with regard to adequacy and enforcement. They were instructed to identify any weaknesses or potential liabilities of the policy; to recommend any necessary modifications in policy and operational and enforcement procedures relating to alcohol use; and to determine the mitigation of risk and liability to students, faculty, staff, and administrators of the University. Members of the Task Force included a broad range of campus personnel.

After concluding the review of applicable University and Board of Regent policies and procedures, the Task Force issued a report and made three recommendations for improvement. In general the Task Force found that UM had adequate policies but that the policies were not readily found or known by all constituents. The Task Force recommended a more comprehensive policy that clarified roles and responsibilities and that the revised policy be widely disseminated among campus constituents with an on-going education component.

The University of Montana administration/management concurred with the Task Force’s recommendations and is currently in the process of adopting a new Alcohol policy at The University of Montana.

**Review of the Foresters Ball**

The 2009 Foresters Ball had several alcohol-related incidents, most concerning of which were the transportation of eight individuals to the Emergency Department for alcohol poisoning. In response, 2010 event organizers implemented additional safeguards to the risk management plan. After the 2010 Ball, the Dean of Students requested that the DAAC review the effectiveness of those event plans and make recommendations for the 2011 Ball. In concert with event organizers, Forestry students, alumni, faculty, and administrators, the DAAC conducted a review and identified which strategies were most effective and which ones needed to be changed. The review also uncovered certain traditions associated with the event that perpetuate its reputation as a “drunken Ball.” Such traditions are long-standing and resilient to change or outside their scope of influence (e.g. pre-parties or binge drinking just prior to admission, set builders hiding alcohol in the set during construction, etc.) Since student leadership changes each year, sustained efforts to address these issues have waxed and waned.
Recommendations: Event organizers and Public Safety have a good working relationship to develop a risk management plan and should continue to do so each year. There needs to be a sustained effort to change these traditions over several years. Since this responsibility falls to student organizers who are notably transient, it was recommended that the student organizers meet with the DAAC prior to the 2011 Ball to discuss their strategies and how they will disseminate their expectations to the Forestry Club and the general public.

In 2004, Montana voters approved by initiative a law making marijuana legal for medicinal purposes. In 2009, the Federal government issued new guidelines indicating that it would not use federal resources to prosecute patients with serious illnesses or their caregivers who are complying with state laws on medical marijuana. While the State of Montana saw more than a six-fold increase in medical marijuana card holders, The University of Montana along with the Montana University System, upheld federal laws disallowing the use or possession of marijuana on University property or at University affiliated events, including those who possess a medical marijuana card.

The Missoula Police Department partnered with the Missoula County DUI Task Force, the University of Montana Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), Zip Beverage, and the Grizzly Scholarship Association (GSA) to conduct an educational event about Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) and DUI laws during a home-football game in 2009.

The Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention team (MUSAP) collaborated with the Athletic Department in an alcohol prevention educational event. ZIP Beverage, a local distributor, brought former NCAA two-time volley ball champion Sarah Panzau to speak to all athletes about the consequences of driving intoxicated fall semester 2009.

### 2006/2008

1. In October 2005, Montana changed the Minor in Possession (MIP) of alcohol sentencing requirements for 18 – 20 year olds. Under the previous statute, first-time offenders only paid a fine; the new statute added community service and completion of an alcohol awareness program as sentencing requirements. Consequently, the University’s Self Over Substance (SOS) program experienced a 27% increase in referrals as compared to the previous biennium. In response, another addictions counselor was added to the program, and the program was restructured.

2. The University continued participating in local and regional coalitions.
   a) The Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP) coalition focused on increased campus and community law enforcement pertaining to underage drinking. The Missoula Police Department conducted compliance checks regarding the sale of alcohol, walk-through bar checks for underage patrons, and alcohol party patrols. Health Enhancement continued to administer the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant from the Montana Board of Crime Control to educate the campus community about MIP laws and their enforcement.
b) Upon the conclusion of the EUDL grant, Health Enhancement joined with Missoula County to use a “STOP” grant to continue the educational component that focused on underage drinking laws.

c) The DUI Task Force promoted a designated driver program.

d) The University represented the Montana University System on the Governor’s Interagency Coordinating Council work group to address underage drinking, binge drinking, and drinking while driving.

3. Health Enhancement developed the educational prevention programs: “Beer Goggles” and the “Booze Brothers.”

4. In 2007, the Peers Reaching Out (PROs) team was honored by the national peer education association, BACCHUS, as the most outstanding peer education team in the country. One of its peer educators received the Outstanding Peer Educator award.

5. The National College Health Association (NCHA) survey was administered during spring semester 2008.

6. The Department of Counselor Education developed prerequisite academic credits necessary for students to obtain state and/or national addictions counselor licensing.

7. The SOS program became a designated site for licensed addiction counselor internships.

8. The University joined the Montana Collegiate Tobacco Prevention Initiative to curb tobacco use and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke on campus. The Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program funded the BACCHUS Network to provide campus grants. The Missoula campus created a Tobacco Task Force that was responsible for the following accomplishments.
   a) Existing campus tobacco policies were reviewed and recommendations were made for improvement.
   b) Research was conducted regarding enforcement of the campus’ 25-foot, smoke-free policy. The research was accepted for publication by the Journal of American College Health. The publication date has yet to be determined.
   c) The number and consistency of campus signs that communicated smoke-free and tobacco-free policies were increased.
   d) Media exposure was generated for events like “The Great American Smokeout,” “Kick it to be Kissed,” and “Through with Chew” that increased attention to the harm caused by all tobacco products.
   e) The Montana Tobacco Quit Line was promoted and the custom “UM Quit Kits” were distributed.
   f) Research was conducted to ascertain tobacco use and attitudes among UM students.

9. Health Enhancement established “Informing Griz Nation in Tobacco Education (IGNITE),” which is a program dedicated to tobacco use prevention and cessation at the University.

10. The Office of Public Safety created a “Tailgate Team” to address underage possession and consumption of alcohol at home football games. The Tailgate Team checked identification cards of
persons possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages at a rate of over 100 per game. As a result, citations for minors in possession of alcohol decreased to less than ten per game.

11. The Tailgate Team was responsible for fan access to the football stadium, and team members were skilled in preventing alcohol from entering the stadium. Because of these strategies, many underage students reported that home football games no longer provided safe opportunities to consume alcohol. In addition, littering, disturbances, and injuries related to alcohol consumption were considerably reduced.

12. The Dean of Students created an abridged document containing campus alcohol policies and guidelines that was published and widely distributed.

2004/2006

1. Members of the DAAC assisted the Office of Greek Life and Greek fraternal organizations in a review of the Greek alcohol policy. Although revisions were drafted and considered, the current policy was maintained.

2. The Adams Center requested and received clarification regarding the alcohol policy and the availability of food when serving alcoholic beverages in the Sky Club.

3. The Associated Students of The University of Montana (ASUM) passed a resolution that recommended changes to the alcohol policy that would have allowed for alcoholic beverage advertising and beer sales at University events. The DAAC did not support the resolution and policy was not changed.

4. The DAAC reviewed and updated the University’s alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention strategic plan in collaboration with the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP) coalition and the Missoula City/County Health Department. After the University, City, and County plan was compared to suggestions outlined in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) report, “A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges,” it was determined that the University and its community coalitions have a well-developed and comprehensive prevention plan.

5. In collaboration with MUSAP, the Health Enhancement Department educated UM students about Montana’s drinking laws. KPAX, a local television station, produced a TV series, “On the Edge,” documenting the impact of underage drinking in the Missoula area, coordinating the project through MUSAP. A Town Hall meeting was held to discuss the documentary and issues related to underage drinking, including the potential impact of University tailgate parties associated with home football games. The Office of Public Safety received DUI Task Force funding to increase enforcement of DUI and underage drinking laws.

6. Health Enhancement and Public Safety teamed up to increase student education about the signs of alcohol poisoning and getting those at risk immediate help.

7. Of the 18 suggested strategies contained in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) publication, “A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges,” the University and its community coalitions have implemented 15. In addition, two of the suggested strategies are not applicable to the University.

8. The campus community recognized the Health Enhancement peer educators for their outstanding leadership and service by honoring them with the Sentinel Service Award in 2006. Peer educators
were an integral part of most of the initiatives implemented by Health Enhancement. Peer education activities included interactive programs for student audiences, resource tables with handouts and materials, alcohol-free student events, and individual outreach with other students.

9. The Self Over Substance program collaborated with UM-Western and a local high school to establish substance abuse intervention programs.

10. A School of Social Work professor developed an undergraduate and graduate track Addiction Counselor Training program allowing students to explore the area of substance abuse counseling while simultaneously earning the prerequisite academic credits necessary to obtain state and/or national licensing as an addiction counselor. Moreover, the School of Social Work developed an online Addiction Counselor Training program in collaboration with the University of Nevada at Reno and the Mountain West Addiction Technology Transfer Center (http://www.umt.edu/ce/online/addiction/default.htm). This program allows traditional students and working professionals statewide to earn credentials as addiction counselors, thereby meeting workforce demand.

2002/2004

1. The University piloted “Club Nocturnal” and “That Friday Night Thing” nightclub in the University Center on alternating Friday nights as a means to keep students socially engaged on campus as an alternative to the downtown social scene. Although the events attracted satisfactory attendance in the beginning, they were later cancelled due to lack of student participation.

2. Although a University student refused to discontinue a non-University off-campus event in which participants were invited to consume a drink special from each of the 26 downtown taverns during the course of one evening, he agreed to remove “Grizzly” from the event title, thereby distancing the University from the risky event.

3. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee endorsed a late night ASUM shuttle bus designed to transport students safely between campus and downtown at no cost to the riders. The program evolved successfully, and it is now known as U-Dash.

4. A committee convened by the Vice President for Administration and Finance reviewed the University’s tailgate policy. The committee decided to increase the number of sites where beer could be purchased at home football games. In addition, the committee decided to offer a beer garden and food court in an auxiliary gym.

5. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee endorsed a proposal from the Vice President for Administration and Finance, and the Executive Director of the Adams Center to allow the sale of alcoholic beverages during public events. Points of sale and consumption were incorporated into the plan.

6. The University successfully implemented a plan to address large and unruly crowds of students who were camping outside the Adams Center the night before ticket sales for popular campus events. To eliminate crowds and blatant violations of the University’s alcohol policy, the University Center hosted and supervised these students overnight.

7. The Foresters’ Ball experienced several management problems that led to substantial violations of the University’s alcohol policy. Representatives from Public Safety, Student Affairs, and Forestry
met to ascertain what went wrong and to ensure that the University’s management plan would be fully observed in the future.

9. The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) was administered to 1,410 UM students.

2000/2002

1. The SoBEAR designated driver program was discontinued. Health Enhancement incorporated sober driving information into various programs that promoted protective behaviors to help reduce the harm associated with alcohol consumption.

2. The Director of Health Enhancement was selected to serve as a Center Associate for the Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Other Drug, and Violence Prevention (HEC). As a new Center Associate, she received training in comprehensive college/community efforts that addressed dangerous drinking, environmental management philosophy and strategies, and strategic planning for campuses.

3. DAAC and MUSAP members participated in strategic planning sessions facilitated by the Health Enhancement director. The group reviewed local factors that contribute to underage and high-risk drinking at UM, selected environmental strategies to address the problems, and identified activities to support the strategies.

4. The use of the CORE Long Form was discontinued.

5. The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) was administered in academic classes and Greek fraternity houses.

6. Using student focus groups and other data collection methods, Health Enhancement determined that UM students were more apt to turn to the Montana Kaimin, the Independent, and some special University publications, e.g., Bear Facts, for much of their information, as compared to other information channels. Consequently, Health Enhancement decided to allocate the bulk of its social messages marketing budget to advertise in these publications rather than using less productive avenues (e.g., give-away Frisbees).

7. A pilot project was initiated to send birthday cards to students turning 21 with messages and data about ways to stay safe, ways to help a friend who has had too much to drink, protective behaviors that help reduce harm when drinking, and data about positive normative behaviors.

8. Social marketing materials with messages about positive norms and protective behaviors were created and distributed on campus.

9. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee adopted a strategic plan for the University’s alcohol and other drug prevention efforts.

10. The funding for the Griz Norms social marketing program was reduced by 50%.

11. National College Health Assessment (NCHA) results were distributed to various stakeholders on and off campus via a “Key Findings” report. All faculty, Student Affairs directors, Curry Health Center managers, and campus offices received a copy of the report, and many groups were given presentations regarding findings, implications, and recommendations.

12. The University adopted a policy that prohibits, with few exceptions, alcohol or tobacco advertisement and promotion in conjunction with any University-related event or activity.

13. The University made all Residence Life facilities smoke free.
1998/2000

1. A social norms marketing program, “Griz Norms,” funded by the Montana Traffic Safety Bureau, was designed and implemented. This was the first full year that social-norms marketing was implemented. A telephone survey found that 87% of UM students saw Griz Norms material and almost half (48%) could remember the specific messages.

2. SoBEAR was offered again and funded by The University of Montana Foundation.

3. Several members from previous campus/community coalitions formed the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP) team. The group reviewed community prevention efforts and prioritized objectives regarding underage drinking. Minor in possession (MIP), social norms, downtown issues, and compliance were selected as major items to be addressed.

4. The 1996/1998 Biennial Review and the Public Safety & Alcohol and Drug Guidelines were published on the Vice President for Student Affairs’ website.

5. Anheuser-Busch approached Intercollegiate Athletics regarding signage in the stadiums and arena. President Dennison accepted the DAAC recommendation that the University not accept alcohol beverage sponsorship and signage as proposed by Anheuser-Busch. The Vice President for Student Affairs asked the committee to draft policy recommendations regarding alcohol sponsorship.

6. Peers Reaching Out (PROs), a student volunteer health education organization, won the 1999 Sentinel Service Award for service to the campus and Missoula communities. The award was given by the University Center for Leadership Development.

7. The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) survey was administered.

8. Intercollegiate Athletics secured private funding to support the GRIZSCAPE Resource Center for the next three academic years.

9. A new database was installed at Curry Health Center that provides substance abuse and dependence data.

10. The Grizzly Athletic Association (GAA) discontinued the “Polar Bear Tailgate Club” after hosting it the previous year. The tailgate consisted of a tent outside the Adams Center where food, soft drinks, and beer were sold.

11. A “Sky Club” addition was added to the Adams Center where alcoholic beverages could be sold to club members for the first time. Alcohol was still prohibited in the remainder of the building.

12. The DAAC concluded its review of the tailgate policy. Results of the evaluation were favorable with a majority of tailgaters adhering to the policy.

13. The President approved a new policy regarding off-campus use of alcohol by University-recognized student groups.

14. The policy regarding service of donated alcohol was clarified, stating that a licensed vendor must be used for all events involving service of donated alcohol.

15. The SoBEAR designated driver program was offered again, funded with a grant from the Montana Traffic Safety Bureau.

16. New campus/community coalitions formed as previous ones disbanded. A new coalition named the Downtown Missoula Problem Solving Committee was organized by city law enforcement to identify and solve problems associated with alcohol in the downtown area.
17. The Student Wellness department conducted the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey and used the data to create messages for a multimedia social norms campaign. The campaign was implemented in spring 1999.

18. The Self Over Substance program adapted the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students, BASICS, to its program.


1. The President approved a proposal, on a pilot basis, from the Grizzly Athletic Association (GAA) to expand the tailgate policy to include selected home basketball games.

2. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee submitted a policy revision recommendation to the Vice President for Student Affairs for off-campus use of alcohol by University-recognized student groups.

3. The publication *With Your Personal Safety in Mind: Public Safety & Alcohol & Drug Guidelines* was revised to improve its readability.

4. A local campus/community coalition was established under the leadership of the Vice President for Student Affairs to address binge and underage drinking. Four coalition members were trained at a state workshop to facilitate the work of the coalition.

5. The Governor, Commissioner of Higher Education, University President, and other Montana University System executives signed a letter pledging their commitment to address harmful alcohol use and to encourage collaboration among members of the state’s university campuses and their respective communities to deal with alcohol misuse.

6. A recently hired assistant professor in the Psychology department established a research lab to study addictions.

7. The Department of Counselor Education, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), and the Self Over Substance program (SOS) designed an advanced practicum placement program to train graduate students from the Department of Counselor Education to provide chemical abuse/dependency assessments through the SOS program.

8. Intercollegiate Athletics established the GRIZ ACES, Grizzly Athletes Committed to Excellence in School, Sport Service, and Social Responsibility program.

9. The Student Health Service administered the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey to 1,018 students.

10. The Missoula City/County Health Department and the University received funding from the Montana Highway Traffic Division to implement the SoBEAR collegiate designated driver program.

11. The Greek fraternities implemented a new alcohol policy in their houses that restricted alcohol use; alcohol was limited to the private rooms of those members of legal age. Underage members are prohibited from those rooms if alcohol is being consumed.

1994/1996

1. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee reviewed the effectiveness and enforcement of the Tailgate Policy by observing pertinent activities at several home football games. Suggestions were made to Office of Public Safety, Intercollegiate Athletics, and the Grizzly Athletic Association (GAA) to improve policy effectiveness. The Committee recommended tailgate observations continue during the 1997-1998 football season.
2. The Forester’s Ball Committee was informed it would no longer be required to submit risk management plans to the Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee. The Ball continued to be an alcohol-free event with positive results.

3. The ASUM President asked the University President to approve a controversial on-campus pub proposal. After much campus-wide discussion, the Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee submitted a recommendation to the University President that the proposal not be approved. Student interest in the proposal waned and no further action was taken.

4. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee tried to define a “vision” statement for a comprehensive University drug and alcohol policy. Although the committee did not reach a consensus, it recommended the continuation of future discussions.

1992/1994

1. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee again investigated the Forester’s Ball. Marked improvements were found in all areas. The 1995 Forester’s Ball Committee decided to continue having the event alcohol-free.

2. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee formed five subcommittees to address high-risk alcohol consumption; evaluate alcohol marketing by distributors on campus; collect drug and alcohol data from other university campuses; clarify policies related to joint food and alcohol service; and draft policy recommendations regarding the use of alcohol on University field trips.

3. Students from the School of Law, with assistance from the Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee, significantly altered their annual off-campus social event that traditionally involved heavy alcohol use.

1990/1992

1. More than 70 campus supervisors attended a training program on techniques for helping drug and alcohol impaired employees.

2. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee began a comprehensive investigation into alcohol use at the Forester’s Ball. Upon receiving the committee’s findings, the President directed the Forester’s Ball Committee to formulate a management plan to remedy the problems. The Ball’s committee developed a plan to make the event alcohol-free.

3. The Freshmen Orientation Week included a mandatory drug and alcohol education component.

4. The President, upon the recommendation of the Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee, revised the campus tailgate policy to prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages at football games after the second half kickoff.

1988/1990

1. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee published “The University of Montana Drug and Alcohol Guidelines.”

2. The University hired a full-time staff member to coordinate the primary substance abuse prevention program for students.
3. The President and the Dean of Students attended the National Forum on Substance Issues in Higher Education held in Washington, D.C.
4. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee evolved into an ongoing University committee.

1986/1988
1. The University received a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive drug and alcohol prevention program.
2. The Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee, consisting of students, staff, and faculty, was formed to advise the President; annually review University drug and alcohol policies; recommend and implement educational programs; and prepare federally mandated compliance reports.
3. An Employee Assistance Program was established to provide counseling and referral service to at-risk faculty and staff, and their dependents.

Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee Strategic Plan

A. Goals
1. Reduce negative consequences related to student use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD)
2. Reduce high-risk and illegal alcohol use among students
3. Reduce tobacco and other drug use among students

B. Long-Term Impacts
1. Reduced reports of binge drinking
2. Reduced reports of underage alcohol use
3. Reduced tobacco and illicit drug use
4. Reduced rates of ATOD-related injury, crime, violence, and other risky behavior

C. Strategies, Objectives, Lead Roles, Activities, and Outcomes

Strategy
Create a positive, normative environment to encourage safe, healthy, and legal choices regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD)

Objectives:
1. Increase student exposure to messages that promote healthy and accurate norms
2. Decrease association of college life with substance use
3. Increase accurate perceptions of peers’ substance use and use of protective behaviors
4. Increase number of faculty and staff who model and describe healthy, safe and legal ATOD norms

Activities:
a) Provide a social marketing campaign about protective factors, safe driving, safe partying via the Montana Kaimin, posters, other media, and multi-media production for new students
b) New Student Convocation

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c) Inform students about the consequences of underage drinking through social marketing campaigns such as EUDL ads, posters, and cards for orientations

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d) Integrate healthy and safe social norms into existing educational and intervention programs

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e) Engage faculty and staff in promoting safe, healthy, and legal choices and activities regarding ATOD use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Faculty Senate, Staff Senate, faculty orientations, staff orientations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased faculty and staff awareness of their influence on student behavior; distribution of ATOD policies and referral resources to faculty and staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Students will perceive that the campus does not condone unsafe and troublesome ATOD use and resulting disruptive behaviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategy**
Increase students’ awareness of inappropriate alcohol and tobacco marketing, and reduce advertising that encourages unsafe and unhealthy alcohol consumption by students

**Objectives:**

1. Increase media literacy education in existing programs and classrooms
2. Meet with Montana Kaimin staff to discuss responsible guidelines for articles and advertisements regarding ATOD
3. Decrease student exposure to messages that promote excessive drinking behaviors
4. Expose students to messages promoting safe, healthy, and legal ATOD use, and substance-free activities
5. Engage in media advocacy by serving as a resource for news stories regarding ATOD

**Activities:**

1. Implementation of policy banning alcohol advertisement at University events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Office of the President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Decreased presence of advertisements and related articles that promote drinking; prevention of alcohol promotions during University-sponsored events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased association of University events with the alcohol industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Meet with Montana Kaimin staff to devise standards for alcohol advertisement quantity and quality
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement, SOS, Montana Kaimin, ASUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Standards created that prevent advertising and related articles from promoting excessive alcohol consumption; increased messages depicting safe and legal use of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased number of ads that promote/encourage drinking; decreased presence of high-risk wording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Meet with business establishments that advertise in ways that promote excess consumption of alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement, SOS, Montana Kaimin, ASUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased awareness of business owners regarding their responsibilities to the Missoula community when selling alcoholic beverages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased number of business establishments that voluntarily refrain from advertising in ways that promote excessive consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Develop incentives to encourage retailers to use responsible advertising and engage in responsible business practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement, SOS, Montana Kaimin, ASUM, Missoula Tavern Owners Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased public support for businesses that voluntarily comply, i.e., ads in the Montana Kaimin listing establishments that participate in responsible beverage service training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased number of business establishments that voluntarily comply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Provide a social marketing campaign addressing protective factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased awareness of safe drinking behaviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased reports of the use of protective behaviors in settings where alcohol is involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Engage in media advocacy by serving as a resource for news stories about ATOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement, SOS, Curry Health Center staff, other Student Affairs staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Providing timely, relevant, and accurate information to journalists and students-in-training; bringing newsworthy stories to the attention of local media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Journalists will see UM as a credible source of information regarding ATOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Incorporate media literacy into appropriate academic curriculum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Communications and Health and Human Performance departments, School of Education, Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>The development of a media presentation for first-year students addressing alcohol use at the University; the majority of first-year students will have seen the media presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased student awareness of how media messages influence decisions regarding ATOD use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Research the prevalence of tobacco advertising and promotion directed toward UM students by the tobacco industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement using the Tobacco Use and Attitude Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Having conducted the study from 2005 through 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Having established the prevalence of tobacco advertising and promotions directed at UM students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Explore the need for a media literacy campaign about tobacco advertising targeting college students using the above study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In place</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short and intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>The development of strategies and activities to teach students about tobacco media literacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Outcome</th>
<th>Increased awareness of students regarding targeting and manipulation tactics used by tobacco companies in their advertising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Place</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Strategy**

In multiple settings, increase knowledge and dialogue about ATOD use, and safe and healthy choices and behaviors

**Objectives:**

1. Increase number of courses that include ATOD education in the curriculum
2. Increase faculty and staff understanding of signs and risks of substance abuse
3. Increase faculty and staff understanding of available resources and intervention strategies
4. Increase number of faculty who include National College Health Assessment (NCHA) data in their curriculum
5. Institute online alcohol education course for all incoming students

**Activities:**

1. The DAAC will serve as the coordinating body for all campus drug and alcohol education and service programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short and intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Meeting regularly during the academic year so key stakeholders can discuss and network campus alcohol education and service programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long term outcome</th>
<th>Coordination of campus programming consistent with the University’s strategic alcohol prevention plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In place</th>
<th>Yes, with the exception of an online education course for all incoming students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

48
2. Provide educational programs for residence halls, Greek fraternal organizations, and classes that address safe and legal alcohol use, and how to recognize alcohol poisoning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement, PROs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased knowledge pertaining to alcohol poisoning, and safe and legal alcohol use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Reduced negative outcomes resulting from irresponsible alcohol use, and decreased Student Conduct Code violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Media campaign to educate students about the legal consequences for underage use (EUDL grant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased knowledge of current underage drinking laws and consequences of violating those laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Reduced number of MIP violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Media campaign to address protective factors and safe partying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased awareness of protective factors and safe partying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased reports of the use of protective behaviors when consuming alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Train students to provide peer-based education programs to address ATOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement, SOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased knowledge and awareness of peer educators and decreased irresponsible use of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>To serve as role models to share knowledge about safe and legal alcohol use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Measure actual ATOD use, risk behaviors, and negative outcomes through the administration of the National College Health Assessment (NCHA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Biennial administration of the NCHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Use data to help measure changes in the alcohol culture and climate on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Provide educational outreach events to coordinate with high risk drinking times, e.g. when students return to campus and spring break

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased ATOD awareness at key times and events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased troublesome use of ATOD during key times and events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Provide “Slice of Life” skits during new student orientation to expose incoming students and their parents to the realities associated with substance use in college

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>UM Advocates, New Student Services, Orientation staff, Curry Health Center staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Students and their parents are aware of ATOD issues on campus; availability of a forum for students and their parents to discuss their reactions to the skit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>New students will discuss the realities associated with substance abuse in college with their parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Review and monitor research literature regarding efficacy of web-based universal prevention education programs directed at incoming students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>The creation of a proposal to implement such a program if and when efficacy has been established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>All incoming students will complete an educational program if and when efficacy has been established and a cost/benefit ratio is favorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Provide literature and education to faculty and staff regarding the signs and risks of substance abuse, intervention strategies, and referral resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>CAPS, SOS, Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Maintenance of “Referral Guide for Faculty/Staff” on the CAPS web site; providing brief education and literature at new staff/faculty orientations (not yet in place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased number of faculty and staff who know the signs and risks of substance abuse, intervention strategies and referral resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Widely distribute National College Health Assessment (NCHA) results and trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Faculty, staff, students, and administrators will be informed of key information and trends in student substance use and protective behaviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased campus awareness of students’ current substance use issues and trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strategy**
Offer drug-free social, recreational, extracurricular, and service options

**Objectives:**
1. Provide student-centered, late night, and weekend options that are ATOD free
2. Increase ATOD-free offerings at key times throughout year (e.g., student orientation and week before classes begin)
3. Support other ATOD-free activities on campus and in the community
4. Increase attendance at these events

**Activities:**
1. Provide late night activities to new students during orientation and first six weeks of each semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>University Center, Enrollment Services, VP for Student Affairs, ASUM, Registrar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Data collection regarding the number and types of activities offered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased reports of student harm during first weeks of each semester (e.g., CHC urgent care, conduct code violations, and legal infractions; decreased reports of alcohol violations during first weeks each semester; decreased association of individuals from the University and the city of Missoula with alcohol consumption and related activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Provide substance-free, late night events for students during the academic year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>University Center, Enrollment Services, VP for Student Affairs, ASUM, Registrar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased late night options for students that do not involve alcohol consumption; expanded hours for UC (12 a.m.), library (12 a.m.), Recreation Center, or other alcohol-free settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased reports of harm as a result of alcohol use; decreased reports of alcohol violations on campus throughout academic year; decreased association of individuals from the University and the city of Missoula with alcohol consumption and related activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Missoula with alcohol consumption and related activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In place</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. Create and maintain the “101 Things to do in Missoula” web page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased student awareness of University/city resources that are substance-free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased reports of student participation in substance-free activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategy**
Develop, review, publicize, and consistently enforce ATOD policies in multiple sectors

**Objectives:**
1. Establish and communicate clear expectations and consequences for violations of ATOD-related policies
2. Monitor for inconsistencies in ATOD policies and their enforcement
3. Increase student, faculty, and staff knowledge of ATOD laws and University policies
4. Encourage University decision-makers to consult with the DAAC to ensure that planning and implementation of University policies are in line with the DAAC strategic plan

**Activities:**
1. The University President shall annually appoint student, faculty, staff, administration, and community representatives to the DAAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Dean of Students, Department Chairs, Faculty/Staff Senates; DAAC chair shall provide list of names to the President for his consideration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Sustained DAAC membership that represents the campus and community constituencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Sustained advisory board to review policies and make recommendations to the President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Enforce federal, state, and local laws and ordinances, and University policies on University property and at University-sponsored activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Dean of Students, Office of Public Safety, Residence Life staff, Missoula Police Department, Missoula County Sheriff Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased enforcement of laws and policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Sustained safe learning and living environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Collaborate with the Missoula DUI task force to address DUI violations on University property and surrounding area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Dean of Students, Office of Public Safety, Residence Life staff, Missoula Police Department, Missoula County Sheriff’s Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Sustained DUI Task Force representation; continuation of DUI Task Force funding; increased enforcement of DUI and underage drinking laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased incidents that involve DUI and MIP violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Provide annual training for Residence Life staff regarding University policies, Student Conduct Code, and enforcement to ensure consistent enforcement in University housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Residence Life Director, CAPS Director, SOS Coordinator, Public Safety Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>All Residence Life Assistants will be knowledgeable of the University’s alcohol policies, Student Conduct Code, and enforcement strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Sustained safe and healthy living and learning environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Biennially review campus policies, operational procedures, and enforcement relating to ATOD, and recommend modifications to the President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Dean of Students, DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Complete the review within a year of the biennium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Monitored ATOD prevention efforts and efficacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Develop and recommend proactive institutional ATOD policies to the President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>A periodic review of current policies in light of national and local trends and evidence-based research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased unsafe, illegal and troublesome use of ATOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Use the Alcohol Decision Matrix when determining if and how alcohol should be served at non-University-sponsored public events held in the Adams Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Adams Center Event staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Decreased alcohol sales to predominantly young audiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased safety at events in the Adams Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Establish a University Tobacco Task Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement, DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>A review and evaluation of current campus policies; identification of gaps between practices and policies; identification of areas in need of strengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>The establishment of a clear, comprehensive, and influential campus smoking policy; increased peer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Decrease the number of students moving into residence halls before the official move-in date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Residence Life, other Student Affairs staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Decreased amount of unstructured free time prior to the first official day students move into the residence halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased ATOD related misconduct in the residence halls and other campus areas prior to the first day students are allowed to move into the residence halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Consistently enforce alcohol policies in Greek fraternal housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Greek Life Advisor, Dean of Students, Office of Public Safety, Missoula Police Department’s Quality of Life Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Sustained networking among the Missoula Police Department, Dean of Students, Office of Public Safety, and Greek Life Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Sustained safe living and learning environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Increase the distribution of publications and training for members of Greek fraternal organizations regarding the University’s alcohol policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Greek Life Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased knowledge of the University’s alcohol policies among members of the Greek fraternal organizations; increased use of appropriate campus and community resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Long term outcome | Sustained safe living and learning environments
---|---
In place | Yes

**Strategy**
Limit availability of alcohol and tobacco and their access

**Objectives:**

1. Establish and communicate clear guidelines for the sales and service of alcoholic beverages on University property and at University-sponsored events
2. Explore guidelines for the sale of tobacco products on campus or at University-sponsored events
Activities:

1. Use the Alcohol Decision Matrix when determining if and how alcohol should be served at non-University-sponsored public events held in the Adams Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Adams Center Event staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Decreased alcohol sales to predominantly young audiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Increased safety at events in the Adams Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Support Missoula community strategies to reduce underage alcohol consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Missoula Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition (MUSAP), DUI Task Force, Office of Public Safety, DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Developed and sustained relationships with the Missoula community; sustained representation on local coalitions, task forces, and committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Cooperative working relationships with Missoula community; shared assets and resources; co-sponsored education programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. All sales and service of alcohol on University property or at University-sponsored events shall be coordinated through University Catering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>University Dining Services, Grizzly Scholarship Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Determination if alcohol should be served; decreased alcohol sales to predominantly young people; presence of formally trained servers to responsibly dispense alcoholic beverages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Safe and legal service of alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Research the possibility of eliminating tobacco sales on campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>UM Tobacco Task Force, Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Gathered students’ opinions regarding on-campus tobacco sales; campus discussions regarding tobacco sales on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Limited availability to sell tobacco products on campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Enforce tailgate policy, and local, state, and federal laws at home football games

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Intercollegiate Athletics, Grizzly Scholarship Association, Office of Public Safety, Dining Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Increased distribution of tailgate policy to all hosts of tailgate parties; increased compliance by tailgate sponsors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Creation of family-friendly environment at football games; decreased public intoxication and related disturbances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategy**

Provide early intervention programs, counseling, and referral to treatment programs

**Objectives:**

1. **Self Over Substance**, a program of Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), shall provide substance abuse intervention and outpatient counseling to eligible students

2. **SOS services** shall include identification of students in need of assistance (alcohol and other drug abuse, recovery from substance dependencies, and those affected by others’ ATOD use), referral to primary treatment (IOP and IP), individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, peer education, intervention and support groups, educational presentations, and resource dissemination

3. Evaluate student need for a tobacco cessation program and the feasibility of providing such a program on campus

4. Provide student referral to appropriate treatment resource when campus resources are unable to meet student need
Activities:

1. Provide two levels of substance intervention, one for first-time offenders and a second for multi-offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>SOS Coordinator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Education and motivation of students to address high-risk behaviors associated with heavy alcohol or other drug use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased student rates of binge drinking and ATOD-related consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Provide brief outpatient substance abuse counseling, assessment, and referral to CD treatment programs when appropriate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>SOS Coordinator, CAPS staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Timely meetings with students; creation of individualized treatment plans; available professional counseling; appropriate referrals to community/campus resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Assisting students to accomplish personal goals; retention of students at risk of dropping out of the University due to substance problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Recruit, train, and supervise students to be the peer educators who manage part of the two intervention programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>SOS Coordinator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Peer educators will have developed the knowledge and skills necessary to facilitate intervention seminars and groups by hands-on experience gained from working directly with students enrolled in the two intervention programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased student rates of binge drinking and ATOD-related consequences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Provide practicum and internship experiences in substance abuse intervention for graduate students in Counselor Education, Clinical Psychology, and Social Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>SOS Coordinator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Practicum students and interns will have gained the knowledge and skills necessary to conduct individual and group interventions by hands-on experience working directly with students in need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased student rates of binge drinking and ATOD-related consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Explore the need for tobacco cessation on campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Smoking rates among students will have been researched; student opinions regarding the need and importance of providing University tobacco cessation classes will have been gathered; the budgetary possibilities of providing this additional service to students through the Curry Health Center will have been explored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased number of students who report regular tobacco use; students will have easy access to tobacco cessation services on campus, if financially feasible, or off campus, e.g., Montana Tobacco Quit Line, Quit For Life, and Vets Without Cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Provide free tobacco cessation tools for students who want to quit smoking or chewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>Health Enhancement, Montana Tobacco Quit Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Distributing and promoting the use of free “quit kits” and “quit the spit kits” to students; student referrals to Montana Quit Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In place | Yes |
Long term outcome | Decreased number of students who report regular tobacco use
---|---
In place | Yes

**Strategy**
Collaborate with the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP) coalition, Missoula County DUI Task Force, Tobacco Free Missoula, and other community coalitions

**Objectives:**
1. The DAAC will appoint campus representatives to appropriate community coalitions
2. Coordinate the UM ATOD prevention strategic plan with the MUSAP community plan

**Activities:**
1. Select University representatives to participate in the MUSAP coalition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Collaboration with the Missoula community agencies on relevant prevention projects and grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Creation of sustainable working relationships with key stakeholders in the Missoula community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Coordinate the University’s ATOD prevention strategic plan with the MUSAP community plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, MUSAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Defined common goals and established working relationships with community stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased binge drinking; decreased reports of underage alcohol use, and tobacco and illicit drug use; decreased rate of ATOD-related injuries, crime, and violence among UM students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Collaborate with the Missoula DUI Task Force to address DUI violations on University property and surrounding area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Office of Public Safety, Missoula Police Department, Missoula County Sheriff Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4. Collaborate with Tobacco Free Missoula and the Missoula City County Health Department on relevant projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Health Enhancement, UM Tobacco Task Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Identification of common goals and sustained working relationships with Missoula County colleagues; shared resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Decreased number of students who report regular tobacco use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Provide University representatives to serve on other community coalitions or task forces that may arise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead role</th>
<th>DAAC, Vice President for Student Affairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short and intermediate outcomes</td>
<td>Established and maintained working relationships with key stakeholders in the Missoula community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term outcome</td>
<td>Established and maintained working relationships with key stakeholders in the Missoula community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In place</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National College Health Assessment (NCHA)**

**Introduction**

The National College Health Assessment is usually administered to UM students every two years. The survey was not administered in 2010 due to technical problems related to student email accounts. In 2012 the survey was again administered online to randomly selected students during spring semester. The goal of the NCHA survey is to collect data to identify health issues that affect academic performance and
retention. A partial summary of the data that pertain to alcohol and other drug use is provided in the following tables. Since 2004 there has been a consistent and significant decrease in negative consequences related to alcohol use, rates of binge drinking, and drinking and driving among UM students. There has also been a consistent increase in the number of people using protective behaviors when they do drink. In the following tables NCHA stats refer to aggregate data from all schools participating in the survey that year.

**Selected Assessment Items Related to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD)**

1. Effects of alcohol consumption on academic performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received a lower grade on an assignment, exam, or project; received an incomplete; or dropped a course</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Frequency of students* reporting using protective behaviors associated with alcohol consumption “most of the time” or “always”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ate before and/or after drinking</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kept track of how many drinks consumed</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided drinking games</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used a designated driver</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternated alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chose not to drink</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paced drinks to one or fewer per hour</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determined in advance not to exceed set number of drinks</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a friend to let them know when they had enough</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students who responded “N/A don’t drink” were excluded from analysis
3. Frequency of negative consequences associated with alcohol consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drove after consuming any alcohol*</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove after consuming five or more drinks*</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did something they later regretted</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgot where they were or what they did</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had unprotected sex</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured themselves</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were involved in a fight</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured another person</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had someone use or threaten force to have sex**</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drink or N/A, don’t drive” were excluded from analysis

**2011-2012 data reflects students who answered “yes” to whether someone had had sex with them without their consent as a result of alcohol consumption. The wording of the question in the more recent surveys differs from previous years which specifically addressed the use or threat of force to have sex.

4. Frequency of substance use within the previous 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Zero days</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One or more days</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>Zero days</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Real versus perceived consumption of alcohol
Survey respondents reported the number of alcoholic drinks they consumed the last time they partied or socialized. They also reported the number of alcoholic drinks they thought the typical UM student consumed the last time they partied or socialized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero days</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Perceived</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Perceived</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13+</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey respondents reported the number of days in which they had consumed alcohol within the previous 30 days. They also reported the number of days they thought the typical UM student had consumed alcohol within the previous 30 days.

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero days</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Perceived</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Perceived</td>
<td>Actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Frequency of consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks in a single sitting within the previous two weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Students who responded “yes” to drinking and driving in the last 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drove after drinking any alcohol at all *</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drove after having 5 or more drinks*</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Students responding “N/A, don’t drive” or “N/A, don’t drink” were excluded from analysis

Selected 2012 Survey Comparisons with Previous Surveys

- 80% of UM survey respondents in 2012 said they use designated drivers “most of the time” or “always” as compared to 75% in 2008, 72% in 2006 and 64% in 2004, an increase of 16% as compared to 2004. The NCHA national average was 83% in 2011.
- In 2004, 63% of UM survey respondents reported driving after having consumed alcohol in the last 30 days. In 2012, this number was down to 41%. These drinking and driving rates compare to national rates of 34% & 23% in 2004 and 2011, respectively. While there is still an unfavorable disparity between institutional and national data, it should be noted that this gap has shrunk from a 26% difference in 2004, to an 18% difference more recently.
- 5% of 2012 UM respondents reported driving after having consumed 5 or more alcoholic drinks. This is a dramatic decrease from the 23% response rate from UM students in 2004. UM is also nearing the national average of 3% reported in the spring 2011 NCHA.
- In 2012, UM students reported using protective factors associated with alcohol consumption at frequencies similar to or better than 2011 national data. For example, 51% of UM students reported avoiding drinking games compared to 40% reporting the same nationally in 2011. All
protective factors are also reportedly being used “most of the time” or “always” at greater frequencies across the board when compared to institutional data from 2004.

- 2012 institutional data reflects reduced frequency of all negative consequences of alcohol when compared to 2004 institutional data. Drinking and driving data were addressed previously. 6% fewer students reported doing something they later regretted, forgetting where they were or what they did, or physically injuring themselves. 5% fewer students reported injuring another person and 4% fewer students reported having unprotected sex. With the exception of students who reported driving after consuming any alcohol, negative consequences of alcohol consumption were otherwise reported in 2012 at frequencies similar to national reference data.
- 2012 institutional data also reflects reduced 30 day substance use when compared to previous data. 5% fewer students reported using any alcohol in the last 30 days, 8% fewer students reported using cigarettes, and 8% fewer students reported using marijuana in 2012 than in 2004.
- High risk drinking at UM was reported less frequently in 2012 than in previous years, and is similar to national reference data. In 2006 50% of UM survey respondents reported consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks the last time they partied or socialized. In 2012, 33% of respondents reported doing the same. National reference data for students who reported consuming 5+ alcoholic drinks was 38% and 30% in 2006 and 2011, respectively.
- Students who reported consuming 9 or more alcoholic drinks the last time they partied or socialized has also decreased from 18% in 2006, to 8% in 2012. National reference data for students consuming 9+ drinks was 8% in 2011.
- While students are drinking less alcohol, their perceptions of how much the “typical student” drinks are still not accurate. Though only 33% of students reported consuming 5+ drinks the last time they partied or socialized, 72% of respondents believe the “typical student” consumed 5 or more drinks the last time they partied.

The preceding data are not meant to infer cause and effect, nor do they infer that UM students were compared specifically to other institutions with similar student demographics, enrollments, or state or campus cultures.

**Academic Courses**

**Extent of Offerings**
Eleven University undergraduate courses were identified that addressed, either wholly or in part, alcohol and drug use and abuse.

**Course Listings**
University College

1. Freshman Seminar I (UNC 101)
2. Psychology
   - Introduction to Psychology (PSYX 100S)
• Abnormal Psychology (PSYX 340S)
• Advanced psychopathology (PSYX 532 – graduate level)
• Addiction Studies (PSYX 441 – graduate level)
• Interventions: substance misuse (PSYX 631 – graduate level)

3. Social Work
• Addiction Studies (SW 423)
• SW practice in the field of addictions (SW 595 – graduate level)

4. Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences
• Use and Abuse of Drugs (PHAR 110)

5. Department of Counselor Education
• Addiction Counseling (COUN 580 – graduate level)
• Motivational Interviewing: Individual and Group Applications in Substance Abuse Counseling
  (COUN 495/595 – undergraduate and graduate level)

6. Anthropology
• Drugs, Culture, and society (ANTH 445)

7. Health and Human Performance These HHP courses cover other specialized topics in addition to
drug and alcohol issues.
• Personal Health and Wellness (HHP 184 - 3 credits)
• Health and Issues of Children and Adolescents (HHP 233 - 3 credits)
• Principles of Optimal Performance (HHP 270 - 2 credits)
• Peer Health Education (HHP 370 - 3 credits)
• Peer Health Education Practicum (HHP 371 - 1 to 6 credits)
• Advanced Principles of Health Education and Promotion (HHP 415 - 3 credits)

Curry Health Center Educational and Support Programs

Health Enhancement (HE)

Introduction
Health Enhancement (HE), a department of Curry Health Center, contributed in several ways to
the University's comprehensive efforts to address high-risk and underage drinking and their negative
consequences. HE staff collected, analyzed, and reported qualitative and quantitative data about student
risk and protective behaviors; coordinated and implemented various education and prevention activities;
participated in campus, community, state, and national groups to build capacity for addressing student
drinking problems; disseminated local and national information about theory, practice, and resources for
prevention; and promoted an ecological model for increasing student health and safety overall.

Examples of HE Initiatives Implemented During the 2010/2012 Biennium
1. Media campaigns to address high-risk alcohol use focused on three approaches: safe
   partying/protective behaviors, alcohol poisoning prevention, and education about underage
drinking laws and DUI laws, their enforcement and violation consequences. The campaigns included posters, newspaper and radio advertising, calendars and other give away items, informational flyers and cards distributed at orientation, and multimedia productions created within HE. The “Booze Brothers” campaign provided a consistent theme for the media campaigns, and their personal appearances incorporated a way to ascertain if people remembered the information that had been provided. Positive reinforcement through prizes and giveaways added incentives for students to remember the media messages and improve their knowledge around safe alcohol use.

2. “Beer Goggles”, a multimedia presentation created by the Health Enhancement Department, is shown to incoming freshman the second week of school. The presentation addresses protective behaviors regarding alcohol use; warning signs associated with alcohol poisoning; risks associated with drinking games; blood alcohol content and how BAC affects behavior; binge drinking and its associated risks; common negative consequences of unsafe alcohol use and how they may affect students’ success rates; myths and realities of alcohol use; and the relationship between alcohol and violence, including sexual violence. Follow-up evaluations six weeks after the performance showed positive outcomes in retention of information and some changes in personal behavior.

3. Peer education activities included interactive programs for student audiences; resource tables with handouts and materials; alcohol-free student events; and individual outreach with other students. Peer educators are an integral part of most of the initiatives implemented by HE.

4. Throughout the biennium, HE sponsored special events to reinforce media campaigns addressing alcohol. Each year, prior to spring break, HE hosted “Gordie Day” by placing fourteen-hundred green flags on the University Oval to represent those college students who have died as the result of alcohol abuse. Other events included several appearances by the “Booze Brothers” who visited with students in the residence halls and other high-traffic campus areas to ask alcohol-related questions related to the media campaigns. Students who responded with the correct information regarding MIP, DUI, BAC, and protective factors won prizes.

5. Missoula County was awarded a STOP grant in 2008 that continued for 4 years. Four thousand dollars a year was given to Health Enhancement to fund activities and environmental strategies to promote safe, legal use of alcohol in college.

6. HE continued to network with community and statewide groups to address high-risk alcohol use. As part of those efforts HE worked with MUSAP to implement the community-wide strategic plan; and worked with the DUI Task Force. In the Fall of 2011 Health Enhancement took over coordination and promotion of the Designated Driver Program. The DUI Task Force funded a student coordinator position to work out of the HE department, to promote the DD program to UM students, and to expand the number of participating bars. Since that time the program has grown significantly. The number of participating bars has grown from about 12 to over 20 and the number of DDs participating in the drawings has increased from an average of less than 10 to about 80 per month.

7. From 2008 thru 2012, the Director of Health Enhancement has worked with the Governor’s Interagency Coordinating Council work group, which brought together prevention specialists and government agencies from across the state to address underage drinking, binge drinking, and
drinking and driving. The group continues to meet and make recommendations to the Governor on these topics.

Programming and Peers Reaching Out (PROs)

Training and Supervision

Peers Reaching Out (PROs) are a team of University students working together to educate and encourage students to make healthy choices that support optimum wellness. They promote a campus environment that supports academic and personal development by implementing a variety of programs that speak to alcohol and related topics such as safety, healthy sexuality, nutrition, and stress management. PROs are trained and supervised by the HE staff, and receive university credit for their training class and practicum. The PROs are integral to all HE programming. They acted in multimedia productions, coordinated campus events, test-marketed materials, and assisted with research. Starting in Spring 2011 the PRO training classes (HHP 370 and 371) were required classes for all Community Health majors.

PROs Program Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate attendance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for large events:</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>11,120</td>
<td>10,420</td>
<td>19,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate attendance</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>1,945</td>
<td>2,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for residence hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>5,091</td>
<td>12,224</td>
<td>12,365</td>
<td>21,721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Large events included Gordie Day, Safe Spring Break, Welcome Feast, Stress Less, Blues Fest, Health Fair, Safer Sex Halloween, Body Image, Play the Night Away, Great American Smoke Out, Quit Before You Graduate, and Kick It To Be Kissed, Beer Goggles, Booze Brothers events, Sex Signals, Walk a Mile, and others.
2. Residence hall programs included Condom Bingo, Campus Jeopardy, Everything You Wanted to know About Sex, Dude! Where’s My Beer, How to Get Better Grades, Safer Sex Twister, and Speed Dating.

Technology Utilization in Social Marketing and Environmental Approaches

Major advancements continued during the 2010/2012 biennium regarding the application of media technology in HE. Current university students are more technologically adept than were their predecessors. Subsequently, HE has adapted its educational strategies to reflect this cultural change. During 2010/2012, use of the website increased dramatically. From 2010-2012 HE sent out an electronic health magazine called Student Health 101 to all UM students. Starting in Fall 2012 we will discontinue SH101 and replace it with an electronic magazine totally produced by our department. The magazine includes several health videos each month, which are also posted on YouTube. Beer Goggles is another example of a multimedia production that utilizes current popular media familiar to students. We also use Facebook, Kaimin ads, radio ads, posters, billboards, and magnets to reach students with health messages.
Gadgets like water bottles and bottle openers are still distributed as a reinforcement of some media campaigns.

**Medical Program**

**Medical Withdrawals**

1. Based on certain medical conditions, students are allowed to withdraw from the University after the official deadline. During each biennium, several withdrawals are usually for medical reasons related to drugs and/or alcohol. In an effort to simplify the withdrawal process, The University of Montana eliminated the ‘Medical Withdrawal’ (except in rare instances) during Spring Semester 2010. Students withdrawing for any personal reason, medical or otherwise, need only complete the process by contacting a withdrawal coordinator in Griz Central, which eliminated the need to contact CHC. The lower number of withdrawals for AY10-12 in comparison with previous years is partially explained by this phase-out of the medical withdrawal and the change in data collection.

2. Number of medical withdrawals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Self Over Substance (SOS) Program**

**Program Description**

Self Over Substance (SOS) is a program administered by the Curry Health Center’s Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS). 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 alcohol dependence among high-risk substance users; and to assist those who desire to abstain from drugs and alcohol.

**Number of Referrals**

There were 1,440 referrals (separate incidents) to SOS during the 2010/2012 biennium as compared to 1,779 during the previous biennium, a decrease of 9% (N=339). The number of individual student referrals (a student could be referred on more than one occasion) (N=1,204) decreased as compared to (N= 1,512) the previous biennium. In total, SOS served 1,289 students during the 2010/2012 biennium representing a decrease of 7% (N=99) as compared 1,388 during the previous biennium.

**Referral Phase for SOS Program**

1. Phase 1 is primarily for first-time violators of the University’s drug or alcohol policies and MIP laws. Phase 1 is a brief intervention designed for traditional age university students who are beginning to experience negative consequences associated with substance use. Of the 1,006 student referrals to Phase 1, 56% were referred by Residence Life personnel, 5% by the Dean of Students, and 39% were court referrals. The program consists of a two-hour interaction lecture
and a three-hour discussion seminar led by SOS interns. The recidivism rate of students who completed Phase 1 was 15% for the 2010/2012 biennium.

2. Phase 2 of the SOS program is an intervention led by SOS interns for second-time violators of the University’s drug or alcohol policies, and those students who have committed multiple MIP offenses. Of the 272 students referred to Phase 2 during, approximately 57% were referred by University personnel (Residence Life and the Dean of Students), and 43% were court referrals. Phase 2 consists of two individual sessions modeled after the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) program, nine hours of group work, and a one-hour exit session.

3. Phase 3 is standard outpatient counseling provided by the SOS Coordinators, SOS interns, and CAPS psychologists and counselors for those students who have violated the university’s drug or alcohol policies on multiple occasions, legal referrals, and those seeking help on their own. Phase 3 consists of individual and group counseling, as well as assessment for appropriate level of chemical dependency treatment. The goals of Phase 3 vary according to each student’s needs. Of the 140 students referred during the 2010/2012 biennium, 54% were court referrals and 46% were referred by university personnel. 69 students referred themselves for treatment.

Referral Sources and Phases for SOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of referrals from all sources (separate incidents)</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of students referred (a student might be referred on more than one occasion)</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>1,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of students served:</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 1</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 2</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence Life – Phase 3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residence Life referrals:</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 1</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Referrals – Phase 3</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total court referrals:</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 1</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students – Phase 3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dean of Students referrals:</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism rate for those completing Phase 1</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-referrals</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected 2010/2012 SOS Biennial Comparisons to the Previous Biennium

1. Referrals to the program decreased 19% (N=339).
2. Court referrals decreased by 34% (N=303).
3. Residence Life referrals increased by 6% (N=41) and Dean of Students referrals decreased by 23% (N=18).
4. Self-referrals decreased by (15%).

Substance Type as Basis for Referral:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>2008/2010</th>
<th>2010/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student Gender
Male students made up a majority (65%) of those who participated in SOS.

Number of SOS Staff Members, Seminars, and Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professional staff (licensed addictions counselors)</th>
<th>2008/2010</th>
<th>2010/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of paid student internships</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of volunteer internships</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 1 seminars</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Phase 2 groups</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total staff:</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The number of student interns remained relatively constant which is due to restructuring the program to accommodate more students. for Phase 1
2. The number of volunteer interns decreased by 58% as part of the same restructuring stated above. Volunteers from Social Work, Psychology, and Counselor Education programs are now required to meet a minimum hour requirement per week, which has reduced the need for a large number of volunteers.

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

Program Description
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) provides individual, couples, and group counseling. While CAPS offers Self Over Substance (SOS) as its primary substance abuse intervention and counseling service, CAPS 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 CAPS, outside of the SOS program, where a substance use disorder was part of their concern is listed below. The percentage of students who sought counseling for a substance use disorder decreased approximately 54% as compared to the previous biennium.

Diagnosis Category
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine dependence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis abuse</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis dependence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid dependence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine abuse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine dependence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysubstance dependence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total students:</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected Observations on the Preceding Data
1. Some students were diagnosed with more than one substance disorder.
2. These students were seen for 117 appointments.

Student Assault Resource Center (SARC)

Program Description
The Student Assault Resource Center (SARC) is a program administered by the Curry Health Center. SARC provides free and confidential support, advocacy, and referral services to survivors of rape, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, relationship violence, sexual harassment, and stalking. SARC’s philosophy emphasizes the empowerment of survivors, meaning that survivors are presented an array of options, and are supported in making their own choices. The program uses a peer-based advocacy model supported by trained student volunteers. SARC operates a 24-hour crisis line and a walk-in resource center. Advocates are available 24 hours per day during the school year to provide assistance and information about emergency, medical, academic, and legal procedures and options.

Number and Category of Individuals Served

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012 (Jan.-)</th>
<th>Total 2010-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polysubstance dependence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary clients</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary clients</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncategorized client status</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total clients:</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>143</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total services provided:</strong></td>
<td><strong>554</strong></td>
<td><strong>629</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation of the Preceding Categories**

1. **Primary clients** – Crimes were committed against the persons seeking services at SARC
2. **Secondary clients** – Crimes were committed against someone other than those persons seeking services at SARC, i.e., family, friends, UM staff
3. **Uncategorized client status** – Incomplete or unknown
4. **Total services provided** – Number of services provided to individuals by SARC; services included providing aid related to the criminal justice system, medical and/or academic support, information and referrals, and follow-up contacts

*The preceding data do not provide incident locations or dates of occurrences.

**Self-reported drug and/or alcohol factors in rape, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, relationship violence, sexual harassment, or stalking incidents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self-reported data</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of persons who reported that drugs and/or alcohol were actors</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of incidents in which drugs and/or alcohol were reported as factors</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SARC Violence Prevention and Outreach Program**

The SARC violence prevention and outreach program is dedicated to breaking the silence of relationship and sexual violence by addressing the roots of interpersonal violence; dispelling myths that prevent people from seeking help; educating the campus community on healthy relationships based on mutual respect; and encouraging positive expressions of masculinity and femininity.

In 2010, SARC outreach efforts added an emphasis on bystander intervention by discussing and presenting ways to encourage and develop greater bystander involvement among students, faculty, staff and members of the UM community.

SARC works to present programs to students, staff and faculty across campus and the community, organizes events and speakers, and creates social marketing campaigns.
SARC is unable to provide the numbers of students who participated in our violence prevention and outreach efforts for 2010-2012 because of a change in data storage protocol, as well as staff turnover.

Orientation and Other Informal Education

New Student Orientation

1. The University’s orientation program is designed to provide new undergraduate students and their families with a structured and comprehensive introduction to the variety of opportunities and services at the University; to assist new students in their transition to the University; and to integrate students into University life. Information about quality of campus life issues, including drug and alcohol policies, is also provided.

2. During each orientation, a drama, “A Slice of Campus Life...UM Style,” addressed drug, alcohol, and other safety-related issues students may face while at the university. Following the drama, students discussed the issues in small groups facilitated by trained leaders. Curry Health Center representatives participated in the parent discussion groups.

3. Students were made aware of the “free pass” strategy observed by the Director of Public Safety, Director of Residence Life, and Dean of Students. A “free pass” allows a student to report a personal health concern or a health concern on a friend’s behalf to appropriate authorities without fear of receiving an MIP citation or disciplinary action related to the reporting party’s possession or consumption of alcohol. This strategy was implemented to encourage students under 21 years of age to call for help if their health or the health of others might be threatened.

4. Each student received a copy of the Student Conduct Code as well as access to the policy statements and crime statistics.

Participation in New Student Orientation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>3,886</td>
<td>2,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>1,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,607</td>
<td>5,870</td>
<td>4,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decreased Participation in New Student Orientation:

Student and parent participation in orientation has decreased for this biennium. As compared to the previous biennium the total attendance decreased by 23% (N=1338). The Director of Orientation attributes the decrease to the way participation was counted before she was hired in 2007. The previous count represents the total number that registered for orientation (freshman, transfer students and non-traditional first year students) rather than the number of participants that attended the “Slice of Life” skits (generally, traditional-age freshman).
Alcohol Service Training

All University Catering staff members were certified in the “Responsible Alcohol Sales Service Training” (RASST), which was provided by State certified trainers. When new staff was hired after the initial training each fall semester, the Missoula-City County Health Department provided additional training assuring that all employees were RASST trained.

Residence Life Training, Safety Messages, and Programming

1. Staff Training
2. Resident, Village, and Community Assistants and Supervisory Staff were required to participate in an intensive training program on substance use and abuse. The training program included presentations by campus law enforcement and staff from the Curry Health Center. University drug and alcohol policies and the Student Conduct Code were also discussed. Staff also participated in extensive case study sessions and role play training scenarios to practice addressing potential substance use and responding to crisis situations. All staff members receive a “Staff Response Manual” which specifically lists protocol for responding to drug and alcohol situations as well as signs and symptoms of substance use and abuse.
3. Personal Safety Meetings
4. Resident Assistants and Supervisory Staff conducted floor and area meetings in the residence halls to discuss management of personal safety, including drug and alcohol issues.
5. Programming
6. Resident, Village, and Community Assistants offered a variety of events/activities for students, spouses, and children aimed at balancing their personal and academic lives and reducing stress. Alcohol and drug issues were discussed in some of programming.

Foreign Students Orientation

Orientation

Representatives from Curry Health Center and the Office of Public Safety met with new foreign students during orientation at the beginning of each semester to discuss state, federal, and University laws and policies regarding drugs and alcohol. Immigration laws and consequences of law violations were also discussed. Copies of the publication, With Your Personal Safety in Mind: Public Safety & Alcohol & Drug Guidelines were distributed to participating students. The bylaws of the International House prohibit the consumption of alcohol on house premises.

Student Participation in Orientation

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Greek Fraternal Organizations

In 2010-2011, we had five chartered fraternities, one in the process of colonizing, and four sororities totaling 303 active members. In 2011-2012, six fraternities and four sororities comprised
Fraternity and Sorority Involve 
ment at The University of Montana with a peak population of just over 400 members.

Very few changes have been made in the management of the relationship between the Greek chapters and the university since the last report in 2010, however in order to continue to set up the chapters for success and compliance with the Greek Relationship Agreement, some additional changes are expected for Fall of 2012 which we hope will continue to promote responsible behaviors from the fraternities and sororities, and will continue to reduce occurrences of conduct issues. The report of all conduct Fall 2010-Spring 2012 is below, listed by chapter.

In 2010-2012, four of our seven housed chapters were completely alcohol free by choice, and one chapter, Sigma Nu, was on probation and mandated to be alcohol free. In 2011-2012, Sigma Nu remained on probation, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE) also made the decision to go completely alcohol-free, leaving Sigma Chi as our only chapter facility allowing alcohol on the premises.

UM Greek Judicial Report

Alpha Phi

Kappa Alpha Theta

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Delta Gamma

Sigma Phi Epsilon

Phi Delta Theta (chartered October 2011)

Kappa Sigma

No alcohol or drug reports on file for these chapters Fall 2010 – Spring 2012.

Alpha Phi Sorority

Spring 2005
March 15th – Chapter found in violation of the Greek Relationship Agreement.

Sanctions:

1. The Judicial Board formally supports your Headquarters’ decision to place you on social probation until June 1, 2005.
2. The Judicial Board supports your Headquarters’ decision that “the chapter will participate in an alcohol awareness class designed to educate members on the University of Montana and Alpha Phi International’s alcohol policies...”. In order to fulfill this requirement, we will require you to invite a
professional from UM’s Self Over Substance Program to facilitate the workshop. A written review of
the program is due to the Greek Life Office by the last day of the Spring 2005 semester.

3. The Judicial Board supports your Headquarters’ decision that “the chapter will hold an identity
workshop discussing how the chapter is currently viewed on campus and within the Greek community
as well as how the chapter would like to be viewed”. In addition to the steps outlined by your
Headquarters, the Judicial Board specifically requests that your chapter poll all current Greek
organization Presidents, other Greek members, and at least 20 non-Greek UM students. Your findings
and a plan of action must be presented to the Office of Greek Life by the last day of the Spring 2005
semester.

4. Finally, your chapter is required to do a service activity on Saturday, April 17. At least 75% of your
chapter membership, including new members/pledges, shall complete a “Greek Row Clean-Up”
activity. This can be done any time during the day.

Spring 2007
February 12th – Due to posting on Facebook regarding drinking and Alpha Phi Senior Days 2007,
PanHellenic recommends the following sanctions for Alpha Phi:

Sanctions:

1. A letter of apology to the PanHellenic Council and Greek community for the actions and decisions
by the Alpha Phi chapter. The letter should acknowledge how the events advertised were not
representative of the values that Greek organizations are founded upon.

2. Lead a code of ethics workshop for the PanHellenic community. The workshop should be
minimally an hour and advertised at least two weeks ahead of time to all sororities. Resources are
available in the Office of Greek Life and on the NPC websites, as well as Alpha Phi headquarters.

3. Plan an event with a strong woman speaker regarding the value of service to individual and group
development. The event should be open to all undergraduate women and advertised on campus
at least two weeks ahead of time. The event should be moderated and attended by the Alpha Phi
chapter. At least 80% of the chapter needs to be in attendance.

4. Compose a ‘How to Plan and Achieve Value-Based Goals during Senior Days.’ The manual should
include steps on how to go about leading chapter discussion to ensure that seniors and the rest of
the chapter know the goals/objectives of the week; allow plenty of time for votes and input by all
members; positive PR; communicating with national reps and Office of Greek Life; empowering
members to stop events that should not be taking place; articulating to the fraternities the
expectations/rules of the week; and any other necessary steps.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Fall 2003
October 9th – Sigma Alpha Epsilon was found to be in violation of the recruitment alcohol rules.

Sanctions:
1. One community service event must be completed by November 10. It is to be alcohol-awareness related, and 85 percent of your chapter, including pledges/new members must attend. Documentation of the event must be given to the Greek Life Office no later than one week after the event has taken place.

2. Your chapter is responsible for educating IFC, the chapter recruitment chairs, and the chapter presidents on the recruitment rules for the next fall rush. The presentation must be approved by the Greek Life Office before it is given, and it must include research on the advantages of a dry rush versus a wet rush. This presentation must include research results regarding dry fraternity recruitment and why it has been found to be more beneficial than ‘wet’ recruitment. To avoid one or few members in your chapter doing the majority of the work, we advise that you have a minimum of three members participate in this research and presentation.

3. If there is any other alcohol-related recruitment violation within the calendar year, your chapter may not participate in IFC recruitment, including house-tours and brochures, the next fall recruitment. However, your chapter would still be under the jurisdiction of all IFC recruitment policies. Please note that this does not limit your chapter to accepting new members, it is a limitation of your participation and recognition during the Inter-fraternity Recruitment period.

Spring 2004
April 29th – Sigma Alpha Epsilon was found to be in violation of the alcohol polices, regarding alcohol in common areas.

Sanctions:

1. Give proof to the Office of Greek Life that you have
   a) Created a new officer in charge of educating “Post-Initiate” members as to the rules and responsibilities of being a member of a Greek House. Please provide Greek Life with a basic outline of the Curriculum.
   b) Participated in community service projects on May 6th and 8th by volunteering approximately 60 man-hours.
2. Six academic weeks of social probation, which will be defined as: no chapter functions at which alcohol will be present. These weeks will take place between Monday, May 3rd and Friday, May 14th and Monday, August 30th through Friday, September 24th.

Spring 2005
March 10th – Sigma Alpha Epsilon was found in violation of the Greek Relationship Agreement, which states that the consumption of alcohol is not allowed in common areas.

Sanctions:

1. The chapter will be placed on social probation for 15 academic days. Because of spring break, this probation will end the 1st of April.
2. The chapter is required to create a plan of action, which will detail the process of discouraging similar situations from taking place. Please have this plan completed and delivered to the Greek Life office by the end of your social probation.
3. The Judicial Board strongly recommends that a lock be placed on all doors leading into the fraternity.

Fall 2011
October 29th – Sigma Alpha Epsilon was found to be in violation of Greek Relationship Agreement by having alcohol on their property in the public areas. It was brought to the attention of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement by Missoula Police Department because there had been a 911 call regarding a female who had potential alcohol poisoning.
Resolution:

Although it was determined by the Greek Judicial Board that they acted responsibly when the members called 911 and did not ever want to discourage chapters from seeking help in times of need, it did not deter from the fact that they had still broken the agreement and that the underage drinking and the conduct of certain Fraternity members would not be tolerated.

Sanctions:

1. A probation period will be assessed to the end of Fall 2012 pertaining to any alcohol-related activity as per the Greek Life Relationship Agreement.
2. All SAE members must complete SOS Stage 1 Training by the end of Spring 2012 *(all but one member did complete, following up with chapter president to bring the remaining member to compliance within the first two weeks of school in Fall 2012).*

*Sigma Chi Fraternity*

*Fall 2003*

**November 20th – Sigma Chi was found in violation of the Greek Relationship Agreement.**

Sanctions:

1. Your chapter is placed on social probation, meaning no chapter functions are to be held, normal alcohol policy for your chapter property apply. The social probation begins November 24, 2003. The social probation ends on December 19, 2003 at 11:59 pm. (Vote 7-1)
2. On December 20, 2003, your chapter will begin a probationary period that will last until May 14, 2004. On this probationary status, you may not be found in violation of the *Greek Relationship Agreement*. If you are, your chapter will be put back on social probation. (Vote 6-2)

*December 4th – Sigma Chi was found in violation of the Greek Relationship Agreement.*

Sanctions:

1. A letter of apology must be written to Lieutenant Lewis. The letter must be
3. Your chapter has been issued a $200 fine, due to the Greek Life office before February 19, 2004.
4. Your chapter’s social probation has been extended until February 29, 2004. On March first, your chapter will begin the probationary status described in the prior letter. The probationary status will end on May 14, 2004.
5. Upon your chapter’s next violation of the *Greek Relationship Agreement*, the Judicial Board will recommend to President Dennison that your chapter’s University Recognition be removed.
6. A letter will be written by the Judicial Board to your national headquarters stating that your chapter is in serious danger of losing University Recognition.
Fall 2005

October 6th – Sigma Chi was found in violation on Thursday, October 6, 2005, of the Greek Alcohol Policy during an event on Saturday, August 27, 2005.

Sanctions:

1. A letter of apology to the neighbor who issued concern with Sigma Chi’s event on August 27, 2005. The letter from Sigma Chi must be given to the Greek Life Advisor by November 1, 2005. The Greek Life Advisor will mail the letter to the neighbor, as the neighbor requested the letter be submitted anonymously to the Judicial Board.
2. 80% of all chapter members must attend the Take Back the Night March on Friday, October 21, 2005. The chapter members must meet at the Grizzly statue on October 21st at 5:50pm. Verification of 80% attendance will take place immediately before and after the event by the Judicial Board co-chairs and/or Greek Life Advisor. The chapter members must participate in the march downtown to the courthouse.
3. 80% of all chapter members must participate in the All Greek Clean-up scheduled for October 30th (time and meeting place have not been scheduled). Verification of 80% attendance will take place immediately before and after the event by the Judicial Board co-chairs and/or Greek Life Advisor.
4. A seminar on how to properly enforce the Greek Alcohol Policy must be hosted by Sigma Chi. All Greek chapters will be invited to attend the 30-minute presentation that includes handouts for attendees. Location will be determined by Sigma Chi. The event should take place either in the chapter house or the University Center. The seminar must be presented prior to Monday, November 21st. The Greek Life Advisor must be notified 10 days in advance of the event with time and place the seminar is to be held and an outline/script of the presentation, including copies of any handouts that will be made available. Due to confidentiality, the Greek Life Advisor will, if the chapter would like, announce the opportunity to attend the seminar to Greek chapters on Greek Alcohol Policy at President’s Council, IFC and PHC meetings.

Spring 2006

February 9th – Sigma Chi was found in violation of the Greek Alcohol Policy during an event on December 31, 2005.

Sanctions:

1. Alcohol education seminar/program with 80% of chapter in attendance.
2. Letter of apology to Missoula Fire Department must be composed and sent. A copy of the letter must be submitted to the Office of Greek Life to verify completion. Names and addresses of who the letter can be sent to may be obtained in the Office of Greek Life. A copy of the letter should be presented no later than Friday, March 24, 2006.
3. Social probation begins Friday, February 17th, 2006 and ends when the alcohol education seminar is completed plus an additional week (7 days). Social Probation shall not exceed beyond, Friday, March 31, 2006.
Fall 2007
September 6th – Sigma Chi was found in violation of the Greek Alcohol Policy and Neighborhood Relations as outlined in the Greek Relationship Agreement during an event on Sunday, August 26th.

Sanctions:

1. Attend the Greek Risk Management Seminar on Tuesday, September 18th, 2007.
2. Participate in a philanthropy/community service event that is of interest to the chapter membership OR participate in Haz Waste Days for Missoula September 14th and 15th.

Spring 2008
April 24th – The Greek Life Advisor and Dean of Students concluded that Sigma Chi Fraternity was found negligent of hazing and did violate the University Greek Relationship Agreement regarding hazing.

Sanctions:

1. The Advisors of Sigma Chi will be contacted by the Dean of Students to implement a “Membership Evaluation.” The “Membership Evaluation” should entail Sigma Chi Alumni interviewing and evaluating members based upon University of Montana student conduct code expectations and Sigma Chi National Fraternity membership guidelines. The results of the evaluation must be completed no later than Tuesday, September 2, 2008.
2. If the Sigma Chi Advisors do not comply with the request, or the “Membership Evaluation” is insufficient in changing the current behavior within the Fraternity. The Dean of Students and Greek Life Advisor will recommend the University President remove University recognition from the Beta Delta Chapter of Sigma Chi.

Fall 2008
September 20th – Sanctions imposed upon the Beta-Delta Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity by the Judicial Board for violating the Greek Relationship Agreement in the “ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES” section on August 22, 2008.

Sanctions:

1. Sigma Chi is hereby placed on Social Probation. Social Probation means the Chapter is prohibited from hosting gatherings or events on the premises of the Chapter house that include alcohol, and the Chapter is prohibited from hosting any large gatherings events at venues that provide for the distribution and consumption of alcohol. Social Probation is to end no sooner than one (1) semester from when it is imposed, and will continue to be imposed upon the Chapter until it has fulfilled all other obligations imposed by the Judicial Board. If the specifics of other sanctions imposed by the Judicial Board are not fulfilled, Social Probation on the Chapter will be extended to the following semester. However, this Chapter is encouraged to attend all non-alcoholic events hosted by and within the Greek community at the University of Montana.
2. The Presiding Co-Chair of this Judicial Board hearing will write a letter of warning to the Sigma Chi Chapter in question, and that letter will be forwarded to their national organization.
3. The Sigma Chi Chapter in question will be required to design, and attend a Risk Management event about alcohol education. An 80% attendance rate is mandatory for Chapter members. This event must take place within the 2008 Fall Semester. Prior to the event taking place, it must be approved by both Tyson McLean, the UM Greek Life Advisor, along with an Inter-Fraternity Council executive who is not affiliated with the Sigma Chi Chapter.

September 27th – Sanctions imposed upon the Beta-Delta Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity by the Judicial Board for violating the Greek Relationship Agreement in the “ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES” section on August 23, 2008.

Sanctions:

1. A letter of Formal Reprimand from the Judicial Board will be sent to the Chapter in question, along with all appropriate participants, including, but not limited to, the Sigma Chi National Office and University officials.

October 18th – Sanctions imposed upon the Beta-Delta Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity by the Judicial Board for violating the Greek Relationship Agreement in the “COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS” section on September 20, 2008.

Sanctions:

2. The Sigma Chi Chapter is required to formally apologize to the Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter. A statement from a Kappa Alpha Theta member is required as proof of completion. This must be completed on or before October 26, 2008.

3. The Sigma Chi Chapter is required to pay the amount of thirty seven (37) dollars to the Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter. A statement from a Kappa Alpha Theta member is required as proof of completion. This must be completed on or before October 26, 2008.

4. The Sigma Chi Chapter is required to clean-up the property of Kappa Alpha Theta to the extent which the members of Kappa Alpha Theta find appropriate. A statement from a Kappa Alpha Theta member is required as proof of completion. This must be completed on or before October 26, 2008.

5. The Sigma Chi Chapter is required to attend the All Greek Leaf Raking on October 26, 2008, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. No less than 85% of the chapter must be in attendance.

November 7th – Sanctions imposed upon the Beta-Delta Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity by the Judicial Board for violating the Greek Relationship Agreement in the “ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES” and “NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS” section on October 5, 2008.

Sanctions:

1. The Judicial Board, in accordance to the warning delivered to this Chapter within the sanctions from the hearings concerning previous violations of the Alcohol Sections of the Greek Relationship Agreements, will be sending this Chapter to University action. Along with the letter sent to the
Chapter, the Presiding Co-Chair of this hearing will send a letter of the Judicial Board's recommendations to University officials.

2. For the disruptions imposed upon the neighborhood by this Chapter, the Judicial Board will require the Chapter to have 80% of their membership participate in the Griz/Cat Food Drive. We expect that those members in attendance will wear their Fraternity letters, to show the good the Chapter is doing in the community, and that their behavior will be nothing less than superb. This Chapter will be expected to distribute and collect the bags in the University Area on November 16th and 20th.

Spring 2009
Sigma Chi fraternity has been placed on “conditional warning” status as defined by the relationship agreement between the institution and the Greek community. They were required to reach the following four benchmarks in order to be relieved of this status.

Sanctions:

1. Sigma Chi’s grade point average should be at or above the all undergraduate men’s grade point average at the end of the spring 2010 semester.
2. Sigma Chi’s membership should increase its campus and community involvement to at least 50% of the chapter being involved in an activity outside of academics and the chapter.
3. ALL Sigma Chi members represent themselves and the Greek community with utmost respect with your chapter’s values and the Greek Relationship as the framework for their behavior.
4. The Office of Greek Life will not receive any formal or informal complaints against the chapter from students, faculty, staff, parents or community members, nor should local authorities respond to Sigma Chi’s facility for any instances that break the relationship agreement.

*Conditional Warning status extended through Fall 2009-Spring 2010 due to poor academic progress.*

Fall 2010

Chapter is currently in good status with the University.

*Sigma Nu Fraternity*

Spring 2004
Sanctions imposed on Sigma Nu for being in violation of the Men’s and Women’s Fraternity Relationship Agreement in regard to a noise complaint.

Sanctions:

1. The Judicial Board would like to recommend that you sponsor an event such as a dinner or picnic that is geared towards improving neighborhood relations. This event should allow the neighbors as well as the men in the fraternity to voice their thoughts on what can be done to improve the quality of living for everyone.
Fall 2006
November 9th – Sanctions imposed on Sigma Nu for violating the Greek Alcohol Policy during an event on October 29, 2006.

Sanctions:

1. Each member (new member and actives) write a statement/essay on how their chapter’s decision to host a party with alcohol does not coincide with Sigma Nu’s mission statement as a fraternity.
2. Organize and present a presentation on risk management in their chapter facility.

Spring 2009
Sigma Nu held a party with no age restrictions for drinking. They provided open “buckets” of alcohol for people to consume. An altercation occurred towards the end of the evening involving a football player and an active Sigma Nu member. A “samurai sword” was used and the football player’s hand was cut. The National Fraternity imposed sanctions and put the chapter on probation, relinquishing the actives’ responsibilities, creating an “alumni receivership board”. The Alumni were designated with the decision making abilities for the chapter. The University of Montana chose to put Sigma Nu on “Conditional Warning” status to supplement the National Fraternities decisions.

Sanctions:

1. Sigma Nu’s grade point average equals or exceeds the all undergraduate men’s grade point average.
2. Sigma Nu’s membership increases its campus and community involvement to at least 75% of the chapter being involved in an activity outside of academics and the chapter.
3. ALL Sigma Nu members represent themselves and the Greek community with utmost respect, living your chapter’s values and using the Greek Life Relationship Agreement as a framework for their behavior.
4. The Office of Greek Life does not receive any formal or informal complaints against the chapter from students, faculty, staff, parents or community members, nor should local authorities respond to Sigma Nu’s facility for any instances that break the relationship agreement.

The chapter remains on “Conditional Warning” status today due to their inability to achieve the required chapter GPA.

Spring 2011
Sigma Nu achieved the requirements set forth in its previous “Conditional Warning,” so the status was terminated on this date, however, they remained on probation with their national organization through May 19th, 2012, and thus, were a dry chapter facility through Spring of 2012. We anticipate they will return to their previous “wet” status for Fall 2012.
Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity

Fall 2006

September 28th—Sigma Phi Epsilon had sanctions imposed for violating the “Community/Neighborhood Relations” section that states: “Respecting the rights and privileges of the neighbors precludes loud and raucous behavior and the use of amplified sound.”

Sanctions:

1. Apology letter to the Office of Public Safety and Missoula Police Department.
2. Participate in the All Greek Leaf Raking to take place on Sunday, October 29th at 1pm.
3. Provide a service to the surrounding neighbors next door, behind, and across the street (excluding Greek chapter facilities).

Fall 2007

October 8th—Sanctions imposed on Sigma Phi Epsilon for violating the Neighborhood Relations and Greek Alcohol Policy during an event on Friday, September 21st, 2007.

Sanctions:

1. The chapter must host and participate in two educational sessions
   • 80% of the chapter membership needs to attend each session. The Judicial Board intends for all of the chapter members to attend at least one of the sessions.
   • One of the educational sessions should include the Quality of Life Officer from Missoula Police Department. The educational session should be a minimum of 45 minutes and be structured so that the chapter members are required to participate.
   • One of the educational sessions should utilize the SOS program and its facilitators. The program should be a minimum of 45 minutes.
   • The educational sessions must be in addition to chapter meetings. The presiding Judicial Board Chairmen or a representative will take attendance at each session to document participation.
   • The sessions can take place either at the chapter house or on campus. The presiding Judicial Board Chairmen and/or Greek Life Advisor must be notified 5 days in advance of time/date/location of the educational sessions.
   • The chapter needs to complete these sessions by Monday, October 29th and confirm with the presiding Judicial Board chairmen.

Campus Ministry

All activities sponsored by the Association of Campus Ministries (ACM) were alcohol-free and drug-free events. ACM leaders facilitated student discussions regarding drug and alcohol issues. Topics included alcohol and drug use in general, responding to peer pressure, and adult children of alcoholics’ issues. In addition, the ACM provided individual assistance to those who sought help with drug and/or alcohol issues.
### Enjoying Life Sober
In 2012, an ASUM registered student group was formed to support students struggling with alcohol and drug abuse. The group ran through the 2012 academic year and held a weekly support group in addition to drug and alcohol free social events.

### Intercollegiate Athletics

#### Athletics Life Skills Program
In 1997, the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics established a life skills program called GRIZ ACES (Athletes Committed to Excellence in School, Sports, Service, and Social Responsibility). GRIZ ACES “is a comprehensive personal development program designed to assist athletes in their academic, athletic, and personal growth.” The program consists of several components, including a drug and alcohol element that is part of a class taught through the Health and Human Performance department by the sports psychologist.

#### Athletics Resource Center
GRIZ ACES provided the services of a sport psychologist through the GRIZSCAPE (Sport Counseling and Performance Enhancement) Resource Center.

### Athletics Drug and Alcohol Counseling

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### Athletics Drug and Alcohol Education

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### Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM)

#### Risk Management
The Associated Students of The University of Montana (ASUM) has comprehensive procedures for those student organizations seeking ASUM recognition. In part, student organizations must meet with their advisors to complete and discuss governing documents, student group membership lists, advisor agreements, and risk management plans. Risk management plans inform group members of risky activities related to group participation, including but not limited to group functions at which alcoholic beverages may be served. The groups’ respective advisors must sign the risk management plans. Group members must officially enroll in the group and sign a form that indicates the members have read and will abide by
the risk management plan that was submitted by the organization to ASUM. ASUM bylaws state that groups will lose ASUM group recognition if they fail to follow the University’s drug and alcohol policies.

**Student Group Recognition**

To be recognized by ASUM a student group must have at least 15 eligible members. Annually 200 student groups have been recognized by ASUM. For the period of this review, no group has lost ASUM recognition for a drug or alcohol violation.

**Human Resource Services**

All UM employees are made aware of the drug-free workplace policy which appears on the websites of The University of Montana's Administration & Finance and Human Resource Services. Also, the information, “With Your Personal Safety in Mind...Campus Safety & Alcohol & Drug Guidelines”, is available on the website of the Office of Public Safety and is available in print form upon request.

**Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library**

The University’s Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library provided a variety of resources pertaining to drugs and alcohol.

**Residence Life**

**Substance-Free Floors**

**Floor Locations:**

In 1992, four residence hall floors were designate as substance-free; later that number was reduced to two floors based on the low number of students who selected to live in a substance free environment.

**Floor Violations:**

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**Residence Halls Zero Tolerance**

A zero tolerance policy regarding drug and alcohol violations was implemented in the residence halls in 1992. Student Conduct Code action was initiated for every known drug and alcohol violation. Students who are found in violation of the policies must complete an educational assignment as required by their conduct hearing officer(s). A majority of drug and alcohol violators are required to complete Self Over Substance (SOS), a multi-phase educational program offered through the Curry Health Center. Other sanctions may also have been imposed.
University Public Safety Officer Assistance

In collaboration with Residence Life, Public Safety Officers attended all residence hall floor meetings in Fall 2010. Officers explained behavioral expectations to residence hall students and personal safety strategies were discussed.

Due to exigent circumstances, Officers were unable to attend in Fall 2011.

Public Safety officers were summoned for assistance when students were believed to possess illicit drugs, were uncooperative, or had committed serious criminal acts. Public Safety Officers may cite those students who had violated alcohol or drug laws. Public Safety Officers may also arrest students for drug or other law violations, depending on the circumstances. Public Safety Officers can also refer students for Student Conduct Code action.

Mandated Drug Testing

Implementation of Drug Testing:
In 1996, the Director of Residence Life began to require that some students be tested periodically for drugs as a prerequisite to continued living in residence halls.

Number of Mandatory Tests:

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Alternate Student Activities

University Center (UC)

As the student union, the University Center (UC) offered a comprehensive and balanced offering of programs and activities designed to actively engage UM students and enhance their collegiate experiences by promoting campus involvement and individual development. Full-time, professional staff members worked collaboratively with student coordinators to provide a variety of social, recreational, cultural, and educational opportunities. In addition to augmenting the academic experience, the UC offered entertainment programming. Participation in such events brings students with similar interests together thereby encouraging social interaction and networking. Keeping these activities fresh and appealing to current college students required the ongoing assessment of events so that new activities are developed and others are discontinued. The UC remained open until midnight during the academic year, extending the closing time to 2:00 a.m. during final exams providing a safe, late night study and activity venue.

During the first week of each fall semester, the UC has typically sponsored a variety of informal activities and structured events to give students a taste of the on-campus social scene. Activities held that week have traditionally included Shakespeare in the Park, Grizzly Orientation Day (GO Day), Game Night in the UC, and Welcome Feast, an event originally initiated by the Vice President for Student Affairs in 2003. Planned by a campus-wide committee, Welcome Feast has featured food, entertainment, and prizes. This gathering of campus departments and student organizations served to inform students of the myriad
extracurricular activities that were available. The celebrations were well attended. WelcomeFeast concludes with an outdoor movie held on the Oval.

Entertainment activities have included dances, with and without lessons, indoor and outdoor movies, live music, comedians, hypnotists, barbeques, dance troupes, speakers, billiard and table tennis tournaments, and other activities designed to entice students to remain on campus and enjoy the campus atmosphere. As the tastes and interests of college students have evolved, different approaches have been taken to provide late night programming.

In the past, the UC has tried a variety of late night programs, which were discontinued when student interest waned. “Nite Kourt,” a monthly Saturday night event ranging from hot dog roasts to “bean bag” movies; was offered from the early 1990s to 2004. “Club Nocturnal,” a weekly Friday night event was initiated to create an environment where students could listen to music, dance, and socially interact as an alternative to the downtown bar scene. The service of alcohol in a tightly controlled, non-contiguous area in the UC was available to students of legal age; was offered in 2002. In 2003, “That Friday Night Thing,” was adapted from “Club Nocturnal” and offered on alternate Friday nights in an alcohol-free environment.

Popular initiatives during the 2010/2012 biennium included regularly scheduled Open Mic Nights held in various UC venues, Prose & Poems, a collaboration with the Fine Arts Program to highlight the literary arts, as well as the movies shown in the UC Theater on Friday and Saturday nights. Occasionally, movies were shown midweek and, when available, sneak previews were held.

For-credit classes in billiards and table tennis were held in the UC Game Room which is a popular hang-out on Friday and Saturday nights. Table tennis and pool tournaments were scheduled throughout each year as well as special events for student groups.

Reaching beyond entertainment programming, the UC also offered educational events and activities related to diversity, leadership, and art scheduled in the evening hours. Leadership programs ranged from fun activities grounded in leadership themes to a day-long leadership conference bringing students from all over campus together to learn and grow their leadership skills. Diversity programs continued to enhance campus awareness of ethnic and cultural diversity through the sponsorship of lectures, films, and other events. Greek Life sponsored many educational, social, and philanthropic events throughout the year. The Art Gallery hosted evening receptions for all student exhibit openings.

**Student Participation in UC Events/Activities**

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</table>
The UC provides 182 events/activities during an academic year; averaging approximately 31,000 student participants.

**Week of Welcome and Grizzly Orientation (GO) Day**

Last biennium, Enrollment Services, Campus Recreation, University Center, Dining Services, Residence Life, and Foreign Student and Scholar Services scheduled a week of activities to coincide with the start of each new school year. New Student Orientation and the opening of residence halls, dining services, and campus recreational facilities involved students in on-campus activities to keep them away from community bars and house parties. Activities have included swimming in the University pool, floating the Alberton Gorge, city tours, recreation on the University Oval, day hikes, New Student Convocation, Welcome Feast, free movies in the University Theater, and other events. This tradition has continued and now concludes with a game night in the UC the Sunday before classes begin called GO Day. These focused activities for first-year students living in the Residence Halls highlight the alternate activity options provided by the University Center throughout the year.

**Residence Life**

Outdoor recreational areas are located near most residence halls and villages, thereby giving students and their dependents opportunities to participate in on-campus activities. Students could check out sports equipment free of charge. Residence halls offered table tennis and computer games free of charge. Computer labs are located in all residence halls. Low cost movies, VCR, DVD, and TV rentals were available to students. Residence Life also sponsored other events for students in the residence halls, University Villages, and Lewis and Clark Village for residents and their families.

**Foreign Students**

A variety of student groups routinely congregated at the International House for social activities and meetings. In 1996, the University implemented a no-alcohol policy for the International House. International student organizations frequently sponsored alcohol-free activities, on and off campus, such as Thanksgiving Banquet, Deepavali (Indian Festival of Lights), Muslim Eid-Al-Fitr (end of Ramadan celebration), Chinese New Year, Persian Spring Festival, and the hugely successful annual International Food and Culture Festival. On-campus event organizers followed UM alcohol policies. Off-campus events took place in church lounges where alcohol consumption was not allowed.

**Student Conduct Data**

**Residence Life**

**Zero Tolerance**

A zero tolerance policy regarding drug and alcohol violations was implemented in the residence halls in 1992. Student Conduct Code action was initiated for every known drug and alcohol violation. Students who are found in violation of the policies must complete an educational assignment as required by their conduct hearing officer(s). Majority of drug and alcohol violators are required to complete Self Over Substance (SOS), a multi-phase educational program offered through the Curry Health Center. Other sanctions may also have been imposed.
Public Safety Officer Assistance

Public Safety officers were summoned for assistance when students were believed to possess illicit drugs, were uncooperative, or had committed serious criminal acts. Public Safety Officers may cite those students who had violated alcohol or drug laws. Public Safety Officers may also arrest students for drug or other law violations, depending on the circumstances. Public Safety Officers can also refer students for Student Conduct Code action.

Student Conduct Code Violations

Prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2008/2010</th>
<th>2010/2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>1,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rate of Change

The level of alcohol violations decreased by 2% (N=24) in 2010/2012 as compared to the previous biennium. The 2008/2010 rate of drug violations increased by 29% (N=125) as compared to the previous biennium. The vast majority of the drug violations were marijuana related. This dramatic increase coincided with the increase in medical marijuana cards distributed on a State level. At the end of this biennium, 2.03% of the population of Montana had a medical marijuana card (roughly 25,000) up from about 4,000 in 2009. Though the medical marijuana law was implemented in 2004, the State saw a dramatic rise in applicants when the Federal government issued new guidelines medical marijuana. U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder stated, "It will not be a priority to use federal resources to prosecute patients with serious illnesses or their caregivers who are complying with state laws on medical marijuana, but we will not tolerate drug traffickers who hide behind claims of compliance with state law to mask activities that are clearly illegal."

Frequency of Substance-Free Floor Violations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006/2008</th>
<th>2008/2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mandated Drug Testing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of students tested for drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intercollegiate Athletics


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of positive drug tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In AY 2010, Intercollegiate Athletics instituted a campus drug testing program, which is in addition to the NCAA Drug Testing program. Ten percent of the student-athletes from every sport are tested once per semester. Thus, the number of positive drug tests increased as a result of that additional testing and significantly increasing the sample size.

**Dean of Students**

**Referral Source(s)**
The Office of Public Safety is the primary source of student referrals to the Dean of Students for drug and alcohol violations. Occasionally, staff or faculty members make such referrals.

**Frequency and Violation Types:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant Decrease in Alcohol Violations:**
The number of alcohol offenses for the 2010/2012 biennium decreased 34% (N=23) as compared to the previous biennium; as compared to the 2006/2008 biennium, there was a 60% (N=66) decrease, suggesting a continued downward trend in the number of alcohol offenses. However, the number of drug offenses for the 2010/2012 biennium increased by 111% (N=20) as compared to the previous biennium.

**Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM)**

For the period of this review, no student group had lost ASUM recognition due to drug or alcohol violations.

**Public Safety**

**Campus Arrests for Alcohol and Drug Violations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of arrests*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Federal regulations required the Office of Public Safety to report crime data by calendar year.

**Student Conduct Code Adjudication**

The Student Conduct Code prohibits the use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages on University premises or at University-sponsored activities except as permitted in University policies. The Student Conduct Code also prohibits the illegal use, possession, or distribution of any controlled substance on University premises or at University-sponsored activities. In addition, the Student Conduct Code prohibits illegal distribution of any controlled substances off-campus, subject to the procedures in section V.B. of the Student Conduct Code.

The Dean of Students and Residence Life staff successfully resolved most student cases that involved alcohol or drug violations. Students, however, occasionally have appealed to the University Court where they may argue they did not violate the Student Conduct Code or the sanctions were too severe. The University Court is composed of two faculty members, one staff member, and four students, one of whom is a graduate student.

**Campus and Community**

**Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP)**

Members of the University’s Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee have continued to collaborate with the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention (MUSAP) program and other city/county departments. The primary goal of MUSAP is to reduce underage substance use in Missoula County by focusing on enforcement, access, and public policies, including laws and regulations, social norms, and education. The University has remained firmly committed to its partnership with the Missoula community and the productive relationships that have been established and maintained over the years.

**Health Enhancement and the Self Over Substance programs represented UM on MUSAP during the recent biennium.**

**Other Recent Examples of Successful UM Collaborations**

1. The Missoula Police Department partnered with the Missoula County DUI Task Force, the University of Montana Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), Zip Beverage, and the Grizzly Scholarship Association (GSA) to conduct an educational event about Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) and DUI laws during a home-football game in 2009. The event occurred in the GSA tailgate area and provided voluntary breath tests to measure BAC, personalized BAC cards,
and educational materials. A total of 82 breath tests were given. Of those tested, 70% were under the legal limit for driving intoxicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Alcohol Concentration</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;.04</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.041 -.08</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.081 -.12</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.121 -.20</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.201 -.30</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; .30</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention team (MUSAP) collaborated with the Athletic Department in an alcohol prevention educational event. ZIP Beverage, a local distributor, brought former NCAA two-time volley ball champion Sarah Panzau to speak to all athletes about the consequences of driving intoxicated fall semester 2009. Approximately 225 student athletes attended in which Sarah shared her life story and the dramatic life-changing auto accident she suffered.

3. The UM Tobacco Task Force, a subcommittee of the DAAC, worked toward the reduction of tobacco use by UM students through comprehensive tobacco use prevention programming, and strengthening campus tobacco policy. Students and staff from the Curry Health Center Health Enhancement collaborated with faculty from the department of Biomedical Sciences to study the compliance and effective enforcement regarding the 25-foot smoke-free boundary campus policy. The study was published in the Journal of American College Health.

Other Campus Programs and Services

Faculty/Staff Assistance
Faculty or staff members who experience problems related to drugs and/or alcohol are referred to the Faculty/Staff Assistance Program. This program offers free counseling sessions to UM faculty and staff through providers in the community.

Twelve-Step Programs
Twelve-step groups are offered on campus.
Summary

Federal Compliance
The University of Montana has certified it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent “the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees” on campus property or as part of any campus activity. Additionally, the University has complied with other federal requirements.

- Developed written ATOD policies
- Distributed policies to students, staff, and faculty
- Enumerated health risks associated with alcohol abuse and illicit drug use
- Described federal, state, and local sanctions for unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- Designed and implemented campus drug and alcohol programs
- Specified disciplinary sanctions imposed on students and employees for policy violations
- Conducted biennial reviews of UM’s drug and alcohol programs

Risky Student Behavior
Risky student behavior is apparent in some areas. 23% of students report having unprotected sex after consuming alcohol as compared to the 2011 NCHA average of 17%. UM students also report taking risks on the road: 41% said they had driven after drinking, whereas nationally only 23% report the same behavior. Alcohol-related incidents on or near the University campus continued to disrupt life for students, nearby residents, and law enforcement personnel. Still too many UM students were transported for emergency medical treatment after having consumed too much alcohol.

Magnitude of Student Drug and Alcohol Use at UM

Drug Use
19% of UM students who participated in the NCHA survey said that they had used marijuana once per month or more often. While only 3% above the national norm, 90% of the students thought that the typical student used marijuana that often.

Alcohol Use
The University of Montana appears to have a slightly greater percentage of students who drink alcohol on a regular basis than the average university population. Though reported 30-day use by UM students has declined nearly 7% from 2002 to 2012, national data
demonstrates a similar downward trend. 30-day use at UM has stayed roughly 8-11% higher than reference data during that ten year period. It should be noted that in spring 2012, 53.6% of first year UM students reported consuming alcohol in the last 30 days compared to 87.4% by fourth year UM students.

NCHA data suggests UM students consume alcohol more frequently than their peers nationally. While the percentage of UM student respondents who reported consuming alcohol on 10 or more of the last 30 days has decreased from 29.3% in 2002 to 20.9% in 2012, the reference population that reported this consumption frequency was just 15.1%.

First year UM students reported drinking less frequently than other UM students. 15.6% of first year UM students reported consuming alcohol on 10 or more of the last 30 days, compared to 26.0% of fourth year students, who drink more frequently than all other groups.

The average number of drinks UM student respondents reported consuming the last time they “partied” or socialized has decreased significantly over the last 10 years and is similar to the current national average. The graph at left includes individuals who reported not consuming any alcohol. If students who reported consuming zero drinks are excluded, the average number of drinks consumed by UM students in 2012 the last time they partied is 4.70. The national average in 2012 with non-drinkers excluded is 4.82.

Binge drinking is of particular concern in college populations because of increased prevalence, associated
health risks, and negative academic impacts, among other reasons. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) defines binge drinking as consuming alcohol in quantities that cause a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater. While many factors, including body mass, gender, and rate of consumption among others, influence BAC, the NIAAA states that a BAC of .08 or greater usually occurs when men consume five or more drinks, and women consume four or more drinks in a two hour period. To generalize binge drinking trends across the entire sample, a descriptor of five alcoholic drinks is typically used because men report binge drinking more often than women.

Since spring of 2002, the percentage of UM students who reported consuming five or more alcoholic drinks the last time they “partied” or socialized has decreased dramatically. In 2002 58.2% of UM students reported this alcohol consumption pattern, compared to 32.6% in 2012. Current binge drinking data is similar to national reference data.

If non-drinkers are excluded from analysis, all undergraduate student groups reported binge drinking at similar rates in 2012. 45.2% of undergraduate students who drink reported consuming five or more alcoholic beverages in a sitting within the two weeks prior to the assessment. 16.5% of first year students reported binge drinking three or more times during the two weeks prior to the assessment. This was the highest percentage reported from any school year subgroup, though differences between undergraduate subgroups were not significantly different.

Campus Environment and Student Perceptions of Campus Norms
The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Drug Prevention has recommended that universities develop prevention strategies that focus on their campus environments. The Higher Education Center reported that students’ decisions regarding drug and alcohol use are influenced by “campus social norms and expectancies; campus policies and procedures; availability of alcohol and other drugs; enforcement of regulations and laws; and availability of alcohol-free social and recreational options.”

Montana ranks second in the nation for beer consumption per capita, which mirrors the regional culture that surrounds UM. When signing the Amethysts Initiative, President Dennison noted that while prohibition doesn’t work, the current law making twenty-one the legal drinking age has had unintended effects and needed to be debated. Like other colleges around the country, UM has struggled with the influence of regional culture and how it might best impact that culture. By policy, alcohol can be served at campus events with the approval of the President. Clear guidelines exist for responsible service of alcohol. The intent of this policy and its guidelines is to model responsible use of alcohol at an institutional level. Below is a brief description of some long-standing traditions at UM that reflect this struggle:

1. Grizzly football and tailgates. Games that attract around 26,000 people are scheduled at 1:05; tailgating officially starts at 11:00 a.m. which initiates morning alcohol consumption for many fans. Perhaps taking this model one step further, some students start drinking at breakfast during an unofficial gathering called “kegs and eggs” just off campus. The Washington-Grizzly stadium is alcohol free. Yet, exit and re-entry is allowed anytime during the game allowing fans access to the tailgates. The stadium nearly empties at halftime.
2. The Forester’s Ball is an alcohol free event. An unintended consequence has been students’ binge drinking prior to admittance, which has led to a number of students being hospitalizing for alcohol poisoning.

3. Faculty/staff/retiree socials are held most Fridays in the Davidson Honors College Lounge. Alcohol is served free of charge. While modeling the responsible service and use of alcohol, such gatherings parallel local happy hours.

4. Faculty and staff appreciation gatherings (e.g. holiday party) often have an open wine/beer bar for attendees.

5. Regarding tobacco use, the University’s new tobacco-free campus policy that started fall semester 2011 is an example of shaping campus norms and culture through policy.

Other Comparative Data

SOS Mandated Referrals
The total number of SOS referrals decreased by 19% (N = 339) as compared to the previous biennium. Referrals by the Dean of Students decreased (16%, N=11), continuing the trend from the previous biennium. Residence Life referrals remained relatively constant. However, referrals from the legal system significantly decreased (34%, N=303).

Students Seeking Help for Substance Abuse
Students seeking help on their own accord for substance abuse decreased. While self-referrals to the SOS program decreased slightly (N=12 students), the number seen through the Counseling and Psychological Service decreased approximately 54% (50 students sought services).

University Center Alternative Activities
Although the number of special and educational events in the University Center (UC) decreased by 21% (N=82) during the 2010/12 biennium, from 391 to 309, participation in the events increased by 42% (N=22,062) as compared to the previous biennium, from 53,097 to 75,159.

Alcohol and Other Drugs as a Factor in Relationship Violence
The number of students who reported that substances were a factor in rape, sexual assault, child sexual assault, relationship violence, sexual harassment, or stalking incidents increased from 50 students to 59 in this biennium.

Conclusion
UM’s declining trends in substance use and associated consequences coincide with national trends. Current NCHA data indicates that more students are choosing to abstain from alcohol and other drugs. Students that choose to drink are opting to use various protective behaviors that lead to less risky consumption patterns. While making headway in these areas, UM remains above national norms, as does the entire state of Montana. It continues to struggle with the drinking culture on and off campus. Although UM has made inroads in prevention efforts, still too many UM students continued to experience unfavorable personal, academic and social consequences. Faced with this reality, perspective is necessary.
When trying to change campus norms and regional culture, the campus needs to continue to collaborate locally and state wide when possible. It needs to continue to educate, enforce and endure.

UM has met federal standards for policy development and distribution; it continued to review its policies and the efficacy of the distribution efforts. Enforcement of policy and laws were consistent with the previous biennium.

**Next Biennium**

**National College Health Assessment**
Continue to administer the NCHA. UM relies almost exclusively on this survey to monitor trends

**Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee**
Policy review and addressing campus matters related to alcohol use have been assigned to specially appointment task forces over the past four years. Consequently, this committee has met minimally, if at all. UM should examine whether or not this committee should disband.