

University of Montana

Alcohol and Drug Program Biennial Review

2020-2022



The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires that colleges and universities examine and document the scope and effectiveness of the institution's alcohol and other drugs (AOD) programs and policies. This Biennial Review, for the 2020/2022 biennium, reviews the two academic years of 2020- 2021 and 2021-2022.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires that colleges and universities examine and document the scope and effectiveness of the institution's alcohol and other drugs (AOD) programs and policies. This Biennial Review, for the 2020/2022 biennium, reviews the two academic years of 2020- 2021 and 2021-2022. It includes summaries of University alcohol and drug policies, state and federal alcohol and drug laws and penalties, University of Montana alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education programs for students and employees, alcohol and drug resources for students and employees, health effects of alcohol and other drugs, University committees and strategic plans dedicated to alcohol and drug prevention and response, University of Montana data and trends from the institution's administration of the National College Health Assessment (NCHA), data on referrals for treatment, and data on law enforcement and student conduct referrals and sanctions.

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

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

National College Health Assessment (NCHA) and University of Montana Prevention Goals

Over the past 20 years, the University of Montana has administered the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) every two years to assess the impact of alcohol and other drugs on students' health and academic performance. In Fall 2020, the NCHA survey was redesigned in a significant manner. The resulting survey changes prevent us from reporting on trend data from previous years. This report will focus on 2020 data. UM continues to create goals using NCHA data and are as follows:

1. Decrease vaping and the use of e-cigarettes
2. Decrease the recreational use of cannabis
3. Decrease the rate of binge drinking,
4. Decrease the rate of underage alcohol use,
5. Decrease the rate of tobacco and illicit drug use,
6. Decrease the rate of ATOD-related injury, crime, violence, etc., among University of Montana students,
7. Increase protective behaviors around substance use, and
8. Raise awareness of how (excessive) substance use can impact student success and well-being.

Notable University of Montana Policy and Programmatic Accomplishments for the 2020/2022 Biennium

Continuation of AlcoholEdu

One of the most notable recent enhancements the University made in the biennium toward goals of prevention education for all students is the continuation of AlcoholEdu, a mandatory on- line tutorial and prevention education program about alcohol use. As described later in this review, AlcoholEdu is offered by Everfi, a national company that provides on-line prevention education programs to colleges and universities around the country. AlcoholEdu provides specific information about the use and effects of alcohol as well as prevention and risk-reduction tips. The program is offered in two parts, which provides the institution the opportunity to assess changes in student behavior over time. All incoming students, including undergraduate, graduate, and law students, are required to complete Part 1 of

AlcoholEdu during their first semester of enrollment. Failure to complete AlcoholEdu results in a registration hold for the following semester. More information about AlcoholEdu is available at <https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/programs/> and later in this report.

ASUM Transportation

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

ASUM operates the UDASH public transit system. The system is one of the only student-run transit systems in the United States. UDASH operates four bus routes with a fleet of nine buses and a staff of 30 student drivers. **In 2004, UDASH added a late-night safe ride program, now called the Gold Line. The Gold Line provides safe transportation for students and members of the public between South Campus student housing, the main University of Montana campus, and the downtown area. The GOLD Line service hasn't been offered since 2020 and is currently suspended. This service close due to the pandemic causing the institution to go remote and ridership had been declining.**

ASUM Transportation currently has 20 student drivers, 9 buses and operate 3 regular fixed-routes. Last summer (2021) a pilot River Shuttle program was started aimed at transporting students and the campus community safely up the Clark Fork River to float back to campus. This program has continued this summer (2022) and has been very successful.

Review of the Institution's Alcohol Policies

Following a comprehensive review and revision of the institution's alcohol policies during the 2014/2016 biennium, the university continues to review the policy and procedures that address alcohol-related issues involving University or community events on campus; University events off campus; additional requirements for specific groups or venues including residence halls and University housing, fraternities and sororities, ASUM and other student groups, and stadium and sports facilities; and tailgating. The University of Montana alcohol policy and procedures are available at <https://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol>.

Montana State Law SB 247

AN ACT REVISING ALCOHOL LAWS RELATING TO UNIVERSITIES AND POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS; ALLOWING A UNIT OF THE MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OR A POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTION IN MONTANA TO CONTRACT WITH AN ALCOHOL LICENSEE TO SERVE ALCOHOL AT A SPORTING EVENT HELD ON UNIVERSITY PROPERTY; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-3-103, 16-4-111, AND 16-4-204, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Catering endorsement -- university or college sporting events -- revenue sharing.

(1) A Montana university may contract with a licensed entity with a catering endorsement under 16-4-111 to serve beer and wine or under 16-4-204 to serve liquor, beer, and wine at a sporting event held by the Montana university.

(2) The licensee may contract with the Montana university relating to the revenue sharing as permitted in 16-4-111 and 16-4-204.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the term "Montana university" means:

(a) a unit of the Montana university system as defined in 20-25-201; or

(b) any other postsecondary institution in the state.

Section 3. Section 16-4-111, MCA, is amended to read:

"16-4-111. Catering endorsement for beer and wine licensees. (1) (a) A person who is engaged primarily in the business of providing meals with table service and who is licensed to sell beer at retail or beer and wine at retail for on-premises consumption may, upon the approval of the department, be granted a catering endorsement to the license to allow the catering and sale of beer or beer and wine to persons attending a special event upon premises not otherwise licensed for the sale of beer or beer and wine for on premises consumption. The beer or wine must be consumed on the premises where the event is held.

(b) A person who is licensed pursuant to 16-4-420 to sell beer at retail or beer and wine at retail for on-premises consumption may, upon the approval of the department, be granted a catering endorsement to the license to allow the catering and sale of beer and wine to persons attending a special event upon premises not otherwise licensed for the sale of beer or beer and wine, along with food equal in cost to 65% of the total gross revenue from the catering contract, for on-premises consumption. The beer or wine must be consumed on the premises where the event is held.

(2) A written application for a catering endorsement and an annual fee of \$200 must be submitted to the department for its approval.

(3) A licensee who holds a catering endorsement may not cater an event in which the licensee is the sponsor. The catered event must be within 100 miles of the licensee's regular place of business.

(4) The licensee shall notify the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the premises that the catered event is to be held. A fee of \$35 must accompany the notice.

(5) The sale of beer or beer and wine pursuant to a catering endorsement is subject to the provisions of 16-6-103.

(6) The sale of beer or beer and wine pursuant to a catering endorsement is subject to the provisions of 16-3-306, unless entities named in 16-3-306 give their written approval for the on-premises sale of beer or beer and wine on premises where the event is to be held.

(7) (a) A catering endorsement issued for the purpose of selling and serving beer or beer and wine at a special event conducted on the premises of a county fairground or public sports arena authorizes the licensee to sell and serve beer or beer and wine in the grandstand and bleacher area of the premises, as well as from a booth, stand, or other fixed place on the premises.

(b) A catering endorsement issued for the purpose of selling and serving beer or beer and wine at a sporting event conducted on the premises of a Montana university as provided in [section 1] authorizes the licensee to sell and serve beer or beer and wine in the grandstand and bleacher area of the premises, as well as from a booth, stand, or other fixed place on the premises.

(8) A licensee may not share revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages with the sponsor of the catered event unless the sponsor is the state of Montana, a political subdivision of the state, a Montana university as provided in [section 1], or a qualified entity under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 501(c), as amended."

Residential Curriculum—UM Housing

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



Recommendations for the Future

This review concludes with several recommendations for the next biennium. Some of these include:

- A reinvigoration of the University's Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), to assist with timely reviews of campus drug and alcohol prevention programs and responses is also recommended. With some staff departing campus, this committee has been inactive, but is still in progress to get it started again.
- Biennial Review contributors to continue to work proactively with key campus partners, including the Curry Health Center, Fraternity and Sorority Involvement, UMPD, the UM Housing Office, the Office of Community Standards, Human Resource Services, and the Department of Athletics to ensure that our programs are up-to-date, adhere to national best practices, and provide effective prevention and response.
- Continue to find ways to support the Behavioral Health Options Program and the Curry Health Wellness Office, both of which provide invaluable programs, services, survey administrations, and analyses that are critical to the completion of the Biennial Review. Reviewing trends and behaviors not only on the University of Montana campus but nationally to best strategize about the use of drugs and alcohol amongst students to establish services that will be accessed by students.
- Considering cannabis specifically, it is recommended incorporating normative feedback to a continuously changing atmosphere regarding and approach to addressing cannabis. Students could benefit from being educated about cannabis in a manner consistent with alcohol (ex. AlcoholEdu).

ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION AND NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

The University of Montana is committed to providing an environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of every member of its community and that is free from harassment and discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, age, political ideas, marital or family status, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, genetic information, gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation. Such an environment is necessary to a healthy learning, working, and living atmosphere because discrimination and harassment undermine human dignity and the positive connection among all people at our University. In addition, the University of Montana strives to prevent sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, in addition to other acts of sexual misconduct and sexual harassment. The University has adopted the Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Stalking and Retaliation policy ("Sexual Misconduct Policy"). This policy defines and prohibits those acts as well as other forms of discrimination and retaliation. Such acts will be addressed consistent with this policy. Consistent with state and federal law, reasonable accommodation will be provided to persons with disabilities.

It is important that members of the University community understand that the law does not just prohibit discrimination and harassment of employees by employers. The law also prohibits discrimination and harassment between members of the University of Montana community more generally: for example, between an instructor and a student, between two students, between two employees, or between a student and an applicant or campus guest. The policy applies in all University programs and activities, including, but not limited to, discrimination in athletics, instruction, grading, university housing, and university employment. In addition, the law prohibits retaliation against an individual for opposing any practices forbidden under this policy, for bringing a complaint of discrimination or harassment, for assisting someone with such a complaint, for attempting to stop such discrimination or harassment, or for participating in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a complaint of discrimination or harassment. It is central to the values of this University that any individual who believes they may have been the target of unlawful discrimination or harassment feel free to report their concerns for appropriate investigation and response, without fear of retaliation or retribution.

This policy shall not be construed or applied to restrict academic freedom at UM, nor shall it be construed to restrict constitutionally protected expression, even though such expression may be offensive, unpleasant, or even hateful.

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

PREPARATION OF THE BIENNIAL REVIEW AND POLICY DISTRIBUTION

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

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

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

Time Period for the 2020-2022 Biennial Review

This Biennial Review – for the time period 2020-2022 – covers academic years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. Curry Health Center tracks data for summer/fall/spring each academic year. Therefore, this report generally covers the time period from June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2022 unless otherwise indicated.

Contributors

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- Brad Griffin, Chief of Police, University of Montana Police Department
- Kayli Julius, Director of Wellness, Curry Health Center, NHCA data
- Jessie McCafferty, Behavioral Health Options Coordinator, Curry Health Center
- Lacey Zinke, Fraternity and Sorority Involvement Director
- Erinn Guzik, Director, Curry Health Center Counseling
- John Nugent, Director of Residential Education and Community Standards, UM Housing
- John Atkinson, Assistant Director, Office for Community Standards
- Shawn Blair, Associate Director, Human Resource Services
- Sandra Curtis, Executive Director, UM Housing and Community Standards
- Kelly Magnuson, Clery Compliance Professional, UMPD
- Alison Pepper, Student Advocacy Resource Center and Campus Assault Prevention Coordinators
- Jen Euell, Director, Student Advocacy Resource Center (SARC)
- Kate Duran, University of Montana Legal Counsel

Policy Distribution

University of Montana Policy and Procedures for Notices to Enrolled and Prospective Students

The University policy and procedures that address disseminating notices to students about University of Montana's drug and alcohol prevention education program, revised 2/1/17, are as follows:

Policy and Procedures for Notices to Enrolled and Prospective Students

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

The University of Montana must report to the Department of Education and disclose to current and prospective students certain information regarding financial aid, the University's campus, facilities, student athletes, and gainful employment programs; as well as campus security and fire safety, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and programs about them. Additionally, the University

is required to discuss counseling for students receiving Federal Student Aid loans. These required disclosures are made on the University of Montana's Student Consumer Information website.

Employees Available to Help Disseminate Information

Employees available to assist current or prospective students in obtaining the information specified in the Student Consumer Information website include University Data Office, (406)243-5661 and Director of Financial Aid, (406)243-5373. UMPD Chief can be contacted at (406)243-4040 for assistance in obtaining information concerning campus safety.

Updating/Maintaining the Student Consumer Information Webpage

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

Notice of Availability of Student Consumer Information Webpage

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

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

University of Montana Policy and Procedures for Notices to Current and Prospective Employees

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

Policy and Procedures for Notices to Current and Prospective Employees

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

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

Employees Available to Help Disseminate Information

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

Notice of Disclosures Required for Employees

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

The Higher Education Act requires the University to make the Annual Security Report available to prospective employees. Prospective employees can find a link to the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report on the Human resources webpage.

All required notices include a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the information on request. The University Data Office will ensure compliance with this requirement by annually checking to see that the required notices contain a working link to the required information.

Notice of Drug and Alcohol Program Information Distribution to Students and Employees

The most recent Notice of Availability of Disclosures for students regarding the University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention program, with a link to the website with detailed program information, was emailed to all enrolled students and current employees on November

16, 2022:

Notice of Compliance for The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations

Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) receiving federal funds or financial assistance must develop and implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees. The program must include annual notification to all current students and employees, of the following:

- A) Standards of conduct;
- B) Description of sanctions for violating federal, state, and local law and campus policy;
- C) Description of health risks associated with AOD use;
- D) Description of treatment options; and
- E) Biennial review of the program's effectiveness and the consistency of the enforcement of sanctions.

A) Standard of Conduct for Students

University of Montana students must also abide by the University of Montana Student Conduct Code, available on the Community Standards website. The Office of Community Standards sends out an annual notice at the beginning of the year to students reminding them of the Student Conduct Code and their responsibility as citizens of the community to familiarize themselves with University rules and policies.

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

The University of Montana Student Conduct Code specifically prohibits the following behaviors,

Article V, section E: E. Alcohol and Drug Offenses:

1. Tobacco: Smoking, Vaping, or tobacco use on campus is a violation of the Tobacco Free UM Policy and of this Student Code of Conduct.
2. Alcohol: Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.
3. Drugs: Use, possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs as defined by city, state or federal laws. This includes mind-altering drugs, designer drugs or synthetic substances used as a substitute for a controlled substance, except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. This also includes the abuse, distribution, or improper use of prescription drugs

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

Standard of Conduct for Employees

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

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

UM Faculty and Staff Drug-Free Workplace policy and procedures: www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/drug-free-workplace

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

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

Online Training Promoting an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace:

Human Resources Services is providing Employee Drug-Free Workplace Education Training about promoting an alcohol- and drug-free workplace. Different accessible versions are available at the Drug-Free Workplace Education webpage. The training includes information about the requirements of the policy, the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse and its impact on the workplace, how to recognize the link between poor performance and alcohol or drug abuse, the progression of the disease of addiction, and assistance that may be available to employees.

B) Possible Legal Sanctions

For Students and Employees, the possible legal sanctions and penalties for use and abuse of alcohol or drugs for Montana can be found at the following link: <https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php#E>

C) Health Effects of Alcohol and Other Drugs

The use and abuse of drugs and alcohol carry dangerous physical, emotional and psychological consequences including dependence, impaired judgment and coordination, increased aggression and violence, memory and speech problems, feelings of panic, confusion, paranoia and loss of control, permanent damage to vital organs, and death. Please read below for some of the major effects of drug and alcohol use and refer to the resources in Section C for more information. <https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php#Effects>

D) Disciplinary actions and possible sanctions for Students

When a student violates the University of Montana Student Conduct Code, the University may initiate disciplinary action resulting in a sanction. Possible sanctions, depending on the severity of the violation, could include disciplinary warning, disciplinary probation, and/or community service. Students who violate University policies related to alcohol and/or drugs are also likely to be referred to the Behavioral Health Options Program offered through the Curry Health Center <https://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/counseling/behavioral-health-options.php>, described in more detail below. Repeated violations of the Student Conduct Code could result in more severe disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or expulsion.

Disciplinary action for Employees

Human Resources provides notice on its website that employees who violate this policy will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with personnel policy or collective bargaining agreements.

E) The University of Montana's 2020-2022 Biennial Review Report can be found on the University of Montana's Student Affairs website. <https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/Drug%20and%20Alcohol/default.php>

UNIVERSITY ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

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

For All Members of the University of Montana Community

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

Alcoholic Beverages

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

Drugs

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

Tobacco Free UM

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

Sanctions

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

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

For Employees

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

All current and prospective employees are encouraged to review these policies, as well as the University's alcohol policies. All are available at the following links: Information and procedures regarding orientation materials concerning drug and alcohol use, or other training materials are outlined below.

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

2. At New Employee Welcome there is information about mandatory trainings and recommended trainings. One of the recommended trainings is Employee Drug-free Workplace education. This online training promotes an alcohol and drug-free workplace and communicates the details of UM's Drug-free Workplace policy and procedure and UM's Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedure as well as the negative impacts of drug and alcohol abuse.
3. At New Employee Welcome there is a brief overview of UM's Tobacco-free campus policy.
4. Employee Drug-free Workplace education/training is housed on University of Montana's Human Resources website: <https://www.umt.edu/human-resources/employee-resources/personnel-policies/hrs-procedures.php>
5. Notification of the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report is communicated on the Human Resources webpage on the Jobs page at <https://umjobs.silkroad.com/>.

UM Faculty and Staff Drug-Free Workplace policy and procedures

<http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/drug-free-workplace>

<http://www.umt.edu/hrs/Personnel%20Resources/Personnel%20Policies/docs/DrugandAlcoholTestingProcedure.pdf>

UM Faculty and Staff Drug and Alcohol Testing policy and procedures

<http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/drug-alcohol-testing>

<http://www.umt.edu/hrs/Personnel%20Resources/Personnel%20Policies/docs/DrugandAlcoholTestingProcedure.pdf>

University Alcohol Policies

<http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol>

For Students

University of Montana Student Conduct Code and UM Alcohol Policies

University of Montana students must also abide by the University of Montana Student Conduct Code, available at <https://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/community-standards/default.php>. The Office for Community Standards sends out an annual notice reminding students of the Student Conduct Code and their responsibility as citizens of the community to familiarize themselves with University rules and policies.

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

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

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

Medical Amnesty

The University of Montana strongly encourages students and organizations to immediately contact University staff, emergency medical services, and/or law enforcement when they have reason to believe that a student's health or safety is at risk. To mitigate barriers to requesting medical aid that may be caused by consumption or use of alcohol or drugs, a Medical Amnesty policy shall apply to:

1. Students who request aid for themselves;
2. Students who request aid for another student(s);

3. Students for whom aid is rendered; and
4. Students whose use or possession of alcohol and/or drugs were discovered because of a call for medical assistance.

In the situation where a student needs medical assistance, the student(s) who requests and/or receives emergency medical aid and fully complies with University, medical, and/or law enforcement personnel will not be issued disciplinary sanctions nor have conduct files created for the use or possession of alcohol and/or drugs that occurred in connection with the reported incident.

If the University of Montana becomes aware of student's use or possession of drugs and/or alcohol because of a call for medical assistance, then these students will also be covered by the Medical Amnesty policy.

In order for amnesty policies to apply, the University of Montana may require students involved to participate in an alcohol/drug education program or seek medical treatment for alcohol and/or drug abuse, but these requirements will not be recorded as disciplinary sanctions.

The following are not covered by the Medical Amnesty policy:

- The University of Montana has discretion to determine that this policy does not apply in more serious situations, including but not limited to manufacturing and sales of drugs, assault or harm to persons, damage to property, and hazing. This policy does not apply to alleged violations of other University Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation policies.
- Repeated use of this Medical Amnesty Policy for the purpose of avoiding disciplinary action by the University will be considered interference with the conduct process and may lead to additional disciplinary measures.
- Making unnecessary contact with emergency medical services or law enforcement (e.g. after situation is under control by University or another official who has already responded or is on scene).

Students and organizations may be subject to disciplinary measures if they discourage or otherwise interfere with outreach to emergency medical services or law enforcement in the event of a medical emergency.

The University of Montana encourages students to call for help anytime there is concern for their own health or the health of others. The Community Standards Office may issue sanctions to students and organizations, including but not limited to the alcohol or drug sanctions, to students and organizations who purposely misuse the Medical Amnesty policy.

This policy does not preclude or prevent action by police or other legal authorities pursuant to relevant state or federal criminal statutes. Montana has multiple laws offering Good Samaritan protections: MCA § 50-32-609 provides protections in situations involving drugs, and MCA § 45-5-624(10) provides protections in situations involving minors in possession of alcohol.

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

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

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

General Requirements

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

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

The UM Student Conduct Code specifically prohibits the following behaviors, Article V, subsection E:

Alcohol and Drug Offenses:

1. **Tobacco:** Smoking, Vaping, or tobacco use on campus is a violation of the Tobacco Free UM Policy and of this Student Code of Conduct.
2. **Alcohol:** Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.
3. **Drugs:** Use, possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs as defined by city, state or federal laws. This includes mind-altering drugs, designer drugs or synthetic substances used as a substitute for a controlled substance, except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. This also includes the abuse, distribution, or improper use of prescription drugs.

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

Students in University Housing – Residence Halls and Apartments

In addition to the Student Conduct Code, students living in University housing must abide by all rules and policies enforced by the UM Housing Office. The Director of Residential Education and Community Standards or designee is responsible for enforcing and sanctioning drug and alcohol violations in the residence halls and University housing.

UM Housing policies related to the use of alcohol and drugs for students living in traditional residence halls are available at:
<http://www.umt.edu/housing/rh/policies/default.php>.

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

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

Disciplinary Actions and Possible Sanctions for Individual Students

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

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

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

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

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

The Associated Students of the University of Montana (ASUM) also provides information for students on their website (<https://www.umt.edu/asum/student-groups/policies/default.php>). ASUM may take personnel action against any student or ASUM employee who violates the University's drug and alcohol policies, and may also refer individual students to the Office for Community Standards for action under the Student Conduct Code. Recognized student groups and student organizations are also held accountable for University drug and alcohol policies through ASUM and individuals within organizations may also be held accountable by the Office for Community Standards under the Conduct Code.

Fraternities and Sororities

University of Montana has kept records dating back to 2003 of fraternity and sorority chapters who have been found in violation of the Mutual Relationship agreement and have received sanctions accordingly. The records are preserved in previous editions of the University's Biennial Review. The Mutual Agreement was revised in the 20/22 biennium.

Mutual Relationship Agreement Revision

The Mutual Relationship Agreement is the binding agreement between the private fraternity and sorority organizations and the University of Montana. The existing working document was updated in August of 2020 and is intended to be updated each year. . This document defines alcohol and drug regulations expected through the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement within chapter facilities, both versions of these documents include federal and state laws, and University of Montana policies pertaining to drug and alcohol use.

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

- Sober monitors from each chapter hosting a function (if it is a co-hosted function),
- Griz Card scanners to enter the function at a chapter facility, acting as a second guest list,
- Registration of social events, regardless of location

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

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

Judicial Process

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

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

Depending on the severity of the event and level of chapter involvement, some circumstances may proceed straight to the Office of Community Standards for review and sanctions.

Student Athletes

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

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

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

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

- Mandatory alcohol/drug counseling
- Community service
- Letters of apology
- Behavioral contracts
- Restitution
- Parent/guardian notification
- Suspension from practice activities
- Suspension from team activities
- Suspension from a percentage of scheduled contests
- Dismissal from the team

The Student-Athlete Conduct Code is printed in the Student-Athlete Handbook, which is compiled and distributed yearly to each student-athlete and coach by the UM Athletics Department. The Handbook and the Student-Athlete Conduct Code are available at https://gogrizz.com/sports/2015/3/3/GEN_2014010118.aspx

The Drug Education and Testing Program for Student Athletes

The goals of the program are to provide a drug-free environment for student-athletes and to safeguard the health and safety of all athletes and competitors by providing assistance to those who are found to engage in abuse of certain chemical substances. One phase of the program focuses on performance-enhancing drugs. A second phase of the program focuses on student-athletes' use of other kinds of prohibited drugs. Key components of the program include education, counseling, and testing.

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

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

Medical & Recreational Cannabis

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

Further, although Montana recently legalized recreational use of marijuana for people over the age of 21, pursuant to the Montana Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act, the Act does not permit “possession or consumption of marijuana or marijuana products or possession of marijuana paraphernalia . . . on the grounds of any property owned or leased by a . . . postsecondary school as defined in 20-5-402.” Mont. Code Ann. § 16-12-108. The University of Montana is a postsecondary institution as defined in § 20-5-402(6). In addition, UM policies maintaining a drug free campus remain in effect and unchanged by the passage of the Act.

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

On April 4, 2022, the University sent out communication to the campus community (enrolled students and employees) regarding the legalization of recreational marijuana. The message included:

Marijuana Remains Unlawful on UM Campus

Dear Campus Community,

As many of you know, a voter-passed Montana law to legalize recreational use of marijuana passed for people over the age of 21 starting in January. However, that does not mean that marijuana possession and use on the UM campus is legal.

The State of Montana specifically exempted any property owned or leased by preschools, public schools, private schools and colleges within the Montana University System from this decriminalization. This exemption means that marijuana possession and use is not lawful on the UM campus under state law. This includes parking lots, residence halls, campus apartments, university buildings, sports and recreation fields or any other facility within the campus. This exemption also means all state criminal possession laws still apply to marijuana on campus.

The University is required by federal law to maintain a drug free campus, including marijuana possession and use. UM policies maintaining a drug free campus remain in effect and the Student Code of Conduct (Article V: Proscribed General Conduct; E. Alcohol and Drug Offenses; 3. Drugs) policies will not be changing. Residents may not possess drug paraphernalia, which includes equipment, products and materials of any kind which are marketed or designed for drug use including, but not limited to, bongs, smoking pipes, vaporizers and roach clips. Violations of this policy will result in University disciplinary proceedings.

If you are interested in reading the text of the state law limiting the application for the University, you can find it at this link [16-12-108\(1\)\(i\), Montana Code Annotated](#). The entire law is [16-12-101 through 16-12-129, MCA](#).

With best wishes for a successful conclusion to the spring semester,

Sarah Swager
UM Vice Provost for Student Success

Tobacco Free UM

University of Montana also works to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees, students, and visitors with regard to exposure to secondhand smoke. In light of the U.S. Surgeon General's findings that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and use of tobacco cause significant health hazards, University of Montana became a tobacco-free environment in 2011. Students found in violation of the tobacco free policy may be referred to the Office of Community Standards for disciplinary action. Employees found in violation of the tobacco free policy may be referred to Human Resources for appropriate follow-up. The Tobacco Free UM policy is available at <http://www.umt.edu/tobaccofreeum/>. This policy was revised on June 19, 2018.

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

Research/Instruction and Artistic Purposes

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

Ceremonial Use Exception

Ceremonial use of tobacco in or on property owned, leased, or used for specific events by the University must be approved in advance by the Director of American Indian Student Services (see Smudging/Pipe Ceremonies policy)

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

Follow-up steps for violations of the Tobacco-Free Campus policy:

1. **First violation:** A Task Force representative will contact the reported violator for a one on one meeting or phone call. The following will be addressed during the meeting:
 - a. Policy content and reasons UM adopted the policy
 - b. Cessation resources
 - c. The reporting system for violations
 - d. A reminder to follow the policy
2. **Second violation:** The violator will be sent a standard email which will:
 - a. Include the reason for the policy,
 - b. Reiterate that the policy is mandatory for all employees,
 - c. Recap past conversations, and
 - d. Remind the violator to adhere to the policy in the future.
3. **Repeat offender:** The Tobacco Task Force will provide recommendations for action regarding chronic re-offenders on a case-by-case basis. The Task Force may present recommended actions to the University Faculty Union, relevant Staff union, and Human Resource Services.

SUMMARY OF STATE AND FEDERAL DRUG AND ALCOHOL LAWS AND PENALTIES

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

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

This document is also available on the webpage for the Office for Student Success at Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program

University of Montana

Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Prevention

Revised: April 2020 from Montana Code Annotated 2019

Montana Driving Laws: Drugs and Alcohol

UNLAWFUL ACT	LAW	STATUTE
<p>Circumstantial "DUI"</p> <p>Driving Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol</p>	<p>"Under the influence" means that as a result of taking into the body alcohol, drugs, or any combination of alcohol and drugs, a person's ability to safely operate a vehicle has been diminished. If a driver's ability to safely operate a vehicle has been diminished by alcohol (regardless of BAC level, even if less than 0.08%) and/or drugs.</p> <p>"Drugs" include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prescription drugs, · Marijuana (medical or not), · Illicit drugs, 	<p><u>MCA§61-8-401</u></p>
<p>"BAC" DUI (Non-Commercial)</p> <p>Driving a non-commercial vehicle with excessive blood alcohol concentration</p>	<p>A blood alcohol content "BAC" violation is different from a Circumstantial DUI because the law requires only evidence that the driver's blood alcohol concentration is greater than or equal to .08% (BAC .08%).</p> <p>If the driver is under 21 years of age, blood alcohol concentration need only be greater than or equal to .02% (SAC .02%).</p>	<p><u>MCA§61-8-406</u> BAC 0.08 or Greater (Non- Commercial)</p> <p><u>MCA§61-8-410</u> Under 21 BAC greater than or equal to 0.02</p>
<p>"BAC" DUI (Commercial)</p> <p>Driving a commercial vehicle with excessive alcohol concentration</p>	<p>If the blood alcohol concentration of the driver of a Commercial Motor Vehicle is greater than or equal to .04%. (BAC 0.04%).</p> <p>If you have aCDL you risk losing your livelihood as there are other severe penalties for those that possess a CDL (even if you drive impaired in your personal vehicle).</p>	<p><u>MCA§61-8-806</u></p> <p>Operation of Commercial Vehicle with BAC of greater than or equal to 0.04</p>
<p>"Aggravated DUI"</p>	<p>If the driver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Has (BAC 0.16%) or more · Is already subject to ignition interlock restrictions · Has suspended or revoked driver license · Has a prior refusal to provide BAC evidence, or · Has prior DUI/BAC conviction. 	<p><u>MCA§61-8-465</u></p>

UNLAWFUL ACT	LAW	STATUTE
“Open Container”	<p>If any person in a vehicle has an open alcoholic beverage container on a public road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Not a criminal offense, ·May not be recorded on a driver’s record, and ·Insurance company may not increase premiums. 	<u>MCA§61-8-460</u>
“DUI Drugs” MARIJUANA	It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial or non-commercial motor vehicle while the person’s delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol level, excluding metabolites, as shown by analysis of the person’s blood, is 5ng/ml or more.	<u>MCA§61-8-411</u>

Implied Consent and Preliminary Alcohol Screening Test: MCA§§[61-8-402](#), [61-8-409](#), Definitions

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

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

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

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

LICENSE TYPE	FIRST REFUSAL	SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT REFUSALS
Non-Commercial License	Upon a first refusal, a suspension of 6 months with no provision for a restricted probationary license;	Upon a second or subsequent refusal within 5 years of a previous refusal, as determined from the records of the department, a suspension of 1 year with no provision for a restricted probationary license.
Commercial Driver License	Upon a first refusal, suspend the person’s commercial driver’s license for a 1-year period	Upon a second or subsequent refusal, suspend the person’s commercial driver’s license for life.



Impaired Driving in Montana: Over Age 21

PENALTIES	TERMS
Jail*: DUI (MCA§61-8-401)	<p>1st Conviction: 24 Hours- 6 Months</p> <p>2nd Conviction: 7 Days - 1 Year</p> <p>3rd Conviction: 30 Days - 1 Year</p>
Jail*:BAC (MCA§61-8-406)	<p>1st Conviction:Up to 6 Months</p> <p>2nd Conviction: 5 Days - 1 Year</p> <p>3rd Conviction: 30 Days - 1 Year</p>
Jail*: BAC (MCA§61-8-465) Excessive BAC or Marijuana)	<p>1st Conviction: Up to 6 months</p> <p>2nd Conviction: 5 Days – 1 Year</p> <p>3rd Conviction: 30 Days - 1 Year</p>
Fine(s)	<p>1st Conviction: \$600 - \$1,000 2nd Conviction: \$1200 - \$2,000 3rd Conviction: \$2,500- \$5,000</p> <p>Fines DO NOT include court costs/attorney's fees.</p> <p>Fines and Jail time typically double if passengers underage 16 were in the vehicle at the time of arrest. 45-5-207 Felony Criminal Endangerment may be charged.</p>
Drivers License	<p>1st Conviction: 6 Months 2nd Conviction: 1 Year 3rd Conviction: 1 Year</p> <p>A driver's license suspension commences from the date of conviction. For many offenders, the privilege to drive is withdrawn for the entire period listed above.</p> <p>A DUI/BAC violation in a personal (non-commercial) vehicle will impact a commercial drivers license, sometimes for life.</p> <p>If the 1-year suspension period passes and the person has not completed a chemical dependency education course, treatment, or both, as required under MCA61-8-732 and 44-4-1205, the license suspension remains in effect until the Course or treatment, or both, are completed.</p>
Restricted Probationary Driver License	<p>Judge decides if and when driver is eligible for a restricted probationary driver license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·If the driver refused an alcohol test, a restricted probationary driver license is not allowed. ·A \$200 driver license reinstatement fee is required. <p>Driving permitted ONLY to and from driver's home, work, school, required chemical dependency programs, or location reasonably related to family matters.</p>
Driver Record	<p>A DUI/BAC conviction is on the Driver Record for Life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·10 conviction points added to Driver Record for each DUI/BAC conviction ·30 conviction points="Habitual Traffic Offender"=Driver License Revocation <p>(MCA§61-11-203)</p> <p>Five Year Look Back Period:</p> <p>If a driver is guilty of a DUI/BAC offense and less than 5 years have passed between the present offense and a previous conviction, then the driver has committed a 2nd or 3rd DUI/BAC offense under the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·After 3 lifetime DUI/BAC convictions, all convictions are counted regardless of the time that has passed (MCA§ 61-8-734) ·A 4th conviction is a felony offense. There is no limitation on the look-back period for 4th or subsequent offenses.

PENALTIES	TERMS
Ignition Interlock	<p>Judge may order ignition interlock for 1st DUI/BAC conviction.</p> <p>Minimum, a 2nd 3rd, or subsequent DUI/BAC offender restricted to ignition interlock, must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Complete 45 days of the 1-year suspension (2nd offense), ·Complete 90 days of the 1-year suspension (3rd offense), or ·Become an authorized DUI Court participant. <p>Offender must pay all costs of ignition interlock device and may need to lease more than one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Alternative: Judge may order every vehicle owned by driver to be seized.
A-Assessment C-Course T-Treatment Chemical Dependency	<p>If convicted, a DUI offender will be court-ordered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Receive a mandatory alcohol/drug assessment ·Attend a chemical dependency education course, and ·Treatment and monitoring for a 2nd and 3rd time offender (may be ordered for 1st time offender if found to be chemically dependent). <p>Offenders must attend, complete, and pay all requirements.</p>

Impaired Driving in Montana (Under Age 21, BAC 0.02% [MCA61-8-410](#)) Under Age 18

PENALTIES	1ST CONVICTION	2ND CONVICTION	3RD CONVICTION
Jail	None	None	None
Fine	\$100-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)	\$200-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)	\$300-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)
License	Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.	Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.	Same as for ages 18-20, but no probationary driver license for first 30 days of suspension.
Courses and Treatment	Same as for ages 18-20	Same as for ages 18-20	Same as for ages 18-20

PENALTIES	1ST CONVICTION	2ND CONVICTION	3RD CONVICTION
Jail	None	Maximum: 10 Days	Minimum: 24 Hours Maximum: 60 Days
Fine	\$100-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)	\$200-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)	\$300-\$500 (Not Including Court Costs)
License	Suspension: 90 Days or 6 Months if BAC \geq 0.08. If BAC $>$ 0.18, then ignition interlock device may be ordered.	Suspension: 6 Months If restricted probationary license is allowed, ignition interlock device is required.	Suspension: 1 Year If restricted probationary license is allowed, ignition interlock device is required.
Courses and Treatment	Court-ordered to: ·Receive alcohol/drug assessment, ·Attend chemical dependency education course, and Treatment and monitoring if found to be chemically dependent. Must complete and pay for all requirements.	Court-ordered to: ·Receive alcohol/drug assessment, ·Attend chemical dependency education course, and ·Treatment; monthly monitoring for at least one year. Must complete and pay for all requirements.	Court-ordered to: ·Receive alcohol/drug assessment, Attend chemical dependency education course, and ·Treatment; monthly monitoring for at least one year. Must complete and pay for all requirements.

Ages 18-20

“Real-life consequences” of DUI/BAC: increased insurance rates, restricted travel to other countries, and decreased education and career opportunities.

Minors and Alcohol in Montana (Under Age 21)

“Minors in Possession”: A person under the age of 21 who knowingly consumes or has in the person’s possession an intoxicating substance. (MCA 45-5-624)

Under Age 18

PENALTIES FOR MIP (MCA§45-5-624)	1ST CONVICTION	2ND CONVICTION	3RD CONVICTION
Fine	Minimum \$100 Maximum \$300 (Not Including Court Costs)	Minimum \$200 Maximum \$600 (Not Including Court Costs)	Minimum \$300 Maximum \$900 (Not Including Court Costs)
Community Service	20 Hours	40 Hours	60 Hours
Jail	None	None	May be transferred to Youth Court
Driver License	Confiscated by Court: 30 days	Confiscated by Court: 6 Months	Confiscated by Court: 6 months
Substance Abuse Information Course	Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.	Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.	Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.

PENALTIES FOR MIP (MCA§45-5-624)	1ST CONVICTION	2ND CONVICTION	3RD CONVICTION
Fine	Minimum \$100 Maximum \$300 (Not Including Court Costs)	Minimum \$200 Maximum \$600 (Not Including Court Costs)	Minimum \$300 Maximum \$900 (Not Including Court Costs)
Community Service	20 Hours	40 Hours	60 Hours
Jail	None	None	May be transferred to Youth Court
Driver License	None	None	None
A-Assessment C-Course T-Treatment Chemical Dependency	Must complete and pay for community-based substance abuse information course.	Must attend community-based substance abuse information course, receive a mandatory alcohol/drug assessment, potential treatment and monitoring.	Must attend community-based substance abuse information course, receive a mandatory alcohol/drug assessment, potential treatment and monitoring

Ages 18-20

Other Alcohol-Related Information

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

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

Drinking in Public (Missoula City Ordinance 9.26.020): Cannot openly drink in public places including vehicles, streets, avenues, alleys, parking lots. Fine - (TBD).

Montana Drug-Related Laws/MCA Title 45 Chapter 9 Dangerous Drugs

DRUG OR CRIME/ MCA CODES	QUANTITY/ILLEGAL ACTION	PENALTIES
<p>Marijuana/Hashish</p> <p>MCA§45-9-102(2)</p>	<p>60 Grams Marijuana or 1 Gram Hashish</p>	<p>1st Conviction: Misdemeanor Fine: Not to exceed-\$500</p> <p>2nd Conviction: Fine: Not to exceed-\$500 Jail: not to exceed 6 months or both</p> <p>3rd Conviction: Fine: Not to exceed \$1000 Jail: Not to exceed 1 year or both</p>
<p>Anabolic Steroids</p> <p>MCA§45-9-102(3)</p>	<p>Possession</p>	<p>Misdemeanor Fine: Minimum \$100 - Maximum \$500 and/or Jail (County): Maximum 6 Months</p>
<p>Opiate</p> <p>MCA§45-9-102(3)</p>	<p>Possession</p>	<p>Fine: Maximum \$50,000 and/or Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 5 Years</p>
<p>Other “Dangerous Drugs”</p> <p>MCA§45-9-102(3)</p>	<p>Possession</p>	<p>Fine: Maximum \$50,000 and/or Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 5 Years</p>
<p>Manufacture or Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia</p> <p>MCA§45-10-104</p>	<p>Possession, Delivery, Production</p>	<p>Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum \$500 and/or Jail (County): Not to exceed 6 Months</p>
<p>Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia to Minor</p> <p>MCA§45-10-105</p>	<p>Violation of MCA§45-10-104 Delivery to Age<18</p>	<p>Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum \$1,000 and/or Jail (County): Not to exceed 1 Year</p>
<p>Unlawful Sale of Drugs or Alcohol to Underage Person MCA §45-5-623</p>	<p>Sells or gives intoxicating substance to minor under the age of 18 (drugs/tobacco) or under the age of 21 (alcohol)</p>	<p>Misdemeanor Fine: Maximum \$500 (\$1,000 2nd offense) and/or Jail(County):Not to exceed 6 Months</p>
<p>Fraudulently Obtaining Drugs MCA §45-9-106 and 45-9-104</p>	<p>Fraudulently (forging, lying to doctor, using fake ID) attempts or obtains dangerous drugs.</p>	<p>1st Conviction Fine: Maximum \$50,000 and/or Jail (prison): Minimum 1 Year- Maximum 5 Years</p> <p>2nd Conviction Fine: Maximum \$50,000 and/or Jail (prison): Minimum 5 Years- Maximum 10 Years</p>
	<p>Altering Drug Labels</p>	<p>Jail: Not to exceed 6 months</p>
<p>Criminal Distribution of Dangerous Drugs MCA §45-9-101</p>	<p>Actually or offers to: Sell, barter, exchange, or giveaway any dangerous (besides Marijuana).</p>	<p>1st Conviction Jail (Prison): Not to exceed 25 Years and/or Fine:Not to exceed \$50,000 More severe sentence: Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone.</p> <p>2nd Conviction Jail (Prison): Minimum 10 Years, Maximum Life Sentence and/or Fine: Maximum \$50,000 More severe sentence: Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone.</p> <p>3rd Conviction Jail(Prison): Minimum 20 Years, Maximum Life Sentence and/or Fine: Maximum \$50,000 More severe sentence:Distribution to minor under age 18 and/or distribution within 1,000 ft. school zone.</p>

FEDERAL DRUG PENALTIES: POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE			
PENALTY	1ST CONVICTION	2ND CONVICTION	3RD CONVICTION OR SUBSEQUENT
Fine	Minimum \$1,000 Maximum \$100,000	Minimum \$1,000 Maximum \$250,000	Minimum \$5,000 Maximum \$250,000
Prison	Maximum 1 Year	Minimum 15 Days Maximum 2 Years	Minimum 90 Days Maximum 3 Years

Further Provisions

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

Civil Fine: Maximum \$10,000.

Loss of Federal Benefits: Ineligible for student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for 1st conviction, up to 5 years for 2nd conviction. Ineligible to receive or purchase a gun.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA POLICE DEPARTMENT: DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED POLICIES

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

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

This statement regarding amnesty can be found in University of Montana’s Sexual Misconduct Policy at: <http://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/personnel/discrimination-harassment-and-retaliation>

University of Montana Policies Governing Alcohol and Other Drugs

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

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs—Policies and Disciplinary Action

The possession, sale, or service of alcohol on the University of Montana campus is governed by Montana state law, Board of Regents Policy 503.1, (<https://mus.edu/borpol/bor500/503-1.pdf>) and University of Montana Alcohol Policy 1000 (<https://www.umt.edu/policies/browse/facilities-security/alcohol>). The primary responsibility for enforcement of alcohol laws is with UMPD.

The policy of the University of Montana on the unlawful possession, use, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol by students or employees on campus property is strictly prohibited. It is illegal to sell, furnish, or provide alcohol to any person under the age of 21 years of age. The possession of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21 in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal and a violation of the student conduct code.

Except for students age 21 or older who are allowed to consume and possess alcohol in their University apartments or assigned rooms in the residence halls, it is a violation of the University of Montana alcohol policies for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval.

Montana recently legalized recreational use of marijuana for people over the age of 21, pursuant to the Montana Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act, the Act does not permit “possession or consumption of marijuana or marijuana products or possession of marijuana paraphernalia . . . on the grounds of any property owned or leased by a . . . postsecondary school as defined in 20-5-402.” Mont. Code Ann. § 16-12-108. The University of Montana is a postsecondary institution as defined in § 20-5-402(6). In addition, UM policies maintaining a drug free campus remain in effect and unchanged by the passage of the Act.

Montana Code Annotated 45-5-624 Possession of or Unlawful Attempt to purchase Intoxicating Substance:

https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0050/part_0060/section_0240/0450-0050-0060-0240.html

University of Montana Student Conduct Code Section V, subsection E: Alcohol and Drugs, Page 12:

Alcohol and Drug Offenses:

1. Tobacco: Smoking, Vaping, or tobacco use on campus is a violation of the Tobacco Free UM Policy and of this Student Code of Conduct.
2. Alcohol: Use, possession, or distribution of intoxicants, including alcohol, in the buildings or on the grounds of the University of Montana except as expressly permitted by law or University policy is prohibited. Alcoholic beverages may not, in any circumstance, be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age.
3. Drugs: Use, possession, manufacture, distribution or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs as defined by city, state or federal laws. This includes mind-altering drugs, designer drugs or synthetic substances used as a substitute for a controlled substance, except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. This also includes the abuse, distribution, or improper use of prescription drugs.

<http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/community-standards/default.php>

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



DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Programs for Students: Mandatory Prevention and Education Programs Mandatory

A comprehensive website providing information about all of University of Montana's mandatory prevention education programs – AlcoholEdu, Bystander Training for Newly Enrolled Students (in-person sexual assault prevention), and Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners (sexual assault prevention for students) – is available at: <http://www.umt.edu/student-affairs/programs/default.php#SAP-U>

Online Tutorial for All New Students–AlcoholEdu

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

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

Mandatory Online Tutorial for Continuing Students and Adult Learners – Sexual Assault Prevention for Adult Learners

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

Mandatory In-Person Training for All New Students -Bystander Training

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

Prevention and Education through UMPD and Curry Health Center

Behavioral Health Options Program

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

Social Media Outreach and Health Buzz Podcast

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

DUI Prevention Education

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

Prevention and Education Programs Provided by Student Housing

Housing student staff(RA)Training–Information about Behavioral Health Options Program

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

Housing student staff Training–General Information about Alcohol, Drugs and Campus Resources

During Housing student staff training each fall and spring, professional staff members from the Curry Health Center and UM Housing also provide current and timely information to Housing student staff about drug and alcohol use on a college campus, including current trends in use and abuse, prevention education strategies, and detailed information about campus resources for student referrals.

Housing student staff Training–Behind Closed Doors

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

Step Up–UM Housing Program

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

Residence Hall Community Conversations

Housing student staff offer community conversations at least once each semester for all students living in the residence halls. Housing student staff presenters provide policy information to students about the use of alcohol and drugs, with an emphasis on consequences associated with violations of University policy or local laws that can result in disciplinary consequences under the University of Montana Student Conduct Code and/or citations through UMPD or the Missoula Police Department. The Resident Hall curriculum allows for more student staff facilitated floor gatherings, and topics around alcohol and drugs can be addressed along with academics, tutoring help and other college issues.

Peer-to-Peer Prevention and Education

New Student Orientation "UM Advocate Production," Debriefing Activity, and Bottom Lines

The University of Montana Advocates perform a 90 minute stage production that addresses topics related to alcohol and substance abuse, mental health and wellness, sexual assault and healthy sexual relationships, roommate disagreements, sexual orientation, and other topics related to a student's possible experiences as a new college student. The production is immediately followed by a 60 minute debriefing activity called Four Corners, led by the Advocates, which discusses and reflects on the incoming students thoughts, feelings and reactions to the content. After each topic is addressed, the Advocate provides University of Montana's "bottom lines" or rules/policies related to each topic so they have complete and accurate information about campus resources and support systems.

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

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

UDASH Transportation

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

ASUM operates the UDASH public transit system. The system is one of the only student-run transit systems in the United States. UDASH operates three regular fixed bus routes with a fleet of nine buses and a staff of 20 student drivers.

Prevention and Education Programs- Fraternity and Sorority Greek Life

Recognizing fraternities and sororities are at risk populations on a college campus, the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement (FSI) hosts regular trainings for students and chapters.

- Each fall, new members participate in a New Member Orientation which includes training from SARC, UMPD, Curry Wellness, and other campus entities.
- During the spring semester, chapter leadership attends a full day training and leadership development day. This includes guest speakers from the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, UMPD, SARC, the Behavioral Intervention Team, and the Clery Compliance Officer.
- During the spring 2020 and fall 2021 semesters, FSI students virtually attended a showing of "Love, Mom & Dad," which is a presentation by the Anti-hazing Coalition to educate people on the dangers of hazing, how hazing can take on many forms, and how to intervene when someone sees hazing occurring.
- During the 21-22 school year, FSI partnered with Curry Wellness to host once a month programming. These trainings included healthy sleep habits, alcohol use education and Naloxone training, calming your stress response, and creating a healthy lifestyle.
- In addition to each of these events the Inter-fraternity Council and Panhellenic Council are empowered to host events they find relevant to their peers.
- Each chapter hosts their own trainings required of their Headquarters which includes alcohol education, bystander education, sexual assault education, hazing awareness and education, etc.

Prevention and Education Programs for Employees

Information at New Faculty Orientation: University Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Policies and Procedures

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

Online Training Promoting an Alcohol- and Drug- Free Workplace

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

<https://www.umt.edu/human-resources/employee-resources/personnel-policies/hrs-procedures.php>

Employee Assistance Program

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

Click on: [EAP and Work-Life Services Overview](#).

University of Montana Participation in Community Outreach Programs

Missoula DUI Task Force

University staff members from Curry Wellness and other University of Montana faculty participate regularly in the Missoula DUI Task Force. University of Montana faculty and staff on the task force work alongside community members, including owners of breweries, distilleries and bars. The DUI Task Force works collaboratively to plan and implement strategies to reduce drinking and driving in Missoula County.

Additional Community and State Task Forces

Staff from the Curry Health Center also participate on several other committees and task forces in Missoula. These include the Missoula Underage Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition and the Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force. Curry Wellness also participates in a statewide task force now called Healthy Colleges Montana to address a wide range of health topics including substance use and abuse.

Student Health Fair and Health Screenings

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

Tobacco Use and Cessation Programs

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

DRUG AND ALCOHOL RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

Resources for Students

Individual and Group Counseling, Counseling Services at the Curry Health Center

Counseling Services at the Curry Health Center provides both individual and group counseling for any student struggling with personal issues associated with drug and/or alcohol use or abuse. There are three licensed addictions counselors on staff with drug and alcohol use as a specialty; all other providers are trained in addictions and co-occurring disorders. Counselors ask about drug or alcohol issues and will also screen for tobacco cessation if that might be an issue. There is also a sobriety group. Counselors make referrals to appropriate providers off-campus, including to local and community mutual help support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Behavioral Health Options Program

The Behavioral Health Options Program, offered through the Curry Health Center, works with students in both 1:1 and group settings to address concerning behaviors, especially related to drug and/or alcohol use, that are making it difficult for them to reach their goals, or behaviors that are negatively affecting those around them. The mission of the program is to educate and motivate students to proactively and positively address these high-risk behaviors. The program offers individual sessions and group programs led by trained interns or professionals that are designed to target risky substance use behavior. Staff also offer formal behavioral assessments. For more information, visit: <https://www.umt.edu/curry-health-center/counseling/behavioral-health-options.php>

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Health Coaching at Curry Health Center

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

Resources for Employees

Four Free Counseling Sessions

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

Inpatient and Outpatient Chemical Dependency Treatment

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

MUS Wellness Incentive Program

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

Take Control Program

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

Adult Routine Exam

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

Employee Assistance Program

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

Click on EAP and Work-Life Services Overview.

University of Montana Police Officers Equipped with NARCAN (For Students, Employees and Campus Visitors)

Montana has seen a rise in the number of fentanyl-related opioid overdoses reported due to an increase in the presence of counterfeit pills and other fentanyl laced drugs. Fentanyl is a synthetic and short-acting opioid that is 50-100 times more potent than morphine. It was developed for pain management treatment of cancer patients. When illegally manufactured, fentanyl is often mixed with heroin and/or methamphetamine. This mixing of drugs happens with or without the user's knowledge.

In response, the University of Montana Police Department has trained each of its officers on the process of administering naloxone (NARCAN) for suspected opioid overdoses. All UMPD officers have been issued Naloxone to carry with them for use in these cases. Naloxone is an FDA approved medication that can reverse an opioid overdose. Having naloxone available to administer in the case of an opioid overdose can save a life. Naloxone blocks the effects of opioids on the brain and restores breathing. If Naloxone is given to a person who is not experiencing an opioid overdose, it is harmless.

The issuing of Naloxone to all UMPD officers is by no means a message encouraging illicit drug use. To the contrary, UMPD is trained to use and carry Naloxone in an effort to help save lives in support of the "Help Save Lives from Overdose Act" (HB 333) passed by the Montana Legislature in 2017. This act directs DPHHS to increase the availability and distribution of Naloxone, an opioid antagonist, through a state-wide standing order.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

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

Alcohol

- Impairs judgment and coordination
- Hinders ability to learn and remember information
- Increases aggression and abusive acts
- High doses causes dependence, respiratory depression or death
- Withdrawal causes anxiety, nausea, hallucinations and convulsions
- Damages vital organs, such as the liver, permanently
- May lead to fetal alcohol syndrome when consumed by pregnant women

Cannabis (Marijuana)

- Reduces short-term memory and comprehension
- Produces paranoia and psychosis
- Damages lungs and respiratory system with inhalation of carcinogenic smoke
- Alters sense of time
- Dangerously increases heart rate

Hallucinogens (PCP,LSD)

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

Narcotics (Codeine, morphine, opium, heroin)

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

Cocaine/Crack

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

Designer Drugs (e.g., Ecstasy)

- Hundreds of times stronger than the drugs they're designed to imitate
- Cause symptoms similar to Parkinson's disease including tremors, drooling, impaired speech
- Can cause brain damage with as little as one dose

Stimulants (Speed,crystal meth, Ritalin)

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

Inhalants (Whippets,laughing gas, buzz bombs)

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

Depressants (Downers,Valium, Quaaludes)

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



UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM HISTORY

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

National College Health Assessment (NCHA) –2020 and 2021 University of Montana Data

The National College Health Assessment (NCHA) is administered to University of Montana students every two years. We received additional funding to administer the survey in Spring 2020 and Spring 2021. The goal of the NCHA survey is to collect data to identify health issues that affect academic performance and student retention.

The following summaries present key findings from the Spring 2020 and Spring 2021 NCHA regarding student substance use including alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, prescription and other drugs.

Notes about the NCHA Survey Data:

1. The overall response proportion was 25.2%, consisting of 1010 respondents in Spring 2020. The overall response proportion was 24.02% consisting of 1320 respondents in Spring 2021.
2. Missing values have been excluded from analysis and only valid percentages are included in this document.
3. Students responding “not applicable” were excluded from several analyses, which are specifically noted throughout this document. This will often explain differences observed between this document and the full data report.
4. **A note about the use of sex and gender in this report:** Survey responses are reported by sex based on the responses to questions 47a, 47b, and 47c. For the purpose of the ACHA-NCHA report documents, respondents are reported as **male** or **female only when their responses to these three questions are consistent with one another**. If students' gender identity is consistent with their sex at birth AND the student selects “no” for transgender, then respondents are designated as either male or female. **If respondents select “yes” for transgender OR their sex at birth is not consistent with their gender identity, then they are designated as non-binary**. A respondent that skips any of the three questions is designated as unknown. Totals displayed in this report include non-binary and unknown students.

Student Alcohol Use: Psychosocial Impacts of Alcohol Use

Academic Impacts

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

2020 response:

- 3.4% of University of Montana students reported alcohol use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.
- 2.3% of University of Montana students reported cannabis use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.

2021 response:

- 3.9 % of University of Montana students reported alcohol use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.
- 2.0% of University of Montana students reported cannabis use as a factor affecting their individual academic performance.

**COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO DRANK ALCOHOL REPORTED EXPERIENCING THE FOLLOWING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS
WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL-2020**

	Percent(%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Did something I later regretted	23.3	21.3	21.4
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember , even when someone reminds me)	17.7	14.7	15.0
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)	26.7	28.0	27.1
Got in trouble with the police	0.4	1.8	1.3
Got in trouble with college/university authorities	0.8	0.4	.06
Someone had sex with me without my consent	0.8	2.9	2.2
Had sex with someone without their consent	0.8	0.2	0.3
Had unprotected sex	18.1	15.7	16.1
Physically injured myself	9.0	8.4	8.8
Physically injured another person	0.8	0.4	0.5
Seriously considered suicide	6.4	4.1	4.8
Needed medical help	1.9	1.4	1.5
Reported one or more of the above	34.2	29.5	30.3



COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO DRANK ALCOHOL REPORTED EXPERIENCING THE FOLLOWING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL -2021				
	Percent(%)			
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total
Did something I later regretted	18.5	20.6	9.6	19.5
Blackout (forgot where I was or what I did for a large period of time and cannot remember , even when someone reminds me)	11.2	9.4	9.6	10.0
Brownout (forgot where I was or what I did for short periods of time, but can remember once someone reminds me)	21.7	20.0	21.2	20.6
Got in trouble with the police	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.7
Got in trouble with college/university authorities	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.5
Someone had sex with me without my consent	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.5
Had sex with someone without their consent	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Had unprotected sex	14.7	12.5	9.6	13.0
Physically injured myself	6.1	6.0	7.8	6.1
Physically injured another person	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Seriously considered suicide	2.6	3.1	5.8	3.1
Needed medical help	2.2	1.1	1.9	1.4
Reported one or more of the above	24.5	23.1	21.4	23.5

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

Summary of Consequences of Alcohol Use

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

Social Drinking

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

REPORTED NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED THE LAST TIME STUDENTS DRANK ALCOHOL IN A SOCIAL SETTING-2020			
	Percent(%)		
Number of drinks	Male	Female	Total
4 or fewer	68.0	77.6	74.2
5	4.3	8.4	7.4
6	7.8	3.8	5.0
7 or more	19.9	10.3	13.4

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

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

REPORTED NUMBER OF DRINKS CONSUMED THE LAST TIME STUDENTS DRANK ALCOHOL IN A SOCIAL SETTING-2021				
	Percent(%)			
Number of drinks	Male	Female	Trans/gender	Total
4 or fewer	68.0	77.6	81.6	78.9
5	4.3	8.4	4.1	7.7
6	7.8	3.8	6.1	4.1
7 or more	19.9	10.3	8.2	9.3

Mean	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.2
Median	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Standard deviation	4.3	3.1	3.6	2.7

Student Alcohol Use: Problematic Alcohol Use

Binge-Drinking

Binge-drinking is a particularly high-risk drinking behavior, defined as having 5 or more drinks in a sitting.

REPORTED NUMBER OF TIMES COLLEGE STUDENTS CONSUMED FIVE OR MORE DRINKS IN A SITTING WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS-2020						
	Among ALL Students Surveyed			Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks		
	Percent(%)					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	32.4	39.8	37.9			
None	28.8	29.4	29.5	42.5	48.9	47.5
1-2 times	25.8	25.3	24.8	38.2	42.0	40.0
3-5 times	9.8	4.6	6.1	14.5	7.6	9.8
6 or more times	3.3	0.9	1.7	4.8	1.5	2.7

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

REPORTED NUMBER OF TIMES COLLEGE STUDENTS CONSUMED FIVE OR MORE DRINKS IN A SITTING WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEKS-2021								
	Among ALL Students Surveyed				Among those who reported drinking alcohol within the last two weeks			
	Percent							
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total
Did not drink alcohol in the last two weeks (includes non-drinkers)	33.2	37.3	50.8	36.9				
None	32.7	36.7	30.2	35.1	49.0	58.6	61.3	55.6
1-2 times	25.5	19.9	14.3	21.1	38.2	31.8	29.0	33.5
3-5 times	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	8.0	7.0	9.7	7.7
6 or more times	3.2	1.6	0.0	2.1	4.8	2.6	3.3	3.3

The majority of University of Montana drinkers report no binge drinking in the past two weeks, and very few University of Montana student drinkers report binge drinking more than twice in the past two weeks. However, 19.9% of male-identified students reported drinking 7 or more drinks at their last social event, while only 10.3% of female-identified students reported drinking 7 or more alcoholic beverages at their last social event.

ESTIMATED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (OR EBAC) OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Due to the improbability of a student surviving a drinking episode resulting in an extremely high eBAC, all students with an eBAC of 0.50 or higher are also omitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they drank alcohol in a social setting, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight and the average rate of ethanol metabolism. Only students who reported drinking alcohol within the last 3 months answered these questions

	Percent(%)		
ESTIMATED BAC	Male	Female	Total
<.08	81.2	80.1	80.8
<.10	85.1	84.5	84.9
Mean	0.04	0.04	0.04
Median	0.02	0.02	0.02
Standard Deviation	0.07	0.06	0.06

Driving Under the Influence

2020

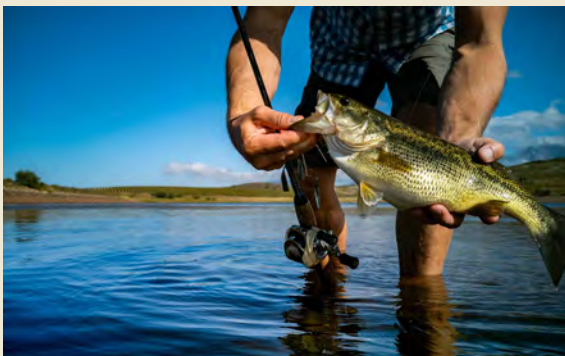
- 25.2% of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days.*
 - 45.2% of college students reported driving within 6 hours of using cannabis / marijuana in the last 30 days.*
- *Only students who reported driving in the last 30 days and using cannabis in the last 30 days were asked this question.

2021

- 22.6% of college students reported driving after having any alcohol in the last 30 days.*
 - 37.2% of college students reported driving within 6 hours of using cannabis / marijuana in the last 30 days.*
- *Only students who reported driving in the last 30 days and using cannabis in the last 30 days were asked this question.

Risky Substance Use Scores: Substance Specific Involvement Scores from ASSIST

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



	2020- MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE			2020- HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE		
	Percent(%)					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	31.7	17.2	21.8	1.3	1.1	1.3
Alcoholic beverages	21.6	14.6	16.4	3.3	2.1	2.4
Cannabis (non medical use)	26.5	23.3	24.5	1.0	1.1	1.1
Cocaine	3.9	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription stimulants (non medical use)	4.2	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or sleeping pills (non medical use)	2.6	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Hallucinogens	6.9	3.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (non medical use)	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

	2021- MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE				2021- HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE			
	Percent (%)							
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products	24.6	18.2	19.0	19.9	1.1	0.9	3.2	1.1
Alcoholic beverages	19.5	18.1	15.9	18.2	3.7	1.5	1.6	2.1
Cannabis (non medical use)	27.8	23.2	34.9	24.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.1
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription stimulants (non medical use)	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sedatives or sleeping pills (non medical use)	1.1	2.3	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription opioids (non medical use)	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Rates:	2020- MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE			HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE		
	Percent(%)					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (cigarettes,e-cigarettes,Juul or other vape products, water pipe or hookah, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)	58.9	41.1	46.3	39.2	25.5	29.7
Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)	86.6	83.1	84.1	80.4	79.0	78.8
Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.) Please report non medical use only	55.2	56.7	56.1	36.6	37.3	36.9
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	23.7	11.0	15.1	7.2	4.0	4.9
Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta,Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.) Please report non medical use only	23.7	12.3	15.7	6.9	4.9	5.3
Methamphetamine (speed crystal meth, ice, etc.)	4.6	1.8	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	10.5	5.3	7.2	4.2	1.2	2.3
Sedatives or sleeping pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.)	14.1	6.4	9.0	3.9	2.0	2.8
Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	33.3	16.4	21.9	12.4	5.9	7.6
Heroin	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2
Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone[Vicodin],methadone,buprenorphine[Suvoxone],etc.) Please report non medical use only	12.5	7.1	9.0	2.3	0.9	1.5

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

TOBACCO OR NICOTINE DELIVERY PRODUCTS USED IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS			
	Percent(%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Cigarettes	18.6	12.7	14.6
E-cigarettes or other vape products (for example: Juul, etc.)	19.3	15.7	16.6
Water pipe or hookah	3.3	2.1	2.5
Chewing or smokeless tobacco	13.4	2.0	5.5
Cigars or little cigars	11.8	2.1	5.0
Other	4.2	0.8	1.8

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

	2021- MODERATE RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE				HIGH RISK USE OF THE SUBSTANCE			
	Percent(%)							
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total	Male	Female	Trans/Gender Nonconforming	Total
Tobacco or nicotine delivery products (cigarettes, e-cigarettes, Juul or other vape products, water pipe or hookah, chewing tobacco, cigars, etc.)	60.2	44.6	46.0	49.1	32.6	24.3	22.2	26.4
Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, liquor, etc.)	87.4	84.8	82.5	85.3	78.3	77.9	77.8	77.4
Cannabis (marijuana, weed, hash, edibles, vaped cannabis, etc.) Please report nonmedical use only	65.5	59.9	63.5	61.5	38.0	34.1	36.5	35.2
Cocaine (coke, crack, etc.)	21.1	14.7	17.5	16.6	3.2	2.8	4.8	3.0
Prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Concerta, Dexedrine, Adderall, diet pills, etc.) Please report nonmedical use only	18.8	14.4	12.9	15.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Methamphetamine (speed crystal meth, ice, etc.)	4.9	2.3	6.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants (poppers, nitrous, glue, gas, paint thinner, etc.)	7.0	5.4	9.7	6.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1
Sedatives or sleeping pills (Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Klonopin, Librium, Rohypnol, GHB, etc.) Please report nonmedical use only	10.3	10.6	11.3	10.6	1.6	3.0	3.2	2.6
Hallucinogens (Ecstasy, MDMA, Molly, LSD, acid, mushrooms, PCP, Special K, etc.)	31.7	20.6	30.2	24.1	8.8	6.1	6.3	6.8
Heroin	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Prescription opioids (morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone [OxyContin, Percocet], hydrocodone [Vicodin], methadone, buprenorphine [Suvoxone], etc.) Please report nonmedical use only	12.4	7.3	14.5	9.3	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.8

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

Alcohol and Cannabis Use	2020- WHEN, IF EVER, WAS THE LAST TIME YOU:					
	DRANK ALCOHOL			USED CANNABIS/MARIJUANA		
	Percent(%)					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never	9.2	10.2	9.9	37.6	35.5	36.2
Within the last two weeks	67.6	60.2	62.2	27.8	20.5	22.9
More than two weeks ago but within the last 30 days	6.9	10.4	9.4	2.3	6.9	5.3
More than 30 days ago but within the last three months	9.2	10.1	9.9	6.9	8.1	7.9
More than three months ago but within the last 12 months	3.6	4.9	4.7	9.8	11.8	11.0
More than 12 months ago	3.6	4.1	4.1	15.7	17.2	16.7

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

	2021- WHEN, IF EVER, WAS THE LAST TIME YOU:							
	DRANK ALCOHOL				USED CANNABIS/MARIJUANA			
	Percent (%)							
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender nonconforming	Total	Male	Female	Trans/Gender nonconforming	Total
Never	9.4	10.3	9.5	10.1	30.6	35.4	30.2	33.8
Within the last two weeks	66.8	62.7	49.2	63.2	26.6	19.2	30.2	22.0
More than two weeks ago but within the last 30 days	6.4	9.4	15.9	8.8	3.2	5.2	1.6	4.4
More than 30 days ago but within the last three months	5.6	6.3	12.7	6.3	7.3	9.4	9.5	8.8
More than three months ago but within the last 12 months	4.8	6.6	4.8	5.9	11.0	11.6	12.7	11.4
More than 12 months ago	7.0	4.7	7.9	5.7	21.2	19.2	15.9	19.7

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

Prescription Drug Use

2020- PROPORTION OF STUDENTS (OVERALL SAMPLE) WHO REPORTED MISUSING PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS (TAKING WITH A PRESCRIPTION, OR TAKING MORE MEDICATION OR MORE OFTEN THAN PRESCRIBED) IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS			
	Percent(%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Prescription stimulants	6.5	4.1	4.8
Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills	3.6	1.4	2.2
Prescription opioids	2.0	0.6	1.1

2021- PROPORTION OF STUDENTS (OVERALL SAMPLE) WHO REPORTED MISUSING PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS (TAKING WITH A PRESCRIPTION, OR TAKING MORE MEDICATION OR MORE OFTEN THAN PRESCRIBED) IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS				
	Percent(%)			
	Male	Female	Trans/Gender nonconforming	Total
Prescription stimulants	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.3
Prescription sedatives or sleeping pills	0.5	2.4	3.2	1.9
Prescription opioids	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.5

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OPTIONS PROGRAM REFERRALS AND SERVICES PROVIDED OPTIONS PROGRAM

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

Number of Referrals

There were 168 referrals to Options during the 2020/2022 biennium as compared to 207 during the 2018/2020 biennium, a decrease of 19% (N=39). The number of individual students referred (a student could be referred on more than one occasion) (N=153) decreased 19% as compared to (N=188) the previous biennium. In total, Options served 160 students during the 2020/2022 biennium representing a decrease of 24% (N=50) as compared to 210 during the 2018/2020 biennium.

Referral Phase for BHO Program

1. Phase 1 is primarily for first-time violators of the University's drug or alcohol policies and MIP laws. Phase 1 is a brief intervention designed for traditional age university students who are beginning to experience negative consequences associated with substance use. Phase 1 is primarily for first-time violators of the University's drug or alcohol policies and MIP laws. Phase 1 is a brief intervention designed for traditional age university students who are beginning to experience negative consequences associated with substance use. Of the 149 student referrals to Phase 1, 97% were referred by UM Housing personnel, 2% by the Community Standards Office, and 2% were court referrals. Due to declining referrals over the past decade, the phase 1 program was adjusted (fewer staff). Until 2016/2017, Phase 1 consisted of a two-hour interactive lecture and a three-hour discussion seminar led by Options interns. In 2017/2018 it eliminated its interns and a professional staff member. Thus, phase 1 adjusted by substituting the class with an online alcohol and drug quiz (based on content from the mandatory online prevention program AlcoholEdu) and a three-hour discussion seminar led by the coordinator and counseling interns. The recidivism rate of students who completed Phase 1 was 2% for the 2020/2022 biennium.
2. Phase 2 of the Options program was also adjusted by replacing a group intervention model with an individual intervention model due to too few referrals. Phase 2 is for second-time violators of the University's drug or alcohol policies, and those students who have committed multiple MIP offenses. Of the 14 students referred, 93% were referred by University personnel (UM Housing and Community Standards), and 7% were court referrals. Phase 2 consists of two individual sessions modeled after the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) program and a "booster" session a month later for the purposes of reinforcing and solidifying harm reduction behaviors. Students have the option to utilize an additional three individual counseling sessions with Options staff for no additional cost.
3. Phase 3 is standard outpatient counseling provided by the Options Coordinators, Options interns, and Counseling Service's licensed addictions counselors for those students who have violated the university's drug or alcohol policies on multiple occasions, legal referrals, and those seeking help on their own. Prior to 2016, Phase 3 consisted of individual and group counseling, as well as assessment for appropriate level of chemical dependency treatment. However, due to the decrease in referrals, Options was unable to provide group treatment. All clients engaged in individualized treatment. The goal of Phase 3 varies according to each student's needs. Of the 5 students referred during the 2020/2022 biennium, 100% were referred by university personnel. Zero additional students were referred from other sources (self, University of Montana Athletics, academic departments, etc.).

Referral Sources and Phases for Options

REFERRAL SOURCE	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Number of referrals from all sources	510	424	207	168
Number of students referred (a student might be referred on more than one occasion)	456	375	188	153
Total number of students served:	330	368	210	160
Residence Life/UM Housing–Phase 1	271	283	147	145
Residence Life/UM Housing–Phase 2	31	32	9	12
Residence Life/UM Housing–Phase 3	12	8	2	4
Total Residence Life/UM Housing referrals:	315	323	158	161
Court Referrals–Phase 1	123	56	17	3
Court Referrals–Phase 2	17	15	2	1
Court Referrals–Phase 3	21	16	3	0
Total court referrals:	161	87	22	4
Dean of Students(pre 2018)/Community Standards (post 2018)	0	0	2	1
Dean of Students (pre 2018)/Community Standards (post 2018)	0	0	1	1
Dean of Students (pre 2018)/Community Standards (post 2018)	9	2	5	1
Total Dean of Students/Community Standards referrals:	9	2	8	3
Recidivism rate for those completing Phase 1	6%	6%	4%	2%
Self-referrals	17	12	13	0

Substance Type as Basis for Referral

SUBSTANCE:	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Alcohol	73%	67%	68%	55%
Marijuana	27%	32%	29%	31%
Other drugs	<1%	1%	1%	16%

Student Gender

Male students made up a majority (60%) of those who participated in Options.

Number of Option Staff Members, Seminars, and Groups

	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Professional staff	2	2 (1 in 2018)	1	1
Number of paid student internships	0	0	0	0
Number of volunteer internships	7	2 (0 in 2018)	0	0
Total staff:	9	4 (1 in 2018)	1	1
Number of Phase 1 seminars	44	33	16	17
Number of Phase 2 groups	5	2	0	0

Selected 2020/2022 Options Biennial Comparisons to the 2018/2020 Biennium

1. Referrals to the program decreased by a fifth 19% (N=39), continuing a decade long trend. Over the past 10 years, referrals have declined 89%, which has necessitated a reduction in professional and graduate student staffing, as well as a change in intervention program models.
2. Court referrals decreased by 82% (N=18).
3. UM Housing referrals increased by 4% (N=6) and Dean of Students/Community Standards referrals decreased by 63% (N=5).
4. Self-referrals decreased by 100% (N=16).



COUNSELING SERVICES (CS)

Program Description

Counseling Services (CS) provides individual and group counseling. While CS offers Behavioral Health Options (Options) as its primary substance abuse intervention and counseling service, CS therapists also assist students who seek care for other reasons where substance abuse is part of the presenting concern. The number of students served in CS and Options who met DSM criteria for a substance use disorder is listed below. The number of students who sought counseling for a substance use disorder decreased by 36% in the 2018/2020 biennium as compared to the previous biennium. Please note that starting in October of 2015 Counseling Services began using the DSM 5 diagnostic codes. The DSM 5 no longer distinguishes between abuse and dependence and instead categorizes each substance into a Substance Use Disorder and a coinciding specifier to note severity of the disorder (e.g. Alcohol Use disorder, Mild, Moderate, Severe). The DSM 5 did away with Polysubstance Dependence all together, therefore the number represented in the chart below (2014/16 biennium) is representative of the number of students with this diagnosis prior to the switch in manuals in 2015.

Diagnosis Categories: Trends Over Time

NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY			
DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Alcohol Use Disorder	83	66	24
Cannabis Use Disorder	48	21	14
Hallucinogen Related Disorders	1	1	0
Inhalant Related Disorders	1	0	0
Opioid Related Disorders	7	1	2
Sedative/Hypnotic/Anxiolytic Related Disorders	3	2	0
Stimulant Related Disorders	1	1	4
Tobacco Use Disorder	2	2	1
Other/Unknown Substance Use Disorder	2	1	0
Total distinct students with Substance Use Disorder	148	95	45



Substance Use Disorder Diagnoses:2014-2020

DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY	NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER DIAGNOSIS CATEGORY			
	2012/2014	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020
Alcohol abuse	65	140	83	66
Alcohol dependence	45			
Amphetamine abuse	1	2	1	6
Amphetamine dependence	2			
Cannabis abuse	17	66	48	21
Cannabis dependence	17			
Opioid abuse	1	6	7	1
Opioid dependence	5			
Cocaine abuse	0	4	3	3
Cocaine dependence	0			
Polysubstance dependence	7	-	-	-
Total distinct students	142	164	148	82

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

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

In 2016, 1.9% of male respondents and 1.2% of female respondents (1.5% total) reported that they had been diagnosed or treated by a professional for substance abuse or addiction within the last 12 months. In 2018, 3.0% of male respondents and 0.8% of female respondents (1.5% total) reported the same. For 2020-2022 there had been some staff changes for Counseling Services so this number was not easily determined at the time for this report.

Curry Health Center, Behavioral Health Options and Counseling Services 2020/2022

Biennial Review Summary and Recommendations

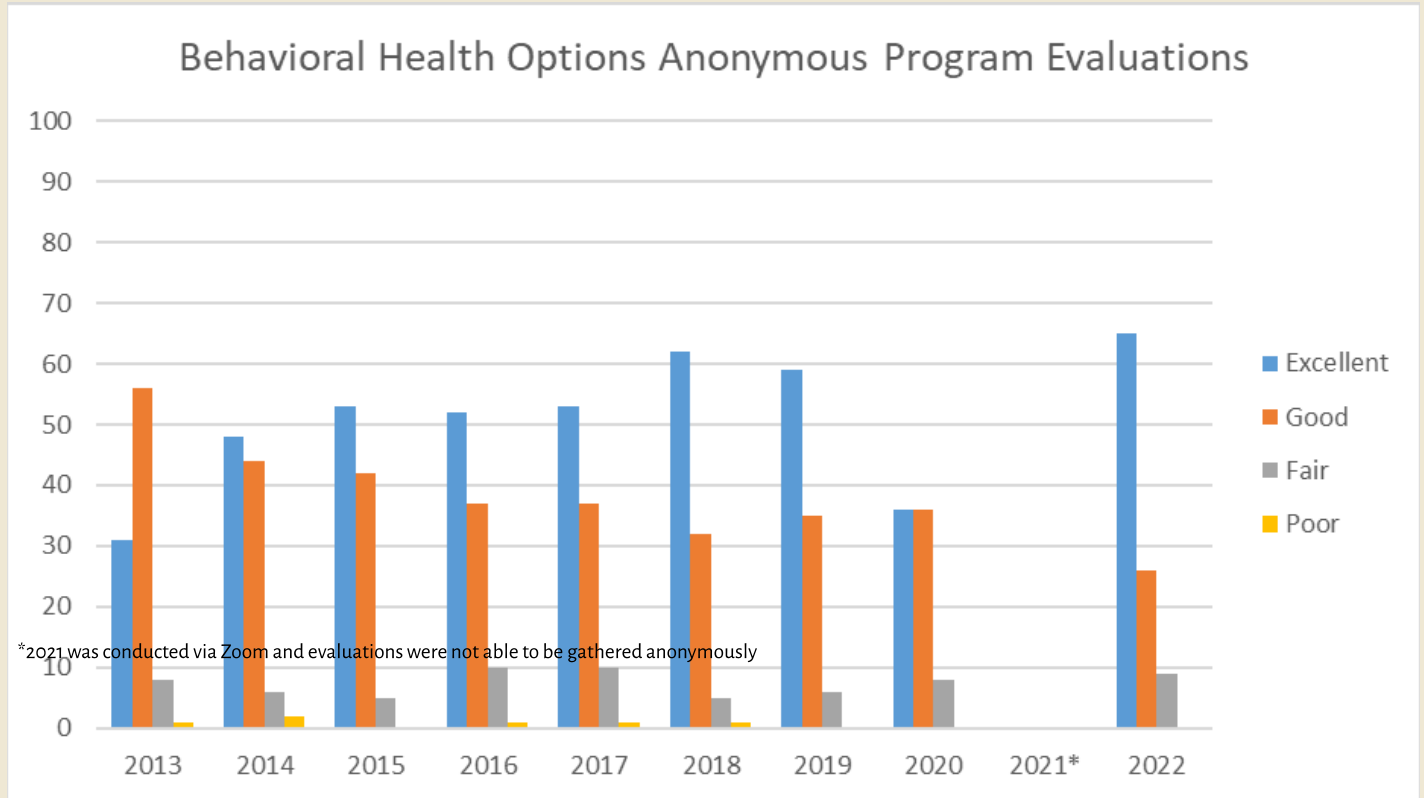
UM Housing and legal referrals to the Behavioral Health Options Program ("Options") continued to drop this biennium, after dropping by half in the previous biennium, which continues a trend over the past ten years. Options adjusted by re-designing program services, decreasing staff, and dedicating the majority of the coordinator's time to mental health counseling. Given the increased demand for mental health counseling, having a coordinator licensed both in addictions and mental health has proven quite valuable.

Over the past ten years, Options has tracked recidivism rates to the program and has seen a decrease in rates from 20% in 2010/2011 to 1% in 2021/2022 (see table below). Options also conducts anonymous evaluations at the end of each Phase 1 seminar, asking for feedback. This feedback is consistently positive (see graph below). Given these are indicators of a successful program, it is recommended that all referral sources (UM housing, legal, athletics, CS) be diligent and consistent in referring.

Considering cannabis specifically, it is recommended incorporating normative feedback to a continuously changing atmosphere regarding and approach to addressing cannabis. Students could benefit from being educated about cannabis in a manner consistent with alcohol (ex. AlcoholEdu).

Behavioral Health Options Referral Data Recidivism Rate (based on those who completed Phase I)

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
20%	10%	19%	5%	8%	4%	8%	4%	3%	5%	2%	1%



LAW ENFORCEMENT CITATIONS AND STUDENT CONDUCT REFERRALS AND SANCTIONS

University of Montana Police Department (UMPD)

The University of Montana Police Department is responsible for law enforcement on the University of Montana campus and serves a community of approximately 10,000 students and 2,000 employees who work and study at University of Montana. UMPD officers are vested with full law enforcement powers and responsibilities with the UMPD jurisdiction. Occasionally, UMPD officers may collaborate with other law enforcement agencies, including the Missoula Police Department and the Missoula County Sheriff's Department.

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

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

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

The statistics for drug and alcohol arrests for the identified period of June 2020 – May 2022 are as follows:

TYPE	2012/2014*	2014/2016*	2016/2018*	2018/2020*	2020/2022
Alcohol	138	68	24	4	28
Drugs	104	61	28	5	42
Total	242	129	52	9	70

*Data reported for June–May for each academic year

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

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

NUMBER OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ARRESTS AND STUDENT CONDUCT REFERRALS BY UMPD, 2012-2022

YEAR	ALCOHOL REFERRALS	ALCOHOL ARRESTS	DRUG REFERRALS	DRUG ARRESTS
2012	329	45	244	47
2013	441	70	216	42
2014	417	40	178	34
2015	215	36	149	25
2016	211	21	108	29
2017	202	9	209	12
2018	203	2	103	4
2019	129	2	57	1
2020	23	6	10	8
2021	23	8	2	12
2022	1	8	17	0

UMPD recommends the following for the future:

1. Continuing the mandated drug and alcohol education.
2. Continuing current enforcement efforts.
3. Continuing the cooperative efforts of the UMPD and UM Housing in providing educational presentations to any who request them.
5. Continuing and improving UMPD involvement in the orientation process.
6. Continue reporting efforts for student conduct referrals
7. Maintain appropriate staffing levels in UMPD

UM Housing Office

CONDUCT REFERRALS TO UM HOUSING FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUGS					
	2012/2014	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Alcohol	794	522	494	328	360
Drugs	432	315	455	158	238
Total	1,226	837	949	496	598

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

Rate of Change for Alcohol and Drug Referrals

The number of alcohol and drug violations decreased from 949 in the 2016/2018 biennium to 496 in the 2018/2020 biennium. This decrease is consistent with the trend of decreasing conduct referrals dating back to 2010. This is especially true for the 2019-2020 year as the COVID-19 pandemic drastically effected conduct referrals. When students left campus, the conduct referrals decreased as well. Additionally, UM Housing is in their third year of a residential curriculum that creates educational initiatives around alcohol and drug consumption, harm reduction strategies, and thoughtful reasoning (in addition to other topics).

UM Housing Sanctions

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

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

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

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

Residential Curriculum–UM Housing

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

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

Office for Community Standards

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

VIOLATION TYPE:	2012/2014	2014/2016	2016/2018	2018/2020	2020/2022
Alcohol	56	34	15	9	23
Drugs	9	8	5	4	22
Total:	64	42	20	13	45

The University of Montana Police Department (UMPD) is the primary source of student referrals to the Office for Community Standards for drug and alcohol violations of University policy. Staff or faculty members may occasionally make such referrals for behavior that occurs at University activities or events that are not affiliated with the residence halls.

Conduct Referrals to the Office for Community Standards for Alcohol and Drugs

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

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

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

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

With the COVID pandemic ongoing, UM Housing implemented a No Guest policy in the residence halls beginning August 2020 and extending till February 2021. Only students who lived in the specific room could be in the room, no guests allowed in efforts to minimize the spread of COVID-19 and keep campus open. By not allowing visitors/guests in the residence halls the opportunities for students to gather and have alcohol or drugs present may have been impacted by this temporary policy.

Marijuana became legal in January 2022 by the Montana State Legislature. UM Housing did send out information prior to Spring 2022 commencing to clarify use and possession on campus and how it would be enforced.

Fraternities and Sororities

University of Montana has kept records dating back to 2003 of fraternity and sorority chapters who have been found in violation of the Mutual Relationship agreement and have received sanctions accordingly. The records are preserved in previous editions of the University's Biennial Review. The Mutual Agreement was revised in the 20/22 biennium.

Adjudicated Cases

During the 2020-2022 biennium, there have been zero formal judicial hearings. Most alcohol/drug incidents are handled informally between FSI and the chapter involved. The formal Judicial process is rarely used for lower level severity incidents. Two chapters were put on an interim suspension due to violations of the Mutual Relationship Agreement during the Spring of 2020. Upon completion of sanctions, including additional alcohol education, social probation, and keeping regular communication with the Office of Fraternity and Sorority Involvement and their private organizations, the chapter was removed from suspension during the Spring 2021 semester.

Department of Athletics

Student-Athlete Conduct Code Violations and Sanctions

In the 2020/2022 biennium, the Department of Athletics adjudicated 2 cases under the Student-Athlete Conduct Code involving drug and/or alcohol violations. In all cases, the student-athletes were sanctioned per the guidelines set forth in the Student-Athlete Conduct Code.

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

Drug Testing and Sanctions

Due to the various impacts of COVID (remote learning, budgetary, suspension of athletic activities), UM Athletics suspended drug testing during this time.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

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

- Communicatoin is still being had to revive the University's Drug and Alcohol Advisory Committee (DAAC), perhaps to evolve into a more practical Biennial Review Working Group that meets regularly throughout the biennium and is charged with compiling information for the Biennial Review and writing the report. In considering this evolution, attention should be paid to balancing inclusion of diverse and broad perspectives (e.g., community voices) with streamlined and efficient processes that will best support the compiling and writing of the review.
- Continue to support a partnership between UMPD and the City of Missoula to enhance the University's working relationship with Missoula's drug task force, especially in cases involving allegations of drug distribution. This partnership also includes the embedding of a UMPD Detective within the Special Victims Unit with Missoula Police and taking the lead on investigations that involve the University of Montana community.
- Continue to find ways to support the Behavioral Health Options Program and the Curry Health Wellness Office, both of which provide invaluable programs, services, survey administrations, and analyses that are critical to the completion of the Biennial Review. Reviewing trends and behaviors not only on the University of Montana campus but natioanally to best strtegeize about the use of drugs and alcohol amongst students to establish services that will be accessed by students.
- The University adopted a new revision of the Code of Conduct for the Fall 2020 year. This new code was crafted to have more student friendly language and update the general misconduct section. A Medical amnesty policy for students was put forth and implemented the Fall of 2021. Educating students about this policy will be key in making sure they know to call for help when they or a friend needs medical attention due to the consumption of drugs or alcohol. We want to encourage student to call for help and not worry about getting into trouble because they were using a substance illegally.
- The Clery Compliance Professional has partnered with the Office for Community Standards and Housing to review reports on a weekly basis to classify reports more efficiently for Clery reportable crimes. This process allows for incidents that don't always require for the police to be called to be tracked for Clery purposes on the daily crime log and audit trail.
- UM Housing and legal referrals to the Behavioral Health Options Program ("Options") continued to drop this biennium, after dropping by half in the previous biennium, which continues a trend over the past ten years. Options adjusted by re-designing program services, decreasing staff, and dedicating the majority of the coordinator's time to mental health counseling. Given the increased demand for mental health counseling, having a coordinator licensed both in addictions and mental health has proven quite valuable.
- Over the past ten years, Options has tracked recidivism rates to the program and has seen a decrease in rates from 20% in 2010/2011 to 1% in 2021/2022 (see table below). Options also conducts anonymous evaluations at the end of each Phase 1 seminar, asking for feedback. This feedback is consistently positive (see graph below). Given these are indicators of a successful program, it is recommended that all referral sources (UM housing, legal, athletics, CS) be diligent and consistent in referring.
- Considering cannabis specifically, it is recommended incorporating normative feedback to a continuously changing atmosphere regarding and approach to addressing cannabis. Students could benefit from being educated about cannabis in a manner consistent with alcohol (ex. AlcoholEdu).
- The Student Advocacy and Resource Center (SARC) Office had hired a Director, however that individual is leaving for another advocacy postion in the community. While SARC is workgin to hire a Director, they have secured a \$300,000 grant (\$100,000/year for the next 3 years) to support a violence prevention position, fund outreach, marketing campigns and trainings for violence prevetnion efforts on campus. SARC is a invaluable campus partner with many of the drug and alcohol prevention efforts on campus, so receiving this grant will also allow continued efforts for all of campus.

For the next Biennial Review, it is suggested that campus partners work to develop a consistent time frame across all offices (e.g., June 1 - May 31) for data collection, analysis, and presentation in the Biennial Review. This effort could be managed with the revival of the DAAC committee.

