Oregon University System
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Intervention
Policies, Procedures, Effectiveness, & Compliance Review
May, 2011

In consultation with the Oregon Health Authority, per ORS 336.245, the seven public universities that comprise the Oregon University System each maintain comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse policies, implementation plans, and procedures on their respective campuses. Each university conducts a biennial review of its compliance with the federal Drug-Free Campus and Community Act, provides annual notification to all appropriate constituencies, and maintains ongoing policies and practices designed to educate, prevent, intervene, and otherwise fulfill its responsibilities under the Act. Beyond compliance, however, OUS is committed to student health and wellness and their critical connection to student success, graduation, career success, and model citizenship.

Under the leadership of chief student affairs officers and human resources directors at each university, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, education, and intervention activities are cross-functional and involve multiple departments on each campus, including (but not limited to) Human Resources, Student Health Centers, Counseling/Psychological Services, Housing & Residence Life, Public Safety, the Dean of Students, and Student Judicial Affairs. In addition, on some campuses, health educators specialize in education and prevention activities, typically under the leadership of the Student Health Center director.

Biennial Compliance Reviews, documentation of annual reporting, and summaries of education, prevention, and intervention activities on each Oregon University System are provided below. For more information, please contact:

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EASTERN OREGON UNIVERSITY
2008--2010 Biennial Review
Drug and Alcohol Programs and Policies
GENERAL POLICIES

Eastern Oregon University’s policies on drug and alcohol abuse have proven to be workable and effective. The policies are the same for all members of the campus community. In addition, the University subscribes to the “Principles of an Institution - wide policy - on Drug Use and Alcohol Abuse for Oregon Higher Education” which was developed by the Oregon Business Council and higher education leaders in the State.

A committee representing faculty, staff, students and local law enforcement developed the University’s policies. To date, no challenges have been made about the wording or intent of any of these policies. There is no doubt that the University will penalize persons who fail to abide with these policies. An excellent working relationship exists between the University administrative leadership and the local police in regard to law enforcement.

In the course of each year the University sponsors information sessions about the consequences of drug and alcohol abuse. The University’s counseling and Health center staffs are available to provide information, treatment and/or referral to students who wish to resolve personal difficulties associated with drugs and alcohol abuse. Consultation is available to faculty and staff. The Counseling Center and Student Health Center also work closely with community agencies that provide treatment alternatives; namely, The Center for Human Development, Alcoholics Anonymous and the Grande Ronde Hospital. Faculty/Staff are referred to outside agencies including law enforcement, health centers, clinics and/or independent practitioners for help with issues regarding alcohol and/or drug abuse. As a public entity, the University exercises its responsibilities with the enforcement of laws about use, possession and distribution of drugs and/or alcohol.

A University Wellness Committee was formed to enhance the effort to inform students and the campus about alcohol and other drug use and abuse. There is an ongoing effort to help students make informed choices that will lead to healthy lifestyles.

PUBLICATION OF POLICIES

The University publishes “Drug and Alcohol Policies, Laws, Available Treatment, Health Risks” each academic term in its Schedule of Classes. Students tend to keep the Schedule throughout the term, thus increasing their exposure to, and awareness of, EOU policies concerning drugs and alcohol. The materials in the class schedule dealing with Drugs and Alcohol are also printed in the Student Handbook (see EOU web page) as well as posted in the residence halls. In addition, the University publishes its Drug and Alcohol Policy in the Faculty/Staff Handbook (see EOU web page). New faculty and staff orientation programs include information on accessing EOU alcohol and drug policies and procedures for University employees.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF POLICIES

In 1994 the University began to publicize the fact that the majority of students do not abuse alcohol, use drugs, or accept behavior by persons under the influence of intoxicants. This emphasis on positive peer values has, we believe, reduced incidents of alcohol and drug abuse. Appropriate conduct is celebrated; inappropriate conduct is subject to discipline. The Counseling Center first administered the Alcohol/Drug Use Survey to students in 1990 and in the following years: 1995, 1997, and 2000 (available on file). In the year 2002 we switched to the CORE Survey administering it once every two years (available on file). This nationally standardized drug and alcohol survey enables us to compare our statistics with other colleges and universities of like sizes in addition to specific statistics to our campus.
The results of previous surveys show a steady slight increase in the consumption and/or abuse of drugs and alcohol on campus. This year data showed a decrease in most areas, even though we had a larger sample size than the last biennial review. We had about a 2.5% drop in alcohol consumption reported both in the past year and in the past 30 days from the survey administration. In addition, binge drinking appeared to drop about 3%. In general, we are 10% below the identified reference group (58,392 college students). Of concern is a drop of 4% awareness of a campus drug prevention program for this report (2008: 25% vs. 2010: 21%). We had about an 8% decrease in students being aware that the university has an alcohol and drug prevention policy. Alcohol appears to have decreased in prominence but still appears to be the drug of choice. Problematic experiences with legal dilemmas due to drugs and alcohol have decreased and students reported suicidal thinking and behavior, being hurt or injured, and unwanted sexual experiences as decreasing by about 1% dropping below national norm. Sample size this year was 201 students. Sample size for 2008 was 182.

A review of disciplinary data maintained by the University, as well as the results of the CORE survey, indicate that alcohol is the “drug of choice” at Eastern. The 2010 CORE survey supports these conclusions. There have been few drug abuse incidents, but those that are reported have resulted in disciplinary action by the University, as well as being arrested by local law enforcement officials as appropriate. Marijuana use increased 4% from the last biennial review.

The 2010 CORE survey was done this year utilizing Survey Monkey, a web-based survey tool. It was administered in the spring of 2010 to the on-campus student community. Executive reports from CORE for 2010 are included in this report.

Policies appear to be consistently enforced and penalties are administered in a fair and equitable manner. The University’s unambiguous posture about drug and alcohol abuse is: it is unhealthy, risky and will not be tolerated. Since 1993, all campus buildings are designated as “tobacco free.” Since 1994, student athletes are prohibited from using all forms of tobacco during competitions and practices. Tobacco cessation education programs have been regularly offered to the campus community.

**EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Eastern continues to offer diversified educational programs about drug and alcohol abuse. New Student Orientation includes information about substance abuse, campus services that assist people experiencing substance problems and relevant campus policies in regard to drugs and alcohol. The campus community emphasizes that having fun at Eastern does not require use of drugs or alcohol, and that there are serious consequences from substance abuse. Again, positive peer values are reinforced throughout the orientation program. In 2009-10, the Health and Wellness Committee was charged with educational programming for the campus regarding various wellness issues including drugs and alcohol.

Residence Life conducts an on-going drug and alcohol education program. This included sessions led by Counseling Center and Student Health Center staff, bulletin board displays, showing of movies with themes about drugs and alcohol abuse, and guest speakers. The Residence Life staff also sponsored the annual Alcohol Awareness Week activities. The Health and Wellness Committee was responsible in 2009 and 2010 for the Alcohol Awareness Week activities.

This past biennium 2009-2010, we utilized 3rd Millennium Classrooms: Under the influence: E Checkup (formerly ECHUG) and Marijuana 101 (formerly ETOKE) evaluations. These are online educational programs for students struggling with alcohol and/or drug issues. After completing evaluation, they bring results to the Counseling Center to review them and evaluate services if needed. We saw 51 students in this capacity in the last two years.

The University’s Counseling Center is very active in alcohol and drug education. The Counseling Center staff activities include:

- Individual counseling sessions. (including E Checkup and Marijuana 101 Evaluations)
• Referral of individuals to appropriate treatment agencies.
• Consultation with Residence Life staff.
• Freshmen Orientation workshops dealing with sex, alcohol and drugs.
• Healthy relationship seminars.
• Dissemination of Students in Distress pamphlet for faculty and staff.
• Freshmen Orientation workshop on the Red Zone
• Articles in the campus newspaper regarding alcohol and substance abuse.
• Continued implementation of E Checkup and Marijuana 101 evaluations for MIP referred students.

The University Student Health Center also is engaged in drug and alcohol education programs. Health Center Staff writes periodic articles in the campus newspaper about drug and alcohol abuse.

FUTURE AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Eastern has a commitment to educating and helping students develop healthy lifestyles and make appropriate choices for themselves. The Counseling Center, Residence Life, Health Center, Athletic Department, and Office of Student Affairs all continue to develop strategies and programs to facilitate awareness and education regarding drug and alcohol abuse.

The University’s athletic department continues to be active in education and prevention. They work closely with the Counseling Center, and refer students they believe to be struggling with drug and/or alcohol problems. Special emphasis has been given to intervention strategies for students both in the classroom and on the field/court.

The Health and Wellness Committee works to help develop and implement alternative activities to enhance healthy lifestyles and choices. It consists of representatives from the Counseling Center, Student Health Center, Student Involvement, Residence Life, Athletic Departments, and student representatives. During the 2009-2010 year they developed programs and workshops around alcohol and drug awareness. E Checkup and Marijuana 101 evaluations continue for the purpose of educating Minors in Possession (MIP). We believe that the Health and Wellness Committee has a positive effect on lowering alcohol consumption on our campus. This combined with the millennial generation who are more compliant, group oriented and health conscious could explain our positive decrease in abuse.

It is clear that both students and employees are made aware of the risks involved in alcohol and drug abuse. Included in their orientation and throughout their matriculation they are given access to a variety of available programs. They are given a clear message regarding both legal and ethical responsibilities the University has to enforce and uphold.

The University takes a strong stand in regard to alcohol and drug abuse, however the campus also believes in education and support for those seeking to change their behavior.

Contributors to this report were the Health and Wellness Committee, Director of Housing and Student Involvement, the Director of Counseling Center, Counseling Center Staff, Director of Health Center, Student Health Center Staff, and the Director and staff of the Athletic Department.
OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
2006-2008 BIENNIAL REVIEW
Drug and Alcohol Programs and Policies
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INTRODUCTION

The OIT Substance Abuse Commission is charged with establishing a drug-free awareness program that informs employees about:

1) the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
2) the institution’s policy on a drug-free workplace;
3) any drug counseling, rehabilitation or employee assistance programs that are available for workplace drug abuse violation.

The Commission also develops and monitors an implementation plan. This report describes the implementation plan as well as its evaluation.

Members during the 2006-07 academic year were:
• Tom Loney, Athletics - Chair
• Cher Brence, Information Technology Services Analyst
• Robyn Cole, Faculty
• Dave Ebsen, Director of Facilities
• Marilyn Gran-Moravec, Director of Student Health
• John Hancock, Director of Counseling
• Zea Moullet, Director of Housing and Residence Life
• Jane Rider, Director of Student Development
• Robyn Wilde, Faculty
• Shelby Wilsdon, Director of Human Resources
• Raenelle Zumbo, Faculty
• Brad Dekorte, Student
• Amy Laner, Student
• Laty Xavavong, Student

Members during the 2007-08 academic year were:
• Marilyn Gran-Moravec, Director of Student Health - Chair
• Caryl Boehnert, Director of Counseling Services
• Robyn Cole, Faculty
• Donna LaBudda, Executive Asst., Office of the Provost
• Tom Loney, Athletics – Intramural Sports Director
• Zea Moullet, Director of Housing and Residence Life
• Ron McCutcheon, Director of Human Resources
• Robyn Wilde, Faculty
• Raenelle Zumbo, Faculty
• Gonzalo Castaneda, Student
• Emily Elliott, Student
• Angelica Gonzalez, Student
• Rafael Santiago, Student
The Substance Abuse Commission is also charged with submitting a biennial report to the Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act (DFSCA). As a condition of receiving federal funds or any other form of financial assistance under a federal program, an institution of higher education must meet the minimum requirements outlined in the DFSCA compliance checklist. (The checklist can be found at [http://www.higheredcenter.org/dfsca/](http://www.higheredcenter.org/dfsca/).) The minimum compliance requirements of the DFSCA Biennial report addresses students, staff and faculty needs. With this in mind, the Commission broadened its target population to include students. This 2006-2008 DFSCA Biennial Report addresses the OIT population of students, staff and faculty.
REVIEW OF PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

GOAL #1: Members of the Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT) Community are expected to uphold certain responsibilities. Campus programs and policies assist students, staff and faculty in making healthy choices in regard to alcohol and other drugs.

OUTCOMES:
1. Increase in faculty and staff’s knowledge of alcohol and other drug policies.
2. Increase in students’ knowledge of alcohol and other drug policies.
3. Decrease in referrals to Campus Safety and the Dean of Students for alcohol-related incidences.
4. Faculty and staff referred to Human Resources (HR) obtain necessary assistance.
5. Students referred for alcohol problems obtain necessary assistance.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
OBJECTIVE #1: Distribute OIT’s alcohol and drug policies to all staff, faculty and students.

Action Steps:
1. Notice of policies for staff and employees and the web-based location of OIT’s policies and information pages are presented during new employee orientation sessions. It is also included in the Adjunct Faculty handbook. The Human Resources (HR) office maintains all institutional policies and procedures on the departmental webpage at http://www.oit.edu/hr. (The Notice to OIT Employees of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy will be hereinafter referred to as the “Drug Policy Notice”, Appendix 1). The policy and its links are listed in Appendix 1. The Drug Policy Notice addresses the minimum requirements required to comply with DFSCA:
   a. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities,
   b. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol,
   c. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol,
   d. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or reentry programs that are available to employees or students,
   e. A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct. (Source: http://edc.higheredcenter.org/drsca/minrequi.htm)

The OIT Controlled Substance policy (OIT-30-033) addresses each of the requirements listed above (see Appendix 2). In addition to the Drug Policy Notice, the Drug Free Campus policy (OIT-30-034) and the
Substance Abuse policy (OIT-30-034), the HR website has additional information on alcohol and other drugs, including specific community resources (see Appendices 3 – 6).

2. The Drug Policy Notice is issued each term via individual OIT e-mail to all faculty and staff. Information on where to locate the Drug Policy Notice and OIT’s substance abuse policies are also posted in the institution’s daily electronic newsletter, TnDaily.

3. The Dean of Students sends an e-mail to all students at the beginning of the academic school year in regard to maintaining a drug-free educational environment (see Appendix 7). Included in this notification are a copy of the OIT Controlled Substance Abuse policy (OIT-30-034), a List of Sanctions (Appendix 8), and Health Risks Associated with Use or Abuse of specific drugs.

4. The standard of conduct for students is addressed in the Student Conduct Code, specifically under “Prohibited Conduct”, point #8 (see Appendix 9). It is stated clearly in the Student Conduct Code that sanctions will be imposed. The section entitled “Disciplinary Sanctions” describes the various applicable legal sanctions. The Student Conduct Code is available to all students on the OIT webpage. New students are given the OIT Student Academic Planner and page 4 encourages students to read the Student Conduct Code. The Dean of Students is responsible for the enforcement of the Student Conduct Code.

5. The new student orientation team (O-TEAM staff) and Associated Students of Oregon Institute of Technology (ASOIT) program leaders attend an annual training to help them understand policies and procedures. In turn, they mentor and provide help to their fellow students.

6. A campus wide alcohol use policy exists: Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (OIT-30-031), which addresses alcohol at campus events and the process for approval at events (see Appendix 10). This is also reviewed with students, staff and faculty.

7. The Dean of Students works closely with Residence Life and Campus Safety to track alcohol and/or drug violations. She determines the actions for each incident. This includes a reiteration of the health risks along with any drug or alcohol counseling, evaluation and treatment programs available to students.

8. Training is provided to Residence Life staff on alcohol and other drugs by the Dean of Students and the Director of Residence Life.

9. The Director of Athletics asked coaches for a “No Tolerance” policy while travelling on road trips to be in place by Fall 2008. Coaches are asked to communicate these policies to all athletes.

10. The Registrar’s Office distributes a Message from the Registrar’s Office during the fifth week of fall term, after registration has closed. This e-mail to all students notifies them where they can find certain information, including drug and alcohol policies and sanctions. There is a direct link to the website information (see Appendix 11).
Progress/Evaluation Efforts:

Human Resources does not conduct formal “biennial reviews” of staff and faculty, but has taken steps to “assess effectiveness” of mandatory treatment referrals. (There have been three in the past few years.) The mandatory treatment referrals involve the HR Director monitoring reports from the employee’s treatment provider and (in one case) a random urinalysis, if mandated. If they are classified employees, they are placed on probationary status under a last chance agreement. Performance is continually monitored, including indication of another policy violation. Records are maintained as confidential health records.

Substance abuse treatment is covered by the health benefits package for faculty and staff. Students may have their own insurance coverage. Alcohol and drug evaluations and counseling are covered by the basic student health insurance package. The optional supplemental plan which covers substance abuse treatment can be purchased by students.

Orientation of new adjunct faculty seems to be hit or miss with each term, as adjuncts are hired and let go as needed. This is also complicated by the orientation responsibilities on satellite campuses. It is not known who is responsible for orienting new staff and faculty on other campuses, and whether this person (or persons) provides consistent information. The Substance Abuse Commission sees these as areas to address during the next biennium.

Actions taken by Student Development, such as the O-TEAM staff and ASOIT program leaders, exist in conjunction with current policies. The use of skits during Fall 2007 orientation was a new method designed to reach out to new students. Information on campus resources dedicated to helping students with alcohol and drug issues was presented through the skits, as well as how to refer a friend/student.

Annual trainings for the O-TEAM and ASOIT program leaders also cover topics related to alcohol and other drugs, such as date rape, suicide prevention and substance abuse. Again, campus resources are stressed, such as the Student Health Center (SHC), Counseling Services and the Dean of Students. Students attending these trainings are identified as “natural helpers” with respect to providing support to their fellow students; they are responsible for understanding OIT and its systems. Approximately 15 – 19 students are trained in this capacity during an academic year.

A survey is administered each year to assess the effectiveness of these programs. The skits provided by the O-TEAM have been highly rated by incoming students. The sessions regarding date rape and various resources have also enjoyed good ratings.

In conjunction with the Dean of Students, Residence Hall staff receives extensive training on all OIT policies during fall training. This training also includes training on confronting specific types of incidents (both drug and alcohol) during the “Behind Closed Doors” session. The “Behind Closed Doors” session gives Residence Hall staff the opportunity to practice communication skills and learned interventions by role-playing various scenarios with counselors and other knowledgeable Student Affairs staff.

Training also includes a discussion with staff that follows the same format as SHADE, taught by the Dean of Students. This “class” serves two purposes – to inform them of what SHADE feels like so that they can share this with residents assigned this sanction. The second purpose is to educate them about their own alcohol use, and to educate them about what they may encounter.

Fall training for Residence Life staff often includes a visit from Oregon State Police. A discussion of illicit drugs, as well as signs and symptoms to look for, is included. This training occurred in Fall 2006, but did not occur in Fall 2007. (Arrangements were unable to be made with the Oregon State Police by the Director of Residence Life, despite multiple attempts.)

All residents receive a copy of the Residence Hall Handbook upon check-in. This handbook contains all Residence Hall policies. All residents are responsible for knowing the information contained within this handbook. Resident Advisors (RAs) cover the “most important” policies (such as those
related to alcohol and other drugs) at their wing meetings in an attempt to ensure common knowledge of these policies.

In response to the “No Tolerance” policy requested by the Director of Athletics, several athletic teams have already developed a policy for their sport. In addition to the OIT policies regarding alcohol and other drugs that relate to students, these have been communicated to athletes. Men’s and Women’s Basketball, Softball and Volleyball have specific team policies in place (see Appendix 12). Women’s Basketball, Track and Baseball do not have a policy at this time.

The Substance Abuse Commission determined that we have done several things at OIT to inform students, staff and faculty about our institution’s policy as well as other departmental policies regarding alcohol and other drugs. A discussion at a Substance Abuse Commission this year questioned whether students, staff and faculty actually read policies sent to them if they were not part of a formal training. What needs to be done is to evaluate the effectiveness of current interventions. In addition, assessing which groups or persons (e.g., adjunct faculty) may not be getting the information consistently.

Much is done with new students as they enter OIT during Fall term, especially if they plan to reside in the Residence Hall; however, what happens to other students who do not live in the Residence Hall, or, who are admitted to OIT during subsequent terms? These questions will be addressed during the next biennium.

OBJECTIVE #2: Work with the campus community, especially those in Student Affairs, to educate students about making responsible choices in regard to alcohol and other drugs.

Action Steps:
1. Residence Life training for student leaders is implemented annually. Alcohol and other drug programming are scheduled for residents by Residence Life staff throughout the year.

2. Literature on alcohol and other drugs is available to students on various locations on campus. The SHC and the Counseling Center provide this information on pamphlet racks outside (and inside) its’ area.

3. Free and confidential initial alcohol and drug screenings are offered to students through Counseling Services.

4. The E-Chug (Electronic Check-Up-And-Go) program is provided on the SHC website. It is used as a possible sanction for alcohol violations by the Dean of Students. It is also promoted by the SHC’s Health Educator during campus-wide alcohol programming at alcohol awareness and/or other health promotion events.

5. The SHC provided information on alcohol and other drugs during several health promotion campaigns during the academic school year: Tie One on For Safety (November & December), Safe Spring Break Week (March), Spring Into Summer Week (May), National Alcohol-Free Weekend (March), and Date Rape & Alcohol Use during National Sexual Responsibility Week (February).

6. Student athletes are required by the NAIA to have drug and alcohol education. The SHC Health Educator provides a series of Alcohol and Other Drugs programs for the athletes.
Progress/Evaluation Efforts:
In addition to the initial distribution of policies and Residence Hall handbooks, all residents (both new and returning) are required to attend a mandatory wing meeting in the Residence Hall. Resident Advisors (RAs) and Campus Safety explain the drug and alcohol policies as well as some potential consequences. RAs meet with their wing’s residents throughout the year to remind them of these policies.

Alcohol awareness movies are shown in the Residence Hall as part of Alcohol Awareness Month in October. Movies are ordered every month from SWANK (Residence Life Cinema) to show on closed circuit TV channels in the Residence Hall rooms and lounges, as well as the College Union. SWANK often suggests movies to accompany a theme that may go along with national health awareness months. A number of films that have been ordered throughout the year have included pieces of alcohol awareness.

Both RAs and Student Success Mentors (SSMs) are required to offer programs each term, both to encourage community and to educate their wing’s residents. There is no specific requirement to offer an alcohol program, so not all mentors choose to do so. RAs and SSMs prefer to connect with their residents one-on-one about their concerns – either suspected or known – when they arise. Many staff members find this personal approach to be more effective than offering a general alcohol education program.

In conjunction with Student Health, Residence Life staff promoted the E-Chug program during National Alcohol-Free Weekend in Spring 2008. Residents were given the opportunity to take the E-Chug to learn about their alcohol use in relation to finances, nutrition, academics and life. Students participating in this promotion were given a coupon to receive a free hamburger. The free hamburger accompanied an educational component of E-Chug, equating the number of calories to the number of drinks they have in terms of hamburgers. How many hamburgers do you “chug” when you drink 4 drinks? A summary of E-Chug data is listed in Appendix 13.

Staff and faculty are invited to the SHC’s health awareness programming events. Although a few may stop to inquire what is being presented, most do not participate.

A Wellness Committee was developed by Human Resources to address the health promotion and education needs of staff and faculty. This may be a good venue for capturing the attention of staff and faculty, who have somewhat different needs than those of students. The employees’ insurance plan may also provide resources that can be used to educate staff and faculty about alcohol and other drugs for themselves and/or for their family members.

E-Chug could also be utilized by all OIT members, not just students. There is a place to indicate that the person taking the educational survey is someone other than a student.

The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) policy asks that each institution provide drug and alcohol education for its athletes, but does not ask what, when, where or how this is provided. When OIT had plateau of cost per credits (i.e., 12 – 18 credits were priced the same), athletes were required to take the HED246 class, Drugs and Alcohol, Problems of Modern Society. When the institution went to a no plateau, it was difficult to have athletes pay for classes that were not required for their degree. It was decided that the best way for the athletes to get the required education was through the Alcohol and Other Drugs awareness program offered through the SHC. The Athletic Director asked that by the end of the athletes’ second year of competition, athletes will have attended three AOD classes and one AOD class annually thereafter (i.e., junior and senior year). This amounts to a total of five AOD classes while competing as an athlete at OIT.

During the 2006-07 school year, two counselors and the SHC health educator attended a BASICS training. Nothing became of this training since the two counselors changed jobs within the institution. One of the new counselors hired is BASICS trained and has used the BASICS program in her previous employment. She is interested in implementing BASICS at our institution, but, it has not been determined how that will be done.
OBJECTIVE #3: An effective system of early detection will assist students, staff and faculty at risk for alcohol and other drugs in getting needed interventions and referrals promptly, minimizing disruption of their academic and work lives.

**Action Steps:**

1. Referrals are made to the Dean of Students for enforcement of the Student Conduct Code prohibitions against substance abuse (drugs/alcohol).

2. Campus Safety is called when problems occur on campus that involve alcohol and/or drug violations.

3. The Student Support Team (SST) meets weekly. Students identified as demonstrating high-risk behaviors, sometimes involving alcohol and other drugs, are contacted and referred for help as needed.

4. Initial health histories completed by all students taking 6 or more credits are submitted to the SHC upon admission to OIT. Health histories are reviewed by health care practitioners. Students indicating a high-risk and/or chronic health issue, including past/current history of alcohol and/or drug abuse, are sent a letter informing them of the SHC as a resource.

**Progress/Evaluation Efforts:**

The Dean of Students tracks the number of incidents reported that involve alcohol or drug violations, and determines the actions to take for each incident. The following table lists number of incidents involving alcohol/drug violations in the Residence Hall during this biennium.

<table>
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<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
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The Dean of Students reported 63 alcohol violations in the Residence Hall during 2005-06 academic year. This reflects a 60% decrease in the number of violations from 2005-06 to 2006-07. Discussions by the Director of Residence Life with staff led her to question whether the substance abuse policy in the Residence Hall is being enforced properly.

Campus Safety’s Activity Report (Appendix 14) documents 52 alcohol violations with 3 arrests during the 2006 calendar year and 51 in 2005.

This report does not address off-campus violations by OIT students. Minor in Possession (MIP) infractions are reported in the local newspaper. It was not known by the Substance Abuse Commission members whether these are monitored and addressed.

E-Chug was used for sanctions during the 2006-07 school year. It was determined by the Director of Residence Life and the Dean of Students that although E-Chug has some great features, it needs to be used in conjunction with other methods as a sanction to be effective. An informal survey of students who took the E-Chug resulted in lukewarm responses. Most students did not find it to be useful.

As mentioned previously, E-Chug could also be utilized by all OIT members, not just students. There is a place to indicate that the person taking the educational survey is someone other than a student. The E-Chug summary for 2007-08 is in Appendix 13.
For the 2007-08 academic year, the SHADE program, taught by the Dean of Students, was utilized for alcohol violations. Most students who attended a SHADE class report that they find it interesting and informative. In addition, some responded by saying that they “got something out of it” and seemed to enjoy it more than they had expected.

Faculty members will contact the Dean of Students or Counseling Services to elicit help for a student of concern. The Dean of Students treats each referral individually, applying the appropriate sanctions and referring students for assistance as needed. Students may be referred for an Alcohol and Drug (A&D) Evaluation by an outside agency to help determine an appropriate action plan. Currently, the OIT student health insurance plan pays for an A&D evaluation.

Occasionally, departmental directors will contact Human Resources about a student or a student employee. They are typically referred to the Dean of Students and/or to an appropriate provider in one of the Student Affairs Departments (e.g., Counseling Services). The Director of Human Resources manages referrals from directors, department chairpersons, or others regarding a staff or faculty person of concern.

Students identified through health histories as being at risk for alcohol and/or other drug abuse are sent a letter informing them of the SHC as a resource. This is a generic letter sent to students who have been identified as high risk and/or have a chronic health condition. The number of students identified as being at high risk for alcohol and other drug problems was not listed separately. The SHC should consider tabulating data for each of the high risk conditions for program planning and evaluation.

OPPORTUNITIES

The last biennium addressed the above goal and objectives. OIT continues to meet the minimum requirements of the DFSCA. The OIT Substance Abuse Commission members for the 2006-08 biennium expressed a desire to address the weaknesses identified, as well as to expand its efforts.

Weaknesses identified for improvement include (but are not limited to):

- No specific measurable objectives (i.e., percent increase or decrease).
- No evaluation component of action steps.
- No consistent orientation of adjunct faculty on all campuses regarding OIT’s alcohol and drug policies.
- Assessment of number of student athletes who have met OIT’s requirement to complete three Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) classes, and, whether this is an effective method of educating student athletes.
- Underutilization of staff with BASICS training. (BASICS is an evidence-based AOD program.)
- Enforcement of Residence Hall policy
- Evaluation and utilization of E-Chug
- No measure of the number of students identified as at risk for alcohol and other drug problems through health histories.

A desire by the Substance Abuse Commission to expand its efforts would include adding two more goals for the Commission:

**GOAL #2:** The OIT Substance Abuse Commission evaluates its current AOD programs and policies for effectiveness.

**GOAL #3:** The OIT Substance Abuse Commission will begin to address “next steps” to develop a relevant alcohol prevention program for OIT students, staff and faculty, incorporating the latest, successful prevention approaches.
Goal #2 addresses the weaknesses listed above, which are around the area of evaluation. Goal #3 will be based upon the evaluation data as well as a review of best practices. The U.S. Department of Education's publication Experiences In Effective Prevention – Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Models on College Campuses Grants (2007) will be utilized as a resource, along with a review of literature.

The strategic plan for these goals, as well as a continuation of goal #1, will be the beginning work for the 2008-09 Substance Abuse Commission assigned by the President of OIT (Appendix 15).
APPENDICES

1. Notice to OIT Employees of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy
2. Oregon Institute of Technology Controlled Substance Policy (OIT-30-033)
3. Oregon Institute of Technology Drug Free Campus Policy (OIT-30-034)
4. List of Community Services for Alcohol/Drug Abuse
5. AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs
6. Health Risks Associated With Use or Abuse
7. A Message to All OIT Students from the Office of Student Affairs
8. List of Sanctions
9. Oregon Institute of Technology Student Conduct Code
10. Oregon Institute of Technology Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages Policy (OIT-30-031)
11. Message from the Registrar’s Office
12. Athletic Teams’ policies
13. Oregon Institute of Technology E-Chug Activity Report
15. OIT Substance Abuse Commission Members 2008-09
APPENDIX 1 - Notice to OIT Employees of the Drug-Free Workplace Policy

DATE: February 22, 2008

TO: All OIT Employees

FROM: Ron McCutcheon
       Human Resources Office

SUBJECT: Oregon Institute of Technology Drug-Free Workplace Policy

OIT is committed to maintaining a drug-free workplace for its employees and students, and those who use or come into contact with the College, to ensure safe working conditions. To satisfy these responsibilities, OIT has established a DRUG FREE CAMPUS POLICY (OIT-30-034). The policy states OIT prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of controlled substances by employees and students on college premises or as part of any College activity. It also says that non-compliance with this policy may result in penalties up to and including expulsion from the College and termination of employment. Other sanctions for violation of use of a controlled substance vary from misdemeanors Class C to felony Class B.

Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in the workplace must notify his or her supervisor and the Director of Human Resources, (885-1108), no later than five days after such conviction. If the employee is involved with work supported by a federal agency, the federal agency will be notified within ten days after receiving notice of the criminal drug statute conviction.

In addition to any penalties under federal and state law, employees found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary sanctions consistent with applicable provisions of state laws and regulations, Oregon State Board of Higher Education administrative rules, applicable collective bargaining agreements, and applicable college administrative rules and directives. If imposed, sanctions will include appropriate personnel action (up to and including termination or expulsion from college), and may require satisfactory employee participation in an approved substance abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Health risk factors associated with the use of various illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol can be accessed through campus Human Resource Office, Student Health Service, or the Counseling Center. Additional information is available on the Human Resources webpage under “Policies and Procedures – Substance Abuse.”

Employees are encouraged to seek assistance for controlled substance dependency problems. Faculty and staff can avail themselves of this service through their health benefits package, which provides some reimbursement for treatment and rehabilitation associated with substance abuse problems. Student employees may have their own private insurance or they may have purchased OIT insurance beyond the limited coverage such as the optional extended major-medical plan, which covers chemical dependency treatment. Information about these health benefits can be obtained through the Human Resources Office for faculty and staff and the Student Health Service for students.
APPENDIX 2 - Oregon Institute of Technology Controlled Substance Policy (OIT-30-033)

OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Controlled Substance Policy
OIT-30-033

OIT is committed to maintaining a workplace and educational environment free from unlawful manufacture, possession, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances and alcohol. OIT has therefore adopted policies to prohibit such illegal use or abuse: OIT 30-031, Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages and OIT 30-033, Controlled Substance Policy.

I. POLICY

Congress passed and the U.S. President signed the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Amendment of 1989. In support of that legislation, this controlled substance policy addresses illicit use of all controlled substances, excluding alcohol. (See OIT-30-031, Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages, for the campus alcohol policy.)

A. Controlled substances include (but are not limited to) prescription medications and illegal drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, PCP, psilocybin, LSD, peyote, heroin, amphetamine, methamphetamine, mescaline, opium and its derivatives, and “designer” drugs.
B. Consistent with State and Federal Law, OIT will maintain a workplace and educational environment free from the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, sale, exchange, possession, or use of controlled substances and illicit drugs.
C. Controlled substances and illicit drugs are prohibited on any OIT property and at any site where individuals on behalf of OIT perform work. Prescription medications (appropriately prescribed for and used by the patient according to the prescription) are exempted from this prohibition.

II. CONSEQUENCES AND SANCTIONS FOR POLICY VIOLATIONS

A. All OIT students, faculty and staff are expected to comply with applicable local, state and federal laws regarding the possession, use, or sale of controlled substances, whether on or off-campus.
B. Any student, faculty or staff member who violates this policy or applicable law may be subject to disciplinary or conduct action consistent with provisions of state and federal laws; Oregon University System and campus administrative rules; and the OIT Student Conduct Code.
C. Institutional sanctions for students: Disciplinary actions for students may range from warning to expulsion as provided by the OIT Student Handbook, and may include referral to the OIT Counseling and Testing Services or another agency for evaluation and/or treatment. Students receiving federal financial aid may lose the aid. Students may also be referred for prosecution by the legal system. The severity of the sanction will depend, in part, on whether this is a first incident or a repeat violation, the seriousness of the misconduct, and the student’s attitude.
D. Institutional sanctions for employees: Disciplinary action for an employee may range from referral to an employee assistance program or drug treatment program through the Office of Human Resources, to termination from employment and/or referral for prosecution.

E. State of Oregon sanctions for students and employees: OIT students or employees who violate drug laws are subject to prosecution in the courts in addition to any action taken by the institution. Penalties for possession of illicit drugs are determined by the Controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears. Examples of the drug schedule:

- Schedule I – Class A felony: up to twenty-year jail term and/or a $300,000 fine. Includes heroin, LSD, marijuana, peyote, mescaline and psilocybin.
- Schedule II – Class B felony: up to ten-year jail term and/or a $200,000 fine. Includes opium, cocaine and methamphetamine.
- Schedule III – Class C felony: up to five-year jail term and/or a $100,000 fine. Includes amphetamine, and depressants.
- Schedule IV – Class B misdemeanor: up to six-month jail term and/or a $2,000 fine. Includes various prescription drugs and misrepresentation of age to obtain alcohol.
- Schedule V – Class C misdemeanor: up to 30-day jail term and/or a $1000 fine. Includes other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs.
- Possession of less than one ounce of marijuana results in a minimum fine of $500.
- A minor in possession (MIP) of alcohol results in a $250 fine. In addition, the violator, if found guilty, could also be subject to community service. The court shall order that the person’s driving privileges be suspended for a period not to exceed one year.
- Providing alcohol to minors results in a one-year jail term.

Since State sanctions are frequently reviewed and the Drug Schedule changes, the current State sanctions would apply for conviction of illicit drug possession.

III. HEALTH RISKS

For many people in our society the use of chemicals is a daily reality. These chemicals include over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, and illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and LSD. They also include legal chemicals such as alcohol, nicotine and caffeine. However, the potential for health problems can develop from the use of nicotine, ephedra, or caffeine products. While many chemicals have the potential to improve our health or enrich our lives, some of these chemicals also have the potential to cause serious health, legal and economic problems. OIT supports and sponsors programs aimed at prevention of substance abuse by students and employees, which includes policy enforcement, education programs and treatment services. See Appendix A for possible health risks associated with controlled substances.
IV. CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The following is a list of services (prevention, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry) that are available to the members of the OIT community:

- OIT Student Health Center
- OIT Counseling and Testing Services
- OIT Office of Human Resources
- Lutheran Family Services
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Al-Anon/Ala Teen
- Oregon Alcohol & Drug Abuse Hotline
- Klamath Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Klamath Crisis Center Hotline (24 hrs)
- Klamath Community Treatment Center
- Merle West Medical Center

Recommended by:
- Faculty Senate: - May 3, 2001
- Administrative Council – May 14, 2001
- President’s Council – October 31, 2001

Approved: /s/ Martha Anne Dow
Martha Anne Dow, President

Date: November 2, 2001
APPENDIX 3 - Oregon Institute of Technology Drug Free Campus Policy (OIT-30-034)

OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Drug Free Campus
OIT-30-034

OIT seeks to promote the health and well-being of the entire campus community. In that spirit, OIT adopts the following policy to prevent unlawful drug or alcohol use, to prevent alcohol abuse, and to provide opportunities for education and assistance to all members of the OIT community.

In accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, OIT prohibits:

a. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of controlled substances by college employees, students, or other members of the OIT community on college premises or as part of any college activity.

b. The illegal or unauthorized possession, consumption or sale of alcoholic beverages, or the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to persons under twenty-one (21) years of age on college property or at college-sponsored activities, or possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in unauthorized areas by those over twenty-one.

Non-compliance with this policy may result in penalties up to and including expulsion from the college and termination of employment. The 1988 Drug-Free Workplace Act requires employees to notify the college of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than five days after such conviction. The college should then make any reports to government agencies as required by law.

The use of alcohol by members of the college community and external groups on college-owned property and at college-sponsored events is governed by the following provisions:

a. Alcohol consumption may be permitted in the residence hall only for those of legal age and in areas designated by the Director of Housing and Residence Life.

b. Individuals or groups sponsoring college events should take reasonable measures to ensure that alcohol is not sold, served, or made available to persons who are under the legal drinking age, or to persons who are obviously inebriated.

c. Persons in charge of various college facilities should, in consultation with the Director of Food Services, develop and implement guidelines consistent with this policy.

A drug-free awareness program and implementation plan has been established to inform employees and students of the following:

a. Dangers of drug or alcohol abuse on campus or at an OIT activity,

b. Existence of and content of this policy for maintaining a drug-free campus,
c. Availability of drug and alcohol counseling, rehabilitation, and employee/student assistance programs,

d. Penalties that may be imposed for drug/alcohol abuse violations.

OIT maintains a strong commitment to the prevention of drug abuse, including alcohol. The OIT Substance Abuse Implementation Plan for the prevention of substance abuse, with recommended intervention strategies, is available from faculty Department Chairpersons and the Directors of Housing and Residence Life, Personnel, Counseling and Testing, Health Services and Student Activities.

Recommended by:

Associated Students of OIT – 1/92
Faculty Senate – 6/4/92
President’s Council – 11/16/92

Signed

Date November 16, 1992
APPENDIX 4 – List of Community Resources for Alcohol /Drug Abuse

Community Services Alcohol/Drug Abuse

**AL-ANON/ALATEEN**  541-883-4970 Alcoholics Anonymous

**AA 12-Step Program**

**Klamath Tribal Health Authority**  541-882-1487
3949 South Sixth Street Klamath Falls, OR 97603 Offers: Outpatient alcohol/drug treatment program for teen and adult Native Americans. Provides Individual, group, and family counseling for the addicted person and family members.

**Klamath Community Treatment Center**  541-883-2795
5160 Summers Lane Klamath Falls, OR 97603 Offers: Drug/Alcohol Education Groups, 12-Step Self Help Groups, Cognitive Restructuring, Breaking Barriers, Family Therapy, Cultural Education, Anger Management, DUII Programs

**Klamath Alcohol and Drug Abuse (KADA)**  541-882-7248
310 South 5th Street Klamath Falls, OR 97601 Offers: Drug and Outpatient counseling; individual, group, youth, and family care. Diversion Programs, Support groups

**Lutheran Family Service**  541-833-3471
2545 North Eldorado Klamath Falls, OR 97601 Offers: Chemical Dependency Treatment

**MADD**  541-884-6176
3300 Vandenberg Rd. Klamath Falls, OR 97603 Offers: Public awareness, prevention, and assistance program concerning drunk driving and promotional/educational materials, and provides crisis counseling and emotional support to victims of drunk drivers.

**Narcotics Anonymous**  541-883-4976

**Oregon Alcohol & Drug Help Line**  1-800-996-3784
Number is valid throughout Oregon. Offers information and referral regarding resources for treatment, meetings, etc., in Oregon. Crisis intervention, domestic violence, suicide. Referral for homeless. Counseling available.
APPENDIX 5 - AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs

AIDS, Alcohol, and Drugs

Alcohol and other drugs do not cause HIV infection or other sexually transmissible diseases. However, alcohol and drugs are often major factors when people have unsafe sex. Alcohol and other drugs can impair judgment and limit your ability to communicate effectively. Alcohol and some drugs (including cocaine, marijuana and designer drugs) may damage the immune system itself, making individuals more susceptible to infectious diseases.

Note: The use of any substance used intravenously, with needle sharing, increases the risk of AIDS and Hepatitis B.

Information provided in Drugs, Alcohol, and the University complies with requirements for institutions of higher education as detailed in the Drug Free Schools Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226.
APPENDIX 6 - Health Risks Associated With Use or Abuse

Health Risks Associated with Use or Abuse

Tobacco and Nicotine
Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic, and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Thirty percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy also poses risks, such as spontaneous abortion, pre-term birth, and low birth weights. Fetal and infant deaths are more likely to occur when the pregnant woman is a smoker. Nicotine is both psychologically and physically addictive.

Alcohol
Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, and loss of memory and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

Cannabis
(Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol) Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long term use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

Inhalants
(Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons) Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

Cocaine (Crack)
Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is
extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

**Stimulants**
(Amphetamines, Methamphetamine, Crank, Ice) Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

**Depressants**
(Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers) Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

**Hallucinogens**
(PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin) Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

**Narcotics**
(Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium) Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and death. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

**Designer Drugs**
(Analogs of Fenatyl, Analogs of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy Analogs of PCP) Many "designer drugs" are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamine cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogs of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.
**Anabolic Steroids**
Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardio-vascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as "road rage", and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

**References**
From: Erin Foley
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2008 3:51 PM
To: Student Users
Subject: Drug-Free Schools and Campuses

A Message to All OIT Students from the Office of Student Affairs:

OIT is committed to maintaining a drug-free educational environment for its students. Towards this end, we have established a Controlled Substance Policy, with appropriate penalties for students who violate it. This is our annual notice to that effect.

Our commitment is to an educational environment free from unlawful manufacture, possession, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances and alcohol. Please refer to the attached documents for more details about the Policy, resources available for students in need of assistance with alcohol and drug issues, and penalties for policy violation. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me (contact info below).

Erin M. Foley, Ph.D.
Dean of Students
Oregon Institute of Technology
3201 Campus Drive
Klamath Falls, OR 97601-8801
541.885.1013 voice
541.885.1122 fax
www.oit.edu

Please print only when necessary
APPENDIX 8 – LIST OF SANCTIONS

Sanctions for Possession and/or Distribution

State of Oregon Sanctions

Alcohol
- Minor in possession—any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a violation (up to $250 fine)
- Providing liquor to a minor—Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in prison and a fine, plus restitution and community service). Mandatory minimums:
  - First conviction - $350
  - Second conviction - $1000
  - Third or subsequent conviction - $1000 and 30 days

For the purposes of the Oregon DUII statutes, for a person under 21 years of age, any amount of alcohol in the blood constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor (class A misdemeanor, penalty of up to 1 year and $2,500 fine and suspension and/or revocation of driving privileges).

Illicit Drugs
In Oregon, penalties for possession and distribution are determined by the controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears. Examples from the drug schedules appear below. (Note: Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule.)

Schedule I Heroin, LSD, Marijuana, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin Schedule II Opium, Cocaine, Methamphetamine Schedule III Amphetamine, Depressants, PCP Schedule IV Various prescription drugs Schedule V Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs.

Marijuana
Delivery for consideration (selling, dealing, or bartering)—Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Delivery not for consideration (less than 1 oz)—Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to $2500). Delivery not for consideration (less than 5 grams.)—violation (fine of at least $500, but not more than $1000). Unlawful Possession (less than 1 oz.)—violation (fine of $500-$1000, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful Possession (more than 1 oz.)—Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule I Drugs
Manufacture or distribution (except marijuana)—Class A felony (up to 20 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful Possession—Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).
**Schedule II Drugs**
Manufacture or distribution-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful possession-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Schedule III Drugs**
Manufacture or distribution-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful Possession-Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to $2500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Schedule IV Drugs**
Manufacture or distribution-Class B misdemeanor (up to 6 months and up to $1000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful Possession-Class C misdemeanor (up to 30 days and up to $500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Schedule V Drugs**
Manufacture or distribution-Class C misdemeanor (30 days and up to $500, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). Unlawful Possession-violation ($250 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). It is unlawful for a person to manufacture or deliver a schedule 1, 2, or 3 controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors (class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and $100,000 fine). In addition, the court may order the defendant to pay the cost of prosecution, and the defendant's vehicle used in the crime may be forfeited to the state. Finally, the defendant may forfeit any property used in the crime to the county in which the crime occurred.

**Federal Sanctions**
The federal system establishes sanctions for possession and distribution of controlled substances, based on the schedule of the drug and the amount involved. However, in addition, the statutory sanctions for possession and distribution are subject to the "Sentencing Guidelines for U.S. Courts." Imposition of the guidelines may lead to higher offense levels and, thus, stricter penalties than otherwise indicated. Courts must make adjustments in the offense level for victim-related considerations, defendant's role in the offense, multiple counts, obstruction and acceptance of responsibility. Finally, the guidelines establish sentences for each offense based on the defendant's criminal history. Federal penal sanctions range from: Manufacture, distribution or trafficking of large amounts of heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, Schedule I and II hallucinogens, marijuana, hashish, or any of their derivatives (30 years to life, regardless of the defendant's criminal history) to Possession of any Schedule III-V drug if defendant has lowest level or criminal history (0-4 months).

Further, if serious injury or death results from the crime, minimums of up to 10 years (serious injury) and 20 years (death), plus fines of up to $4,000,000 may be added. These penalties may be doubled for defendants with past felony drug convictions. Finally, penal sanctions in the federal system are "real time", with reductions in sentences only for good behavior.
APPENDIX 9 - Oregon Institute of Technology Student Conduct Code

Student Conduct Code
Revised August 2004

It is the responsibility of all persons associated with OIT to respect the rights, dignity and worth of every individual in the college community, and to strive to maintain and improve a campus climate that enables the college to accomplish its educational mission.

The purpose of the Student Conduct Code is to document the rights and responsibilities of students as members of the OIT community, as well as the consequences for conduct that represents a failure to assume those responsibilities. OIT students accept the responsibility for compliance with all OIT policies and contracts.

Student Rights & Responsibilities

It is expected that all members of the campus community will strive to foster academic excellence and integrity, both in and out of the classroom. Within this community, students are entitled to certain rights and are expected to uphold certain responsibilities.

Student Rights

Specifically, students have the right to:

1. Participate in the institution’s activities without being discriminated against on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability, marital status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.
2. Participate in the formulation of policies and regulations directly affecting students through membership on appropriate committees as determined by the appropriate institutional authority.
3. Pursue educational, recreational, social, cultural, and residential activities in an atmosphere that challenges and promotes intellectual and personal growth.
4. Receive fair and impartial academic evaluations.
5. Access faculty, student services, administrative offices and facilities available on campus.
6. Receive accurate information regarding academic policies, graduation requirements, and individual course objectives and requirements.
7. Protection of confidential personal and academic records that are maintained in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and Administrative Rules.
8. Fair and impartial treatment in all instances of general discipline and academic discipline, as well as other rights pursuant to due process.
9. Freedom of Speech – the institution recognizes the rights for students to engage in discussion, to exchange thought and opinion, and to speak, write, or publish freely on any subject, in accordance with the guarantees of Federal or State constitutions. Students are free to organize and join associations to promote interests held in common with other students without the interference of the institution, and to engage in peaceful and orderly protest, demonstration,
and picketing on institution-owned property provided such behavior does not infringe on the rights of others and does not disrupt functions of the institution.

10. A campus environment characterized by safety and order.

Student Responsibilities

Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. Both are equally important to developing and maintaining OIT’s community of learning. Specifically, students have the following responsibilities:

1. Active participation in the learning process by attending class (in its entirety) on a regular basis. Active participants in the process of education ask questions, seek and use resources, and read and respond to communication.
2. Become knowledgeable of academic requirements and expectations.
3. Practice civility in class. Maintain conduct that contributes to a learning atmosphere in which the rights, dignity, and worth of every individual in the University community are respected.
4. Respect the rights of others to hold various points of view, and resolve conflicts, disputes, and differences through participation and thoughtful discussion.
5. Balance responsibilities and obligations to family and work with responsibilities for the quality of education, particularly in the area of time management.
6. Follow institutional procedures, including notifying the institution of all changes in name, address, telephone number, and email address.
7. Be aware of and follow Student Conduct Code and other institutional policies, including the academic honesty policy assumed by the Academic Dishonesty Procedures, and the acceptable use policies for the campus network.
8. Hold one another accountable for behavior, taking responsibility for one’s own behavior and that of guests.
9. Maintain physical and emotional health – seeking appropriate assistance when necessary – so that students’ lives are not in danger and students can be effective learners.
10. Approach this educational opportunity with an open mind and a positive attitude, recognizing all community members have much to learn.
11. Accept access to many resources, including libraries, computers, recreational facilities, classrooms, residence hall, faculty, and staff, while taking responsibility to treat all campus resources – people and property alike – with respect and integrity.
12. Comply with institutional rules and regulations, and local, state, and federal laws.
14. Be positive contributors to the institution and their local and surrounding communities.

Prohibited Conduct

Students may be subject to disciplinary action for any behavior that interferes with the pursuit of OIT’s educational mission, endangers the health or safety of University community members, or interferes with an individual’s pursuit of an OIT education. Disciplinary action may also be taken for violation of local ordinances, state or federal laws, on or off campus, that adversely affects the health, well-being or safety of members of the campus community. Examples of off-campus behavior that may be subject to
disciplinary action include but are not limited to: selling or distributing illicit drugs, sexual crimes, or actions which result in serious injury or death of another person(s). A student disciplined under the OIT Student Conduct Code could be prosecuted under Oregon Criminal Statutes concurrently.

The following conduct is prohibited by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education Administrative Rules, Chapter 580, Division 22, Section 0045, and hereby incorporated into this Student Conduct Code:

1. Obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary procedures, or other institutional activities, including the Institution's public service functions or other authorized activities on institutionally owned or controlled property.
2. Obstruction or disruption interfering with freedom of movement, either pedestrian or vehicular, on institutionally owned or controlled property.
3. Possession or use of firearms, explosives, dangerous chemicals, or other dangerous weapons or instruments on institutionally owned or controlled property, in contravention of law or institutional rules.
4. Detention or physical abuse of any person or conduct intended to threaten imminent bodily harm or endanger the health of any person on any institutionally owned or controlled property.
5. Malicious damage, misuse, or theft of institutional property, or the property of any other person where such property is located on institutionally owned or controlled property.
6. Refusal by any person while on institutional property to comply with an order of the president or appropriate authorized official to leave such premises because of conduct proscribed by this rule when such conduct constitutes a danger to personal safety, property, or educational or other appropriate institutional activities on such premises.
7. Unauthorized entry to or use of institutional facilities, including buildings and grounds.
8. Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs on institutionally owned or controlled property.
9. Inciting others to engage in any of the conduct or to perform any of the acts prohibited herein. Inciting means advocacy of proscribed conduct that calls on the person or persons addressed for imminent action, and is coupled with a reasonable apprehension of imminent danger to the functions and purposes of the Institution, including the safety of persons and the protection of its property.
10. Violating the board's Policy for Intercollegiate Athletics, as described in Section 8 of its Internal Management Directives, specifically including the subsection entitled Code of Ethics.

The following conduct is prohibited by Oregon Institute of Technology:

1. Academic dishonesty - honesty in academic work is a central element of learning. Academic dishonesty includes presentation of another individual's work as one's own and also includes but is not limited to:
   a. Plagiarism: Submitting material in assignments, examinations and other academic work which is not the work of the student in question and where there is no clear and appropriate indication in the text of the assignment that the work is not that of the student
   b. Cheating: Submitting material in assignments, examinations or academic work that is based upon sources forbidden by the instructor. Cheating also means the furnishing of
materials to another person for purposes of aiding the other person to cheat (See Appendix A for Academic Dishonesty Policy).

2. Falsification or misuse, including forgery, alteration or fraudulent misuse of University records, permits, documents or identification card.

3. Knowingly furnishing false or incomplete information to the University in response to an authorized request.

4. Disorderly, lewd, indecent or obscene conduct or behavior including but not limited to that which disrupts the orderly functioning of the academic community or interferes with an individual's pursuit of an education.

5. Hazing or any practice by a group or individual that degrades a student or endangers the student's health or safety, or interferes with the individual's pursuit of an education.

6. Sexual harassment: Any unwelcome and unwanted sexual advances, request for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term of condition of employment or participation in a college-related activity.

Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or University-related decisions affecting such individual.

Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or learning environment.

Sex offense, forcible or non-forcible:

Forcible: any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. This would include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling.

Non-forcible: unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, e.g., incest and statutory rape.

7. Sexually oriented crimes: Any act for which informed consent is not given that is sexual in content, including but not limited to exhibitionism, voyeurism, obscene phone calls, sexual pictures, and prostitution.

8. Unauthorized structures including but not limited to tents, huts, gazebos, shelters, platforms and public address systems.

9. Publication, posting or distribution on University property or at authorized University activities of material that violates the laws of libel, copyright (including duplication of any copyrighted computer software), postal regulations or any other law.

10. Illegal or unauthorized possession, consumption or sale of alcoholic beverages or drugs, or the furnishing of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21 years, or possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in unauthorized areas by those over 21.
11. Traffic offenses listed under the OIT regulations governing traffic control.
12. Contempt of adjudicative proceedings, including impairing or interrupting the due course of proceedings in the presence of any tribunal created under this code.
13. Intentionally assisting in or being an accessory to a violation of the OIT Student Conduct Code.
14. Tampering with safety equipment, turning in a malicious alarm or engaging in behavior that constitutes a significant safety hazard.
15. Unauthorized access and use of any computer account not issued directly to the student by ITS. This includes, but is not limited to, log-on to the account, access to programs and reading or alteration of computer records (See Appendix C for the Acceptable Use Policy).

Copyright Awareness

OIT expects all students to comply with federal copyright laws. Although the Copyright Act permits limited copying without the approval of the copyright holder under the concept of "fair use," this exception is very limited. You should not assume that any education-related use will qualify as "fair use." Almost all computer programs are protected under the copyright law. The only exception may be public domain software or shareware. Fair use should not be relied upon when using computer programs. You should examine the terms of the license carefully to determine if the program may be loaded on more than one computer at a given time. It will infringe the software publisher's copyright to make unauthorized copies. This may sometimes even include copying from a floppy disk to a hard disk. If using University software, check with the Director of Information Technology Services regarding the terms of the relevant license.

A student who knowingly infringes copyrights might incur significant civil penalties in addition to OIT disciplinary sanctions.

Disciplinary Structure

The following Commissions or Hearing Officers may hear student cases:

1. The Residence Hall Judicial Board composed of students living in the Residence Hall who handle cases involving prohibited conduct in the Residence Hall by those living there.
2. The Student Hearing Commission composed of faculty and students who handle cases at the discretion of the Vice President for Student Affairs or at the request of students as outlined in the following sections.
3. The Traffic Commission composed of faculty and students who handle cases involving violations of Traffic Control Regulations.
4. The Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee who handles cases in lieu of a Student Hearing Commission hearing at the discretion of the Vice President or his/her designee, or at the written request of the student.
5. Hearing officers appointed by the President as a contingency measure.

If the President determines that the commissions and/or administrators are not operating adequately because of an inability to schedule all cases for prompt hearing or because of repeated or continuous disruption of normal proceedings, he/she may temporarily set aside or supplement the Student Conduct Code procedures by appointing a Hearing Officer or officers. When Hearing Officers are appointed as a
contingency measure they shall be persons outside of the University community and shall be practicing attorneys or persons otherwise considered qualified to serve in this capacity. The Hearing Officer will be directed to hear individual student discipline cases only in accordance with OIT procedures and to recommend appropriate action to the President in each case.

The commissions and/or the administrators are hereafter referred to as the Hearing Officer.

**Immediate Suspension**

The Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee, has the right to suspend the student when, in the Vice President for Student Affairs' opinion, the suspension is necessary to maintain order on campus. This power will be invoked only when a student interferes with the rights, health or safety of any person, or damages property of the University or its staff, guests, faculty or students. A student so suspended shall be entitled to a preliminary hearing before a Hearing Board within three (3) academic days of suspension. Based upon the evidence presented, the Hearing Board shall recommend to the Vice President for Student Affairs that:

1. The suspension be lifted; or
2. The suspension be continued until a resolution of the case is made.

**Notification Procedures and Student Options for Disciplinary Action**

When an alleged violation of the OIT Conduct Code occurs, the Vice President for Student Affairs shall inform the accused student of the following:

1. The charges, including:
   a. A description of the alleged conduct
   b. The date of the alleged violation
   c. The location of the alleged violation
2. A citation of the OIT Conduct Code provision(s) alleged to be violated.
3. Whether the case will be adjudicated by the Vice President, his/her designee, or referred to the Student Hearing Commission or some other authority.
4. The student's option for adjudicating the case including references to the authority and jurisdiction of the adjudicators, the option to request alternative disposition through the University's Student Medical Leave Policy for medical or mental health conditions.
5. That the student's prior conduct will be considered in determining a penalty in the event the student is found guilty of the charges.

Upon being informed of the charges, if the student wishes to contest the charges, he/she will have three (3) academic days to notify the Vice President for Student Affairs, in writing, that he/she will do so. For the purposes of this document, academic days are those calendar days within each academic term or session, excluding Saturday, Sunday and holidays observed by the University, between the first day scheduled for student registration and the final day scheduled for final examinations, inclusive of both days. Any time period calculated on the basis of academic days which are not completed within one term or session shall be continued with the first academic day of the commencement of the next term or session until the completion of the time period in question. Any intervening calendar days that are
non-academic days shall not be counted. The Vice President for Student Affairs for good cause as calculated above may grant any exceptions applied for within the time period.

**Student Admits to Charges**

When a student admits to the charges of misconduct, the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee, will determine whether consequences will be determined by the Vice President/designee or referred to the Student Hearing Commission. If the case is not referred, the Vice President or his/her designee will notify the student of the sanctions being imposed. If referred to the Commission, a hearing board comprised of at least five (5) members of the Student Hearing Commission shall recommend disciplinary action to the Vice President for Student Affairs. At least one of the members shall be a currently enrolled student. The Vice President for Student Affairs shall inform the student in writing of the disciplinary action to be imposed.

**Student Claims Innocence**

A student claiming to be innocent of the charges of misconduct has the option of requesting an informal hearing or allowing the Vice President for Student Affairs to adjudicate the case. When a student requests a hearing, the Student Hearing Commission will conduct the hearing. The Student Hearing Commission consists of twelve (12) members, eight (8) faculty and four (4) students. A quorum shall consist of five (5) members, one of whom must be a student. If the student does not request a hearing and agrees that the Vice President or designee may hear the case, and if appropriate, determine disciplinary action, the Vice President or designee will notify the student of the disciplinary action to be taken, if any, and that the student may appeal that decision to the Student Hearing Commission (hereafter referred to as the Hearing Board).

Should the case go to an informal hearing, the hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Parties will be given notice of the hearing at least five (5) academic days prior to the hearing date.
2. The Vice President for Student Affairs or designee and the Security Supervisor shall investigate alleged misconduct and present the evidence at the hearing.
3. The student, upon satisfactory explanation to the hearing board, may request a change of hearing date. The student will be advised of any change in the hearing date at least three (3) academic days prior to the new hearing.
4. If the student is not present at the hearing or if the student should leave the hearing prior to its conclusion or adjournment, the hearing shall proceed nevertheless. The Hearing Board shall render a decision based on the evidence presented.
5. The hearing shall be closed to the public unless the accused student wishes it to be open. If a disruption occurs, the Hearing Board may order that the hearing be closed.
6. The student has the right to be accompanied to the hearing by an advisor (who may be an attorney). The advisor is free to be at the student's side and the student is free to consult with the advisor, but the advisor is not free to address the board or to ask questions of them unless invited to do so.
7. The student is considered innocent of the charges against him/her until the University determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, the contrary.
8. The Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and the accused shall make a list of witnesses available to the Hearing Board.
10. The student will hear the charges, answer questions of the board, offer information on his/her behalf and question the witness(es).
11. A witness who testifies shall be cautioned concerning the serious nature of the hearing and the obligation and responsibility to give truthful testimony. Disciplinary action may be imposed for knowingly giving false testimony.
12. The Hearing Board shall make a tape recording of the hearing that shall be maintained in the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs until all appeal processes have been completed. Final disposition of recordings and/or typed transcripts shall be made in accordance with maintenance timelines imposed by the State of Oregon.
13. The Board shall clear the hearing room and make a determination of guilt or innocence based on the evidence presented. The Hearing Board shall also make a recommendation to the Vice President for Student Affairs as to appropriate penalties, if the student is found to have violated the Student Conduct Code. In making its recommendation, the Board may consider the student's prior, related violations of the Conduct Code.
14. Within five (5) academic days from the day the hearing is closed, the office of the Vice President for Student Affairs shall notify the student, in writing, of the following:
   A. Whether or not a violation of the Student Conduct Code was found
   B. The penalty if a violation was found

Second Hearing

A student has the right to request another hearing based on evidence not known at the time of the previous hearing of the case. A written request for a new hearing along with the evidence shall be presented to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee within five (5) academic days from the date the student receives the final decision. The Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee shall make the decision to grant or deny the student a new hearing. If a rehearing is granted, the same Hearing Board shall be used.

Appeals

The student may appeal the decision of the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee in writing to the Student Hearing Commission, and may appeal decisions of the Student Hearing Commission, in writing to the President of the University. The Vice President for Student Affairs, designee or the Hearing Board must submit the appeal to the President within five (5) academic days of the decision.
Entitlement to and Procedures for a Contested Case Hearing

1. Non-entitlement to Contested Case Hearing. No person is entitled to a contested case hearing when:
   A. A contested case hearing is waived.
   B. A student is charged with an offense under the Student Conduct Code that cannot result in suspension, expulsion or monetary penalty or payment.
   C. In any case involving collection of fees or fines for parking, improper parking or traffic fines or penalties.
2. Persons entitled to be heard. The following may request a contested case hearing:
   a. Any student or former student of OIT alleging wrongful or erroneous denial of registration or having such registration wrongfully or erroneously canceled
   b. Any student alleging a wrongful or erroneous requirement to pay a fine or penalty to the institution except a parking or traffic fee or fine
   c. Any person alleging a wrongful or erroneous withholding of money by the institution
   d. Any student charged with an offense under the Student Conduct Code which can result in suspension, expulsion or monetary penalty or payment when the student has not waived a right to the contested case hearing.
3. Contested Case Hearing Procedures: contact the Vice President for Student Affairs Office.

Disciplinary Sanctions

The authority for sanctions for students who fail to accept responsibility to abide by the standards of conduct is provided in the Administrative Rules of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education. The specific authority for applying sanctions for student failure to accept responsibility to abide by standards of conduct is vested in the President of the University who has in part delegated this authority to the Vice President for Student Affairs. The following sanctions may be imposed as a result of any disciplinary hearing. Sanctions may be imposed only after a disciplinary hearing at which the student has had the opportunity to be present.

Students whose behavior or acts violate any of the standards of conduct are subject to:

1. Loss of Privileges -- denial of on-campus use of an automobile for a specific period of time removal from the Residence Hall Complex or other loss of privilege including the use of specific University facilities consistent with the offense committed.
2. Fines -- financial assessment imposed by the Hearing Officer.
3. Restitution -- reimbursement by transfer of property or services to the University or a member of the University community in an amount not in excess of the damages or loss incurred.
4. Warning -- official notice to a student that certain conduct or actions are in violation of the Student Conduct Regulations. The continuation of such conduct or actions may result in further disciplinary action.
5. Disciplinary Probation -- a period of observation and review of conduct during which the student must demonstrate his/her compliance with the Student Conduct regulations or face further disciplinary action.
6. Deferred Suspension -- a period of observation and review during which time, if a student is found to have violated College regulations it will result in suspension.

7. Suspension -- exclusion for a period of time, generally from two terms to one year, after which application may be made for re-admission. Suspension means a student is denied any privileges and services of the institution 24 hours after notification of the suspension and during the period excluded. Privileges and services include that of residing in the Residence Hall during the period of suspension, attending classes or using other University facilities.

8. Expulsion -- permanent exclusion from the University.

9. A combination of any of the above sanctions.

Requests for Information about Sexual Assaults

To protect the individual's privacy, discuss the incident only with those campus employees who have a need to know so that they can provide services to the parties involved. News media or other requests for information about an alleged sexual assault on campus should be referred to the Director of Public Affairs.

Cases Involving Rape, Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment

The OIT campus will not tolerate rape, sexual assault or sexual harassment in any form, including acquaintance rape. Where there is probable cause to believe that the campus regulations prohibiting sexual misconduct of any kind have been violated, the campus will pursue strong disciplinary action through its own channels. This discipline includes the possibility of suspension or expulsion from the University. A student charged with sexual misconduct can be prosecuted under Oregon Criminal Statutes and disciplined under the OIT Student Conduct Code. If the criminal justice authorities choose not to prosecute, the campus may pursue disciplinary action. For the purpose of this policy statement, the following definitions apply:

1. Sex Offense, Forcible or Non-forcible
   a. Forcible: any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will, or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. This would include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling.
   b. Non-forcible: unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, e.g., incest and statutory rape.

2. "Sexual assault" is the imposition of non-consensual sexual conduct, excluding rape and including but not limited to oral copulation, penetration by a foreign object, or caressing, fondling or touching, or forcing someone to touch a person's genitalia, buttocks or breasts.

3. "Acquaintance Rape" is forced, manipulated or coerced sexual intercourse by a friend or an acquaintance. It is an act of violence, aggression and power wherein a person is forced to have sex through verbal coercion, threats, physical restraint and/or physical violence, and whose protests are ignored by the assailant.

4. "Consent" is active agreement, including verbal assent in a context of free will. The person consenting must act freely and voluntarily and with knowledge of the nature of the act. Consent may not be assumed from silence or passivity. The determination regarding the presence or absence of consent shall be based on the totality of the circumstance, including the context in
which the incident occurred. Substance intoxication of either party during the incident is not a defense for the offender.

**Reporting Sexual Harassment or Sexual Offenses**

Any incident of sexual harassment, which does not include physical assault of some form, should be reported to the Director of Campus Access or the Vice President for Student Affairs. Stranger rape, acquaintance rape and other sexual assaults are crimes against persons and the state. Victims of these crimes are encouraged to report to police authorities in order to protect the right of future prosecution. Victims of such sex offenses need to be aware that medical evidence must be collected as soon as possible.

In addition to or instead of reporting to the police, the victim has the right to report incidents of rape or sexual assault to campus authorities. This report may be made to Campus Security, the Vice President for Student Affairs or the Director of Campus Access. During the review of the complaint, the complaining party has the right not to have his/her sexual history discussed. A person of his/her choice may accompany the complaining party. Complaints will be handled in accordance with OAR Chapter 578, Division 33. Complainants are assured the maximum possible anonymity; however the victim may be required to testify at student conduct hearings. Retaliation for making a complaint is prohibited by federal and state law.

**Campus Response to Reports of Sexual Misconduct**

The University’s first responsibility to reports of sexual assault is caring for the individuals involved (the victim, roommates, parents, close friends and the alleged assailant). If an incident is reported to you, recognize that the individual will be struggling with painful feelings - denial, fear, embarrassment or rage - when seeking assistance. To build trust and to assist the individual in getting further help, validate the courage the person has shown in talking to you and make assurances that the individual is not alone in the struggle with this issue. Keep in mind that while no one invites sexual assault, many people may feel that it was the victim's fault. Be careful not to suggest that the individual is at fault (i.e., asking if they were drinking, why they were out late or suggesting their clothing or manner initiated the assault). Such behavior might contribute to feelings of guilt and impede the healing process. Urge the individual to seek assistance from campus services for counseling and medical care. Offer to accompany the individual to the appropriate service. Encourage the individual to seek medical care as soon as possible because of the physical and emotional trauma that may accompany a sexual assault. The risk of sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy are also concerns to which health professionals can respond.

A variety of services are available to meet the needs of OIT students who have been involved with an incident of rape, sexual assault or sexual harassment. Counseling and Testing Services provides free, confidential counseling to OIT students about issues related to sexual harassment, rape or sexual assault, as well as other issues. Students who are the victims of such incidents are encouraged to talk with a counselor about their concerns. The OIT Student Health Center is available to meet the medical needs of students who have been victimized. The Rape Crisis team of the Klamath Crisis Center is also available for advocacy and consultation. Advocacy may include emotional support, having someone accompany the victim through medical procedures and interviews with law enforcement, information and referral, crisis counseling and other support. The Crisis Center operates a 24-hour crisis line.
Appeals
Within the University structure there is opportunity to appeal decisions made by governing groups, discipline committees, administrators and University faculty members concerning academic matters. Particular care is taken to provide safeguards for the student in any action which significantly alters his/her status at OIT, i.e. changes the living situation, prohibits participation in certain activities, results in suspension from the institution, or affects academic standing. Any questions regarding appeal procedures should be directed to the Vice President for Student Affairs. The following basic procedures should be followed:

Academic Grievances
(See Chapter 6)

Administrative Grievances

1. Student Employment Appeals: students may appeal in writing to:
   a. Immediate supervisor
   b. Career Services
2. Student Financial Aid Appeals: students may appeal a decision of a financial aid staff member either in person or in writing to:
   a. Director of Financial Aid
   b. Financial Aid Committee
3. University-owned Student Housing Appeals: students may appeal in writing to:
   a. Director of Housing
   b. Vice President for Student Affairs
4. Student Activities and Organization Appeals: decisions of student organizations that affect students personally or as a group may be appealed to:
   a. Student organization making decision
   b. Appropriate committees or organization having policy-making authority
   c. Director of Student Development
   d. Vice President for Student Affairs
5. Traffic Violations Appeals: student appeals on violations of traffic rules and regulations are appealed to either:
   a. Campus Traffic Commission
   b. District or Municipal Court in Klamath Falls

Discrimination Grievances

OIT is committed to providing an academic environment free from discrimination on the basis of gender, disability, race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or age. Grievances regarding such discrimination, including incidents of sexual harassment, are administered under OIT Administrative Rule 578-12-010. Students are encouraged to attempt resolution through informal means prior to filing a formal complaint. Any student experiencing such discrimination or harassment is urged to contact Campus Access and Equal Office. A copy of the OIT Grievance Procedure for Discrimination Issues may be obtained from Campus Access and Equal Office or the Vice President for Student Affairs Office.
Standards of Conduct are authorized by Oregon State Board of Higher Education Administrative Rules, chapter 580, Division 22, Section 0045, and by concurrent actions of the ASOIT and the Faculty Senate with approval of the President of the college, acting on behalf of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.
APPENDIX 10 - Oregon Institute of Technology Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages Policy (OIT-30-031)

OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages
OIT-30-031

I. INTRODUCTION

This alcohol policy, like other standards of conduct applicable to the College community, is intended to further the educational mission of the Oregon Institute of Technology. OIT’s mission includes the development of ethically sensitive and responsible individuals who are able to understand and appreciate the need for both individual freedom and to accept the restrictions intrinsic to living in a community. Thus, while we balance personal liberty with responsibility, and educational opportunity with liability concerns, our intent is to determine the appropriateness of alcohol at each event, attempting to strike the appropriate balance of these conflicting principles.

The development of a philosophy and corresponding regulations concerning the use of alcoholic beverages at OIT is challenging, yet essential. Such a policy must show concern for the health, safety and welfare of all individuals (members of the campus community as well as those from outside the campus), and for the social and educational environment of the College community. Thus, this policy includes statements regarding our Commitment to Education (Appendix A), Consequences (Appendix B), Health Risks (Appendix C), and Campus and Community Resources (Appendix D). OIT strives to balance the following principles:

- The OIT alcohol policy must be in compliance with the laws of the State of Oregon, the local community, and the College;
- In our litigious society, institutions are often found to be liable for individual behavior, particularly as to college students. At OIT functions, both on and off campus, we strive to minimize OIT’s liability in this regard;
- OIT strives to provide an educational setting in which students can learn about both the freedom and the responsibility involved in the exercise of personal choice.

II. GENERAL POLICY AND RULES GOVERNING ALCOHOL USE

The decision as to the extent and use of alcohol at OIT functions (on and off campus), and all non-OIT functions on the OIT campus resides with the Vice President for Finance and Administration or his/her designated representative.

A. OIT Prohibits:

1. The illegal or unauthorized possession, consumption, or sale of alcoholic beverages, or the furnishing or possession of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21 years on property owned or controlled by the college or as part of any OIT event, or possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in unauthorized areas by those over 21 (OAR 578-033-0220, subsection 18).
2. The consumption of alcoholic beverages by all College students and employees so as to 1) adversely affect academic or job performance, 2) endanger the physical well-being of other/one, and/or 3) leads to damage of property.

3. The possession, sale, distribution, promotion or consumption of an alcoholic beverage in a manner that constitutes a violation of federal, state or local laws, including the sale, directly or indirectly, of any alcoholic beverages at a premise or by an entity not licensed for such sales on OIT property or as part of any OIT event. No State funds (including College and student fees) may be used to purchase alcohol.

4. Alcoholic beverages are not allowed on campus for athletic contests or events unless authorized by the President.

B. Policy for Events with Alcohol (on or off campus)

In order to minimize the risk of alcohol abuse, promote compliance with the law, and encourage all campus constituents to make responsible decisions about alcohol, the following rules are designed to control the volume and nature of alcohol products available, and ultimately, reduce the risk of alcohol-related problems.

1. All events with alcohol available must be registered and subsequently approved by the Vice President for Finance and Administration or his/her designated representative. In addition, student organizations must also gain approval by the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designated representative. Non-OIT groups must pay a deposit when the room reservation is made. See the “Registration Form for Events with Alcohol” (see Appendix E) for specific directions, available at the College Union Information Desk and Food Service.

2. At any event at which alcohol is available, sufficient quantities of non-alcoholic beverages must be available. Food must also be available at no additional charge (above the cost of the event).

3. Advertisements of social events with alcohol shall not promote or describe (text or graphics) the availability of alcoholic beverages nor promote the consumption of alcohol by minors.

4. College regulations prohibit the possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage on OIT grounds unless the College has sanctioned the location and/or conditions for possession or consumption. The location of the event must identify an area where the alcohol is served and consumed. This area must be secure so that only those individuals 21-and-over have access to the serving area.

5. The service of alcohol at all on-campus events must stop one hour prior to the events’ ending time, but not later than 1:00am.

6. The social event organizers must properly dispose of any partially filled and empty alcohol containers at the conclusion of the event.

7. Violators of this policy will be subject to College disciplinary actions.

C. Policy for the Residence Hall

A number of students living in the Residence Hall are 21 years of age or older, and are subject to the general rules governing alcohol use. These residents are allowed to have alcohol in their rooms if they live in the outside hallways of the first floor. These rooms are the only rooms where alcohol is
permitted; alcohol is prohibited in all other rooms, including all public and semi-public areas, regardless of the resident’s age. This designation may change at the discretion of the Director of Housing and Residence Life.

Recommended by:

Faculty Senate – 04/06/00
President’s Council – 05/02/00

Approved: /s/ Martha Anne Dow
Martha Anne Dow, President

Date: November 7, 2000
APPENDIX 11 – MESSAGE FROM THE REGISTRAR’S OFFICE

From: The Registrar’s Office
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 3:23 PM
To: Student Users

IMPORTANT!

Federal law requires Oregon Institute of Technology to notify all students where they can find certain information about the college. Specific types of information that you may be interested in reviewing include:

Financial assistance information;
Graduation rates;
Security policies and crime statistics;
Student rights under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act;
Drug and Alcohol policy and sanctions;
Institutional programs and policies.

This information may be found on the OIT website at www.oit.edu/registrar/srk.

Wendy Pedersen
Associate Registrar & Institutional Residency Officer
Oregon Institute of Technology
541-885-1154 Phone
541-885-1274 Fax

Please print only when necessary
APPENDIX 12 – ATHLETIC TEAMS’ POLICIES

Men’s Basketball
1. No drugs or smoking, chewing tolerated. Alcohol only at a moderation if of age; never on road trips
2.

Women’s Basketball
1. Drugs: Our athletic department reserves the right to administer a random drug test at any time. There is absolutely no tolerance of illegal drug usage (including marijuana and illegal performance enhancers).
2. Drinking:
   a. Be responsible
   b. Never drink and drive. Never drink in public wearing Oregon Tech apparel. Never drink in public if you are not 21 years old. Never drink on campus or at other sporting events. Never drink while “on the road” with the team, even if you are 21 or older.
   c. If the coach hears he/she has to assume there is a problem
3. Smoking
   a. Athletes don’t smoke.

Disciplinary Sanctions
1. See the “Student-Athlete Code of Conduct for a more in-depth look at the department’s standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions/procedures.
2. Consequences may vary from a verbal warning to suspension or expulsion from the program.
3. Your behaviors on and off campus, as well as in and out of season, must be beyond reproof at all times, and meet the expectations of your teammates, coach, institution and community. Disciplinary sanctions can and will be used for your behaviors on and off campus, in and out of season.

Volleyball
1. Drugs: Our athletic department reserves the right to administer a random drug test at any time. There is absolutely no tolerance of illegal drug usage (including marijuana and illegal performance enhancers).
2. Drinking:
   a. Be responsible.
   b. Represent OIT – carefully, respectfully, and maturely.
   c. Never drink and drive. Never drink in public wearing Oregon Tech apparel. Never drink in public if you are not 21 years old. Never drink on campus or at other sporting events. Never drink while “on the road” with the team, even if you are 21 or older.
   d. Coaches don’t want to hear about it unless it’s a problem.
3. Smoking – Athletes don’t smoke.
4. Take care of your team by taking care of yourself!
Disciplinary Sanctions
1. See the “Student-Athlete Code of Conduct for a more in-depth look at the department’s standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions/procedures.
2. Consequences may vary from a verbal warning to suspension or expulsion from the program.
3. Your behaviors on and off campus, as well as in and out of season, must be beyond reproach at all times, and meet the expectations of your teammates, coach, institution and community. Disciplinary sanctions can and will be used for your behaviors on and off campus, in and out of season.

Softball
1. Any use of illegal drugs is prohibited and will result in serious disciplinary action that my result in suspension.
2. Any abuse of prescribed drugs will result in disciplinary action.
3. Any underage use of alcohol will result in disciplinary action.
4. Any abuse of alcohol will result in disciplinary action
5. Any formal action that is taken by local authorities that is the result of an alcohol or drug related incident will result in disciplinary action.
6. No legal consumption of alcohol 48 hours before a game which includes after a game while we are traveling as a team.

Track
1. No policy in writing

Baseball
1. No policy in writing
2. Discipline with student code of conduct
e-CHUG Statistical Report

Marilyn Gran-Moravec
Oregon Institute of Technology
3201 Campus Dr.
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
USA
Tel: 1 (541) 885-1800
Fax: 1 (541) 885-1866
http://www.oit.edu/health
.

As of May 14, 2008, 219 students from Oregon Institute of Technology have completed the e-CHUG. Together, they have generated 221 entries.
Gender Information:
- Males = 117 (53%)
- Females = 102 (47%)

College Information:
- O/T Students: 198 (80%)
- Other College Students: 14 (6%)
- High School Students: 1 (0%)
- Non-Students: 8 (3%)

Student Level Information:
- Freshmen: 94 (43%)
- Sophomores: 48 (21%)
- Juniors: 41 (19%)
- Seniors: 32 (15%)
- Graduates: 2 (1%)
- Not Applicable: 4 (2%)

Greek Information:
- Greek Members: 12 (5%)
- Non-Greek: 207 (95%)

Athlete Information:
- Athletes: 36 (16%)
- Non-Athletes: 183 (84%)

Medication Information:
- Taking Medication: 53 (24%)
- Not Taking Medication: 168 (76%)

Residence Information:
- On-Campus: 119 (54%)
- Off-Campus: 100 (46%)
### Estimated highest Blood Alcohol Concentration during a “Typical Week”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221</td>
<td>Min = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max = 0.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- Average: 0.08
- Std. Deviation: 0.10

- Median: 0.04
- Mode (freq.): 0 (72)

### Estimated highest Blood Alcohol Concentration during the heaviest drinking episode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221</td>
<td>Min = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max = 0.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- Average: 0.13
- Std. Deviation: 0.14

- Median: 0.1
- Mode (freq.): 0 (61)

### Number of Drinks per Month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221</td>
<td>Min = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max = 313.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- Average: 37.43
- Std. Deviation: 57.02

- Median: 17.2
- Mode (freq.): 0 (55)
### Money Spent on Alcohol in a Year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221 Min = 0 Max = 5200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- **Average** = 453.79
- **Std. Deviation** = 743.76
- **Median** = 104
- **Mode (freq.)** = 0 (99)

### Negative Consequences (AUDIT) Score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221 Min = 0 Max = 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- **Average** = 6.14
- **Std. Deviation** = 5.60
- **Median** = 5
- **Mode (freq.)** = 0 (31)

### Family Risk Level:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221 Min = 0 Max = 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- **Average** = 3.15
- **Std. Deviation** = 4.65
- **Median** = 2
- **Mode (freq.)** = 0 (61)

### Number of days they drive a vehicle after having three+ drinks?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N = 221 Min = 0 Max = 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Central Tendency**

- **Average** = 0.38
- **Std. Deviation** = 1.75
- **Median** = 0
- **Mode (freq.)** = 0 (195)
### Number of days they were a passenger in a vehicle when the driver had three+ drinks?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Tendency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode (freq.)</td>
<td>0 (170)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Cigarettes per Month:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Tendency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>16.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>80.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode (freq.)</td>
<td>0 (202)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Oregon Institute of Technology
### Campus Safety Activity Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible sex offenses (including forcible rape)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-forcible sex offenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hate Crime</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Mischief*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Trespass*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly Conduct*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>52/3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Violations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons Possession</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Denotes statistics not required by law.

** Arrests
APPENDIX 15 – OIT Substance Abuse Commission Members 2008-09

Tommy Burden – Student
Mandi Clark – Director of Residence Life
Robyn Cole – Faculty
Lisa Howard – Business Office
Donna LaBudda – Executive Assistant, Office of the Provost
Marilyn Gran-Moravec, Director of the Student Health Center – Chair
Sean Matuse – Student
Ron McCutcheon – Director of Human Resources
Carmen Morgan – Faculty
Jane Rider – Director of Student Development
Sarah Salmonson – Student
Raphael Santiago – Associated Students of OIT President/Student
Ron Swisher – Faculty
Juanita Waites – Counselor
Oregon State University
2008 - 2010 Biennial Review
Drug and Alcohol Programs and Policies
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   Individual Level Activities
      IMPACT Program
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Introduction

Oregon State University is committed to maintaining an educational environment and workplace free from drugs and alcohol. The University supports programs for the prevention of abuse of alcohol and controlled substances by university students and employees as well as assistance programs for those with problems related to controlled substance abuse. This biennial review outlines the programmatic activities and policies instituted and administered by the University during 2008-2010 academic years.

The U.S. Department of Education’s regulations (EDGAR Part 86, 100 [b]) dictate that all institutions of higher education conduct a biennial review of their AOD programs. There are two objectives of this review:

1. To determine the effectiveness of, and to implement any needed changes to, the AOD prevention program.
2. To ensure that campuses enforce the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct consistently.

Biennial Review Process

The OSU campus has a long history of engaging in drug and alcohol prevention and intervention activities, enforcement, and conduct related reviews and hearings for students who are found in violation of state and local laws as well as University regulations. Annual reports are drafted in the Student Health Services Health Promotion Department that describes prevention activities focused on substance abuse prevention. In addition, other departmental annual reports include sections pertinent to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and enforcement.

For this biennial review process, a non-formal subcommittee of key stakeholders on campus were assembled to update the annual notification and this document. Team members included representation from the Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator, the Office of Student Conduct, Residence Life and Dining Services, the Office of Human Resources, and the Office of Public Safety. Summary statements and recommendations for changes/revision to the AOD programs are a summative representation of discussions by these departments as compiled by the Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator. The entire report will be available to the public through OSU websites as appropriate.

Review Team

Katie Dunker, Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator
Pat Ketcham, Associate Director of Health Promotion
Scott Etherton, Associate Director for Student Conduct and Residential Education
Jack Rogers, Director, Department of Public Safety
Jacque Rudolph, Director, Human Resources
Dan Schwab, Director, Office of Student Conduct
Rebecca Lynch, University Counsel

Contact Information

Information Compiled by Katie Dunker, M.S., Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator
Oregon State University Student Health Services – Health Promotion Department
340 Plageman Building / P: 541.737.7552 / E: Katie.Dunker@oregonstate.edu
Annual Student/Faculty/Staff Notification

OSU is required by law to notify annually all students, staff, and faculty of alcohol and other drug policies, sanctions, and risks associated with use. This notification provides the campus community the following information:

A. Health risks associated with alcohol abuse and illicit drug use;
B. Drug and alcohol programs available to employees or students;
C. Standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions for students regarding alcohol & drug use;
D. Standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions for employees regarding alcohol & drug use; and
E. Federal and state legal sanctions.

At Oregon State University, we strive to provide an excellent teaching and learning environment that supports healthy choices for living. Included in the choices that confront everyone are decisions about the use of alcohol and other substances. An email is sent annually to all faculty, staff, and students at OSU via the recognized form of communication for campus (ONID email system). This email contains all of the information listed above in addition to linking the campus community to additional pertinent website links. Henceforth, annual distribution of the policies and risks associated with substance use will be the responsibility of the Biennial Review team, specifically the Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator and the Director of Human Resources. Questions about the purpose of this annual notification or its content, please contact:

Katie Dunker, Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator
• Phone: 541-737-7552
• e-mail: Katie.Dunker@oregonstate.edu

Dan Schwab, Director, Student Conduct & Community Standards
• Phone: 541-737-3656
• e-mail: Dan.Schwab@oregonstate.edu

Jacque Rudolph, Director, Office of Human Resources
• Phone: 541-737-0551
• e-mail: Jacque.Rudolph@oregonstate.edu

Sandie Franklin, OSU-Cascades Campus Administrator
• Phone: 541-322-3108
• e-mail: Sandie.Franklin@osucascades.edu

Oregon State University complies with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the federal Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act, the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the Higher Education Act, the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Oregon Revised Statues 352.008, and OSSHE Administrative Rule 580-19-001. Annual distribution of drug-free campus and workplace information to employees and students is required by law.
Oregon State University Alcohol and Drug Prevention & Education Program

**Brief Prevention History**
In the not to distant past, best practices in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention on college campuses have been scattered in the literature with little coherent structure. These programs and related school-based policies were primarily aimed at reducing excessive alcohol use by college students, given the prevalence of this behavior. It is recognized that heavy episodic alcohol use and its associated problems are the top public health concerns for institutions of higher education. Student alcohol use on college campuses has been found to be associated, annually, with approximately 1,700 deaths; 70,000 sexual assaults; 400,000 episodes of unprotected sex; 500,000 unintentional injuries; and 600,000 assaults (Hingson, Heeren, Zakocs, Kopstein, Wechsler, 2002). In an important and symbolic gesture, the US Surgeon General established a national health goal under the auspices of Healthy People 2010 of reducing college excessive alcohol use, or binge drinking, by 50% by the year 2010. Unfortunately, in a time of increased attention and efforts aimed at reducing collegiate alcohol use, from 1993-2001, (Wechsler, Lee, Nelson, and Kuo, 2002a), very little change in binge drinking rates has occurred (Wechsler, H., Lee, J.E., Nelson, T.F., & Kuo, M., 2002b).

**Best Practice Guidelines**
In part, due to the lack of success of college alcohol and other drug abuse programs in decreasing excessive alcohol use and the associated problems the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) established a committee to determine the state of prevention for institutions of higher education and submitted a report titled “A Call To Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges.” This report has become the cornerstone by which alcohol abuse prevention programming on college campuses is based. The committee determined that few prevention programs had enough research support to suggest that they would be “proven effective” for college students (NIAAA, 2002). However, this report did outline a framework for developing a comprehensive prevention strategy on U.S college campuses. The “3-in-1 framework,” as it is now known, describes structuring policies, programs, and practices that are focused on three levels of intervention; including; 1) the individual students (and student groups), 2) the campus as a whole, and 3) the campus and surrounding community. OSU has been working toward such a best practice approach, given that the scope and nature of college prevention activities has necessarily changed since the NIAAA report was drafted. This report will outline various practices, identify any assessment of those practices, and outline areas of strength and areas of needed improvement.

**Oregon State University’s Program History**
The Student Health Services at Oregon State University has a long standing commitment to addressing alcohol and other substance abuse issues within the campus community. In 1990, the Health Promotion Department in Student Health Services was granted a two-year U.S. Department of Education grant for Substance Abuse Prevention. The outgrowth of the Substance Abuse Prevention Program for Oregon State University Students has evolved into what is now known as the Peer Health Advocates Program. As a result of receiving the U.S. Department of Education grant, there has been a long term commitment to assessment of alcohol and other drug use on campus either using the Core Survey or the National College Health Assessment (NCHA).

In January 2000, OSU was selected by the Education Development Center (EDC) to participate as one of 16 experimental institutions in its Social Norms Marketing Research Project (SNMRP) funded by the National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Department of Education. SNMRP was a five-year study using scientific research design of the efficacy of social norms marketing to reduce high-risk drinking among
college students. Participation in this activity allowed for a continued normative campaign on campus during the five years of the study.

Student Health Services has also provided alcohol education classes for over the past twenty years. Currently students who have been sanctioned either by the courts and/or student conduct or residence life for alcohol- or marijuana-related violations are referred to IMPACT II or IMPACT-Lite. The IMPACT Program was revised in 2002 to a “best practices” Alcohol Skills Training Program (ASTP) curriculum which uses harm reduction as the theoretical framework. In 2005, a Brief Alcohol Screening and Assessment (BASICS) component was added to the matrix of prevention/intervention options made available to students.

In 2005, Oregon State University hired a full time substance abuse prevention coordinator, showing continued and increasing support for reducing excessive and illicit use of substances on the OSU campus. Since that hiring, the OSU IMPACT Program has again undergone revision, a campus-based coalition (Alcohol Workgroup) focused on reducing excessive and underage use has formulated, and a wide range of collaborative education/prevention activities have all lead to the development of a more comprehensive approach to substance abuse prevention on campus. In addition, previous collaborations with community workgroups and partners (i.e. the Benton County Partnership) have evolved as community stakeholders have seen a commitment from OSU to change the culture of college student drinking via the hiring of the full-time substance abuse prevention coordinator. While the coordinator position has seen several turnovers in the past five years the program continues to evolve and maintain a high level of commitment for prevention efforts across campus.

Overall, Oregon State University is committed to the goals of reducing excessive and underage alcohol use and any use if illegal substances. An intentional focus on alcohol is warranted based on the level of involvement and the measured negative effects for the campus. Therefore, the majority of campus prevention activities focus on alcohol abuse prevention and enforcement activities tend to show a majority of alcohol related incidents. However, OSU is continually working to develop strong interventions for all substances of abuse, particularly marijuana and non-medical prescription drug abuse.
Assessment Data

OSU has had a long commitment to gathering health behavior data related to alcohol and other drug use and its consequences. Currently, there are no broad-based screenings done for employees to determine the level of use by these groups. Since 2000 Student Health Services has participated in the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) biennially. Recently, the NCHA was revised and as a result last Spring term the National College Health Assessment II (NCHAII) as administered and data are available from the Spring 2010 administration. The overall student response rate for the NCHAII at OSU was 90.54% with 1522 respondents. Due to the updated survey, OSU comparison data is not available. The NCHA allows for reporting estimated number of drinks consumed by OSU students and an estimate of the blood alcohol level (BAL) that students obtained as compared to national averages. Table 1 describes these data.

Table 1. 2010 ACHA-NCHA data for frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of use</th>
<th>OSU 2010 %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never used alcohol</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 day prevalence (1-9 times)</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 day prevalence (10+ days)</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. 2010 ACHA-NCHA data for BAL measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable (excludes non-drinkers)</th>
<th>OSU 2010</th>
<th>National 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg. # of drinks “last time partied” - men</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>6.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. # of drinks “last time partied” - women</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. # of drinks “last time partied” - total</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Alcohol Level - men</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Alcohol Level - women</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Alcohol Level - total</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to information of quantity, data are collected on frequency measures. The following table (Table 2) provides data to compare 2010 OSU information and 2010 national comparator data in terms of the frequency of use on campus and the negative consequences associated with student alcohol consumption.

Table 3. 2010 ACHA-NCHA Data-frequency use/negative consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of negative consequences (non-drinkers excluded from analysis)</th>
<th>OSU 2010 %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doing something later regretted</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgetting where they were/what done (black-out)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured yourself</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected sex</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically injured another person</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Had sex with someone without giving your consent 3.0 2.3
Had sex with someone without getting their consent 0.6 0.6
Got in trouble with the police 4.6 4.1
Seriously considered suicide 2.0 1.7

Table 4. 2010 OSU CHA-NCHA Data – Heavy Episodic Drinking for men and women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of 5+ drinks/sitting in last two weeks</th>
<th>OSU 2010 %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men (One or more times)</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (One or more times)</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides understanding negative consequences, it is important to determine the level at which OSU students are engaging in behaviors that may reduce or limit the risk/harm that can come from excessive alcohol use. Information on harm-reduction behaviors is presented (Table 3) as a way to determine areas where more education could occur and to determine if our students have used any means of protecting themselves from possible alcohol related harm.

Table 5. 2010 OSU ACHA- NCHA Data - Harm reduction behaviors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior (non-drinkers excluded)</th>
<th>OSU 2010 %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternate alcoholic with non-alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose not to drink alcohol</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a designated driver</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat before and/or during drinking</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>77.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a friend let you know when you have had enough</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep track of how many drinks being consumed</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid drinking games</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay with same group of friends the entire time drinking</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported one or more of the above strategies</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>97.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

96.4% of OSU students (97.4% nationally) who drink reported one or more of the above harm reduction strategies.

Table 6. 2010 OSU ACHA-NCHA Data – Marijuana Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marijuana use...</th>
<th>OSU %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never used</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used, but not in the last 30 days</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 1-9 days</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used 10-29 days</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used all 30 days</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use in the last 30 days</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In recent years, the non-medical use of prescription drugs has become an increasing problem in the nation and specifically in the college population. For the first time on the NCHA survey information about this type of substance abuse has been captured. Table 5 outlines this new data.

Table 6. 2010 OSU ACHA-NCHA Data – Prescription drug abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:</th>
<th>OSU %</th>
<th>National 2010 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidepressants</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erectile dysfunction drugs</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain killers</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used 1 or more of the above</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, the NCHA data suggest that OSU is a campus with above average reported use versus national comparators. The data also suggests a trend in the direction of being a campus with more problems than national averages, particularly in the way of doing something they later regret, blacking out and physical injuries. Not surprisingly, the frequencies of students engaging in harm-reduction behaviors are below the national averages, with the exception of using a designated driver. OSU’s student population also reports more frequent use of marijuana and prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Each of these could be focus areas for prevention activities in the future.

OSU administers the NCHA on a biennial basis to determine baseline shifts in AOD use and related negative consequences. Summative data from this assessment are cited above (see Tables 2, 3, 4). Recommendations stemming from this data will be presented below in the “recommendations” section. In addition to the biennial administration of the NCHA, focus groups are occasionally employed to add qualitative data to the quantitative data produced by the NCHA. Focus groups have been used to ascertain the scope of specific problems in certain areas (e.g. residence hall focus groups or focus groups of women) in order to augment programming or explore future options for more targeted interventions.
Oregon State University Substance Abuse Prevention & Education for Students

Individual Level Activities

**IMPACT Program:**
IMPACT is a program designed for OSU students to engage in a focused and meaningful discussion about alcohol or marijuana use. Upon completion of the IMPACT Program, students will have a foundational understanding of 1) alcohol or marijuana and their effects on the body, 2) myths and realities associated with substance induced effects, 3) skills to limit the amount of negative ramifications that can be associated with underage and excessive alcohol use or other substance use. Overall, the IMPACT Program is guided by the mission of Oregon State University and is committed to stimulate a lasting attitude of inquiry, openness, and social responsibility. IMPACT offers tiered intervention for OSU students to include:

**Intake Interview:**
- Complete alcohol assessment prior ([www.myonlinesurveys.com](http://www.myonlinesurveys.com))
- Complete necessary paperwork/contact information/release forms
- Brief history
- Review of assessment/begin MI process/assign intervention

**Tier 1: Under the Influence (on-line education)**
- 3rd Millennium Classrooms ([www.underinfluence.com](http://www.underinfluence.com))
- Low order offense (alcohol violation/no L.E.)
- Non-consumption violation
- First Marijuana violation
- See Attached report for outcomes related to use of Under the Influence.

**Tier 2: IMPACT Program**
- ASTP and MI based intervention
- 1st higher order offense (i.e. MIP)
- 2nd lower order offense
- 1st lower order offense but reported behavior excessive
- Referral from court (automatic minimum)
- 2 x 2 hour classes plus “homework”

**Tier 3: BASICS**
- 2nd higher order offense
- Severe offense
- Requested intervention
- BASICS based one-to-one intervention
- Intake plus two sessions

Over the course of academic year 2008/2009, the IMPACT program delivered services to 368 students. The number of students for the 2009/2010 academic year was relatively stable at 381.

Below is post-intervention data (see Table 1) for academic year 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. Data shows that students continue to rate the program positively. Additionally, students stated that they had learned new skills related to harm-reduction and felt the class was useful overall.
**AY 2008-2009 IMPACT Program post-intervention**

**IMPACT II Outcome Assessment**
The purpose and objectives of the class were presented clearly.
- 94% agree/strongly agree
The content of the class was informative and useful, overall.
- 88% agree/strongly agree
The presenters kept me interested.
- 89% agree/strongly agree
The extra materials (i.e. BAC charts, handouts, etc.) were informative and useful.
- 86% agree/strongly agree
Self-monitoring my drinking behavior was helpful to me.
- 75% agree/strongly agree
Information presented in this class has caused me to think about/reinforced my decision to moderate, my drinking.
- 77% agree/strongly agree
I will use the information I learned in this class to be safer when I drink.
- 96% agree/strongly agree
I will share the information I learned in this class with my friends.
- 79% agree/strongly agree

Students will be able to recall the four (4) factors involved in determining their Blood Alcohol Level (BAL).
- Following the IMPACT classes, **82.2% of students were able to recall all four BAL factors** (an addition 13.8% could recall 3; 4% recalled 2 or less).

Student will be able to list three (3) harm reduction strategies for drinking.
- Following the IMPACT classes, **96% of students were able to recall at least one (1+) harm reduction strategies for drinking.**

**3rd Millennium Online Alcohol Course Assessment Data**
The following data points support our intentions of offering online education piece to first time IMPACT participants who were perceived to be lower risk. We increased their knowledge base around alcohol and their affected behavioral choices. Particularly important, are that students are drinking less per occasion and on less occasions which may be a result of taking this course. Drinking less and less often decreases the potential for consequences physically, socially and legally. (N = 124)

- 25% increase in average test score between pre & post test concludes students are educating themselves on alcohol and the associated behavioral health issues.

- 0.04 reduction in peak BAC levels
AY 2009-2010 IMPACT Program post-intervention  

*Spring 2010 only (N=57)*

**IMPACT II Outcome Assessment**

The purpose and objectives of the class were presented clearly.
- 95% agree/strongly agree

The content of the class was informative and useful, overall.
- 91% agree/strongly agree

The presenters kept me interested.
- 92% agree/strongly agree

The extra materials (i.e. BAC charts, handouts, etc.) were informative and useful.
- 87% agree/strongly agree

Self-monitoring my drinking behavior was helpful to me.
- 80% agree/strongly agree

Information presented in this class has caused me to think about/reinforced my decision to moderate, my drinking.
- 81% agree/strongly agree

I will use the information I learned in this class to be safer when I drink.
- Not Reported

I will share the information I learned in this class with my friends.
- 78% agree/strongly agree

Students will be able to recall the four (4) factors involved in determining their Blood Alcohol Level (BAL).
- Following the IMPACT classes, **100% of students were able to recall all four BAL factors.**

Student will be able to list three (3) harm reduction strategies for drinking.
- Following the IMPACT classes, **100% of students were able to recall three (3) harm reduction strategies for drinking.**

---

**3rd Millennium Online Alcohol Course Assessment Data**

- 24% increase in average test score between pre & post test concludes students are educating themselves on alcohol and the associated behavioral health issues.

- 0.07 reduction in peak BAC levels
Campus Level Activities

**Educational Outreach:**
Educational outreach is a cornerstone of early intervention practices at OSU. Multiple offices engage in outreach activities that are instrumental in reducing the burden of excessive and underage alcohol use. The OSU Substance Abuse Prevention Program has delivered numerous outreach and educational programs over the past biennium. The 2008/09 academic year presentations reached out to an estimated 1743 contacts focused on substance abuse prevention. During the 2009/10 academic year a total estimate of 2559 total contacts were made through outreach. Groups who received outreach education and training included:

- Residence Life (RA Training, Residence Hall Associations)
- First year student presentations (U-Engage)
- New Student Picnic
- Beaver Community Fair
- Various classes (Public Health/CSSA/ESL)
- Greek Life
- Athletics (All athlete presentation and BEST Program)
- ROTC

In addition to the Substance Abuse Prevention Program efforts at outreach, the Office of Student Conduct & Community Standards engaged in numerous presentations which included information dissemination about the issues related to conduct violations and alcohol use with OSU student, as did the Department of Public Safety. Other offices regularly integrate substance abuse prevention information into outreach, including Residence Life, the Office of Greek Life, and ROTC, to name of few. However, those numbers are not tracked closely enough to develop a sound estimate of total presentations delivered focusing on alcohol and/or other drug abuse prevention.

**Alcohol Work Group:**
The Alcohol Work Group (AWG) is a collaborative campus enterprise which first began in 2006. The group consists of numerous partners, including students, staff, and faculty from various areas of campus. The initial goal of the AWG was to develop partnerships and engage in a sustained conversation that included campus and community wide prevention planning, policy review and development, and continual environmental assessment and response. The AWG has been through some ups and downs due to professional transitions but did work on developing:

1. An Oregon State University “Vision for High-Risk Alcohol Use Prevention” that will be promoted for adoption by student government and University senior administration
2. A campus-based comprehensive strategic plan for prevention and intervention activities that would outline a course of action for OSU to work to reduce the burden of excessive and underage alcohol use
3. A strategy for assessing the effectiveness of the work done on our campus and to review progress on our goals and objectives for prevention activities.

This process has been slow and lacked serious commitment and leadership over the past two years. The effort is being revisited and is currently on hold until the AY 2011-2012.
Community & Environmental Activities

**Substance Free Residence Halls**
These residential options acknowledge and reinforce students who have already made the decision not to drink alcohol. OSU currently has substance-free hall (Finley), in Callahan (First Year Experience Hall) and a full wing in Sackett (substance-free housing is available in all areas of campus).

**Benton County Partnership**
This community-based coalition used funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) which were funneled through the Benton County Health Department in the form of EUDL (Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws) monies to create a partnership focused on underage drinking prevention. This coalition formally began in 2003, although members report meetings beginning around 2000.

OSU participates by ensuring representation from many facets of the campus and developing cooperative plans with participating agencies, including Benton County health Department, Corvallis Police Department, Oregon State Police Department, local bar and tavern owners, downtown business owners and residents, University Housing & Dining, OSU Greek Life, OSU Risk Management Department, Student Health Services, and the Oregon Liquor Control Commission. The Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator at OSU was Co-Chair of the organization during the 2009 Calendar year.

The Partnership has been very active in efforts to reduce underage and high risk drinking in the campus and Corvallis communities. Some of the coalition activities include the following:
- Monthly meetings
- Officer & Trooper Bike Patrols during high risk times (home football games, Halloween, New Year’s, St. Patrick’s Day, Dad’s Weekend, Mom’s Weekend, etc.)
- Responsible Retailer & Beverage Server Training – two per year offered free for the community
- Pub Stroll – two per year walking around town on a Thursday night to identify happenings/issues/problems
- Collaborating with neighborhood associations
- Campus outreach during the first week of Fall Term

**Lincoln County Coalition**
This focused coalition, which began in 2010, is looking specifically at how to reduce high-risk and nuisance alcohol-related issues when college students travel to coastal communities to party. Members include Director of Greek Life, Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator, Director of Student Conduct, Corvallis Police Department Greek Liaison Officer, & City of Newport Police Department Lieutenant. Looking into how students are identified and adjudicated through OSU when possible and appropriate.

**Policy Enforcement**
OSU supports consistent enforcement of violations of the OSU alcohol and other drug policies and state laws. OSU works closely with the Oregon Liquor Control Commission via a partnership with the Oregon State Police in the enforcement and education regarding such policies and the state laws. In addition, OSU boasts two police liaison programs, including 1) the Greek Liaison Program which is a collaboration between the Corvallis Police Department and Office of Greek Life; and 2) Residence Life Liaison Program which is a collaboration between the Oregon State Police and the OSU Office of Residence Life.
OSU-Cascades Campus Substance Abuse Prevention & Education

Twice per year, OSU-Cascades will present an educational problem to all students regarding alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Once a quarter, OSU-Cascades will also include in its e-newsletter an article directed at the prevention of alcohol and substance abuse. OSU-Cascades will periodically make available to students, faculty and staff other publications, videos, webinars or webcasts directed to particular topics regarding drug and alcohol abuse.

OSU-Cascades provide Personal Counseling Services at (541) 322-3162 on campus by appointment. At this time with student population growing there are plans to include this topic in future newsletters. Staff may access drug and alcohol abuse prevention and recovery services through the Employee Assistance Program at (800) 433-2320.

Community Resources
Deschutes County Mental Health (541) 322-7500
Suicide 24 hour hotline 1-888-232-7192
Serenity Lane (541) 383-0844
Best Care Treatment (541) 617-7365
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration http://www.samhsa.gov/
AA Meetings http://alcoholism.about.com/od/aaor/Oregon_A_A_Meeting_Contacts.htm

Source: http://www.osucascades.edu/sites/default/files/public-safety/Alcohol_and_Substance_Abuse_Prevention_Information.pdf
Substance Abuse Prevention Information for Employees

*Faculty and Staff Program*
Employees are encouraged to seek assistance for controlled substance dependency problems through the University Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Evaluation, counseling and referral services are available to employees through this program, and assistance is provided on a confidential basis. The health benefits packages available to all University employees provide at least partial reimbursement for treatment and rehabilitation associated with substance abuse. Each new employee is invited to an orientation in which the EAP and health benefits provisions are discussed.

The University’s Drug-Free Workplace policy requires an employee notify his or her supervisor and the Vice President of Research, no later than five days after conviction, if the employee is convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in the workplace. Depending on the nature of the violation and the employee’s job duties, the University will take appropriate personnel action against such an employee or will require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a controlled substance assistance or rehabilitation program.
Alcohol & Other Drug Related Policies & Sanctions

Standards of Conduct & Disciplinary Sanctions for Students Regarding Alcohol & Other Drug Use

The Student Conduct Code applies to all students and student organizations. Below are the portions of the student conduct code that directly apply to alcohol and illegal drug use and the sanctions that can be associated with violation of these rules. Oregon State University will impose sanctions for violations of the drug or alcohol provisions of this Code.

OREGON UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
Oregon Administrative Rules contain OARs through July 1, 2010
DIVISION 15
STUDENT CONDUCT CODE

The full student conduct code can be found at
http://oregonstate.edu/studentconduct/code/index.php

576-015-0005 Purpose

(1) The primary purpose of the Student Conduct Code is to establish community standards and procedures necessary to maintain and protect an environment conducive to learning, in keeping with the educational objectives of Oregon State University. This code is based on the assumption that all persons must treat one another with dignity and respect in order for scholarship to thrive.

(2) Students are also expected to follow the academic and professional standards of the academic units.

(3) Choosing to join the Oregon State University community obligates each member to a code of responsible behavior. Individuals and Student Organizations are expected to observe the policies, rules, and requirements of Oregon State University as well as laws of municipalities and counties, the State of Oregon, the United States of America and, when in another country, that country.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 351.070
Stats. Implemented: ORS 351.070

576-015-0010 Definitions

(1) A "Student" includes all persons enrolled at the University and/or any or all dual-enrolled campuses pursuing undergraduate, graduate, or professional studies. It further includes persons who are eligible to receive any of the rights and privileges afforded a person who is enrolled at the University including, but not limited to, those individuals admitted to the University and attending orientation programs, and those individuals enrolled in any special non-credit programs approved by the University. A "Student" may be currently registered, or may have been enrolled in a previous term, or may be registered for a future term, or may be admitted but not yet enrolled.

(2) A "Student Organization" includes any group of Students living or acting together, or electing officers, or assessing dues or fees for their mutual benefit, or which has registered with the University, or is affiliated with an academic unit.
(3) An "Individual Violation" is a violation of the Student Conduct Code committed by an individual Student acting alone or in concert with other individual(s) independent of a Student Organization or its activities and events.

(4) An "Organization Violation" is a violation of the Student Conduct Code committed by a Student Organization.

(5) "SCCS" is the office of Student Conduct and Community Standards.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 351.070
Stats. Implemented: ORS 351.070

576-015-0020 Offenses Proscribed by the University

A Student or Student Organization found to have committed any of the following proscribed acts is subject to sanctions under these rules:

(4) Hazing, defined as any action that endangers the physical, emotional, mental health or safety of an individual, or destroys or damages personal property for the purpose of initiation, membership, admission or participation in a group or organization. Expressed or implied consent of the person subject to hazing is not a defense. Apathy and acquiescence in the presence of hazing are not neutral acts; they are violations of this rule. Acts that constitute hazing when they endanger the physical, emotional, mental health or safety of an individual, or destroy or damage personal property, include but are not limited to:

a) acts that are prohibited under any applicable law, including but not limited to ORS 163.197, under which hazing is a criminal violation;
b) interfering with a Student's academic performance by denying sufficient time for class, study or other academic activities;
c) compelling ingestion of any substance;
d) compelling participation in physical activities such as calisthenics, exercise, or other games or activities requiring physical exertion;
e) compelling exposure to weather elements or other physically or emotionally uncomfortable situations;
f) compelling excessive fatigue from sleep deprivation, physical activities, or exercise;
g) committing any act of physical brutality against another including but not limited to paddling, striking with fists, open hands or objects, and branding;
h) kidnapping or transporting another with the intent of strangling him or her;
i) compelling conduct that can be reasonably expected to embarrass or adversely affect the dignity of another, including the performance of public stunts and activities such as scavenger hunts;
j) intentionally creating work or labor for another;
k) compelling another to commit any sexual act or engage in lewd behavior;
l) compelling any act that results in the destruction, defacement or removal of private or public property

9) Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs or illegal substances on institutionally-owned or controlled property.
(10) Alcohol violations, including possession or consumption of alcohol by persons less than 21 years of age, furnishing alcohol to persons less than 21 years, or consumption of alcohol by a Student of any age in violation of the University's rules or policies on alcoholic beverages on University owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised activities.

(23) Violation of any federal or state law or city or local ordinance or University rule or policy that applies to the Student.

576-015-0021 Violations of the Student Conduct Code by Student Organizations

When members of a Student Organization act together in a way that violates the Student Conduct Code, the Student Organization is expected to hold itself accountable.

(1) When a potential Organization Violation of the Student Conduct Code occurs, SCCS may review the incident to determine the appropriate process for resolution. Generally, the University will expect a Student Organization to hold itself accountable for the acts of its members when those acts are related to the Student Organization's activities.

a) The Student Organization or its governing body will notify SCCS and keep it informed at all stages of the process.

b) The University, through SCCS, reserves the right to take immediate jurisdiction at its discretion. The Student Organization or governing body may still hold its members accountable in the situation, but must do so in conjunction with SCCS.

(2) If a person affected by the alleged violation is not satisfied with the action taken by the Student Organization, that person may file a grievance with the appropriate governing body or, if none exists, with SCCS.

(3) If, in the judgment of the Director of SCCS, sufficient action is not taken in a timely manner by the Student Organization, the case will be reviewed for possible action by SCCS.

(4) In deciding whether the Student Organization is responsible for the violation, the University will consider whether one or more of the following factors are present:

a) The violation arises out of an event sponsored, organized, financed, or endorsed by the Student Organization;

b) The violation occurs on premises owned or controlled by the Student Organization;

c) The leadership of the Student Organization had knowledge, or should have had knowledge, of the likelihood that a violation would occur and failed to take corrective action; or

d) A pattern of individual violations is found to have existed without proper and appropriate group control, remedy, or sanction.

576-015-0025 Jurisdiction

The Student Conduct Code shall apply to a Student's or Student Organization's conduct that occurs on University premises, at University sponsored or affiliated activities regardless of location, and to off campus conduct that adversely affects the University community or the pursuit of University objectives. These standards shall apply to a Student's conduct even if the Student withdraws from school while a
disciplinary matter is pending. Examples of behavior that adversely impacts the University community may include but are not limited to physical or sexual assault, rape, hazing, harassment, stalking, furnishing alcohol to minors, distribution of drugs or illegal substances, or illegal weapons use. The University has sole discretion to determine what conduct occurring off campus adversely impacts the University community and/or the pursuit of University objectives.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 351.070
Stats. Implemented: ORS 351.070

576-015-0030 Sanctions

The University utilizes an educational and restorative sanctioning model. The sanction applied will be commensurate with the violation committed and become progressively more demanding or severe if the Student or Student Organization repeats violations, demonstrating that learning has not taken place. An accumulation of a variety of violations may result in severe sanctions such as deferred suspension, suspension, and expulsion. Violations that affect the health, safety and well being of the community are deemed the most severe and may result, upon the first violation, in a suspension or expulsion. Students or Student Organizations exhibiting behavior that violates any part of the Student Conduct Code are subject to one or more of the following:

(1) Warning: Official notice to a Student or Student Organization exhibiting behavior that violates any part of the Student Conduct Code. The continuation of such behavior may result in further conduct action.

(2) Required Educational Activities: Mandatory participation in educational activities. Such Education Activities include but are not limited to completion of a report or attendance at a seminar or other educational program or presentation.

(3) University/Community Service Work Hours: A Student or Student Organization is required to complete a specified number of hours of service to the University or general Community.

(4) Behavior Expectations Agreement: A contract between the University and the Student outlining specific behavior expectations.

(5) Restitution: The Student or Student Organization is required to provide reimbursement by dollar amount, by transfer of property, or by provision of services to the University or a member of the University community in accordance with the nature of the violation and in an amount not in excess of actual expenses, damages, or losses incurred.

(6) Restrictions: Removal from a Student Organization, denial of entry to specific University facilities or other restrictions consistent with the violation committed. For a Student Organization, restrictions may include denial of specific University privileges including but not limited to sponsored social activities, sponsored parties or philanthropy, participation in intramurals, representing the University and any travel in connection with such representation, recruitment, membership or representation on a governing council, use of space for a meeting or event on campus, participation in competition and events, and receipt of institutional funding.
(7) No Contact Order: A No Contact Order is a directive to a Student or Students to refrain from any intentional contact, direct or indirect, with one or more designated persons through any means including personal contact, e-mail, telephone, or third parties.

(8) Academic Sanction: Students whose behavior is found to constitute Academic or Scholarly Dishonesty as defined in OAR 576-015-0020(2) are subject to additional academic sanctions, which may include but are not limited to failing the course, removal from an academic department, or removal from a college. Academic sanctions are imposed by the instructor, department chair or dean and are noted on the Academic Dishonesty Report Form in accordance with Academic Regulation 15.

(9) Removal from a Class: A Student's removal from a class may be temporary or permanent. Permanent removal from a class may be authorized by the Director of SCCS with concurrence from the Dean of the College in which the class is offered. A Student who is permanently removed from a class will receive a "W" (Withdrawal) on the academic transcript. No refunds for tuition or other class fees will be made.

(10) Conduct Probation: Placement on probationary status during which there is observation and review of behavior and the Student or Student Organization must demonstrate compliance with the Student Conduct Code. Terms of the Conduct Probation will be determined at the time the probation is imposed and may include additional sanctions including but not limited to loss of privileges, restrictions, restitution, and/or required educational activities.

(11) Conduct Suspension:

a) Deferred Suspension: Placement on deferred suspension status during which there is observation and review of behavior. If the Student or Student Organization is found to further violate the Student Conduct Code during this period then the Student/Student Organization is suspended without further hearings. Deferred Suspension may be for a period of one term up to and including the remainder of a Student's enrollment at the University; Deferred Suspension for a Student Organization is generally for one year but may be up to three years.

b) Suspension:

(i) Student - Exclusion from the University and all University property for a specified period of time. The Department of Public Safety will exclude the Student from OSU campus upon Suspension. Suspended Students are denied the privileges and services provided to currently enrolled Students, including residing in University-owned or recognized Student housing, attending class, or using other University services or facilities. Suspension is generally for one year, however the period of Suspension may be specified for any period of time;

(ii) Student Organization - Loss of University recognition or registration for a specified period of time. The Organization must comply with all sanctions prior to being registered or recognized again. While a Student Organization is Suspended it may not use University resources;

(iii) The conditions of Suspension take effect immediately after the Student or Student Organization has been informed of the decision. If an appeal is filed, the imposition of the Suspension will be delayed until the conclusion of the appeal process. However, if a pending conduct hearing or appeal may result in Suspension as determined by the Director of SCCS, awarding of a Student's academic degree will be postponed pending the outcome of the conduct hearing.

(12) Expulsion: Permanent Conduct Suspension
University Housing & Dining Policies Regarding Alcohol & Other Drug Use

Please note that changes to this policy guide may be made at any time by authorized UHDS staff. Please review this policy guide (http://oregonstate.edu/uhds/current_students/policyguide/index.php) periodically to ensure that you have reviewed the latest version so that you may remain in compliance with UHDS policies. **UHDS policies were last updated on October 7, 2010.**

**Alcohol**

1. All residents, guests of residents, faculty, and staff are expected to know and abide by all laws, University policies and specific residence hall /cooperative house policies regarding the use of alcohol.
2. It is a violation of housing policy to possess or consume alcohol if under the age of 21. This policy is in accordance with Oregon state law. It is also against UHDS policy to consume alcohol in the presence of those under the age of 21.
3. The consumption of certain quantities of alcohol is permitted in individual residence rooms at the discretion of the occupants and in accordance with state law, with the exception of substance-free living environments where alcohol and other controlled substances (without a prescription) are prohibited regardless of age. The intent of this policy is to allow people of legal age to have small amounts of alcohol for individual consumption in the privacy of their rooms. The following are guidelines for individual possession: Residents 21 years old or older may not possess more than 144 ounces of beer or 1.5 liters of wine or 150 milliliters of other types of alcohol. You may not allow those under 21 years of age (including Roommates) in your room while the alcohol is present. Residents of legal age must to keep alcohol in a bag and discreetly transport alcohol to their room. Alcohol may not be stored in public areas (i.e. hall or cooperative refrigerators or cupboards) or consumed in the presence of those under 21 years of age.
4. Students who exhibit behaviors that appear to have been influenced by alcohol may be subject to disciplinary action. Such behaviors or other indicators may include but are not limited to slurred speech, smell of alcohol, and lack of balance or swaying. Students are reminded that being under the influence of intoxicants is not an excuse for disruptive behavior or other violations of University policy or rule.
5. Individuals who are in violation of the alcohol policy will be asked to dispose of all alcohol in their possession, may be referred for a conduct violation, and police may be called.
6. Individuals under 21 years of age and all residents living in Substance Free Living Environments, regardless of age, are prohibited from displaying and/or possessing alcohol containers (empty or full) within UHDS facilities or grounds. Students who have alcohol containers may be approached by staff to investigate alcohol use that is inconsistent with this policy.
7. It is also a violation of housing policy, and a violation of state law, to provide alcohol to anyone under 21 or to anyone regardless of age who is visibly intoxicated.
8. It is a violation of policy for anyone under the age of 21 to be present in a room or common area where they know that alcohol is present.
9. Open containers of alcohol are not permitted in public or common areas either inside or outside of residential buildings. Common areas include, but are not limited to, outside entry or adjacent sidewalk areas, all lounges, lobbies, kitchenettes, recreation rooms, entertainment areas, hallways, bathrooms, stairways, fire exits, elevators, and laundry rooms. A student room with an open door is considered a common area when the room is open to the general view of people in the corridor.

10. Large quantities of alcohol are prohibited in UHDS housing. This includes, but is not limited to kegs, cases, half-gallon, gallon containers, and any other amount that is intended for group rather than individual use. Paraphernalia such as beer bongs are also not allowed.

11. Alcohol found abandoned in public areas will be disposed. Alcohol that is determined to have been in the illegal possession of a student will be disposed.

**Drugs**

1. Marijuana, cocaine, “crack”, methamphetamines, barbiturates, inhalants, hallucinogens (including psilocybin mushrooms), amphetamines, heroin, and any other controlled substances not prescribed to the person possessing them by a physician for medical use are illegal and not allowed on campus.

2. Students may not use, possess or distribute marijuana in the halls even if they have a medical marijuana card. Students who are allowed to legally possess marijuana outside of the halls may petition to cancel their housing contract without the cancellation fee by emailing or writing to Residential Education professional staff.

3. The possession, manufacture, use, distribution, or sale of illegal drugs or the illegal sale, possession, use, distribution of prescription drugs in UHDS housing is prohibited and will be handled by Residential Education staff and/or the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, and will be referred to the police.

4. Students who exhibit behaviors that appear to have been influenced by illegal drug use may be subject to disciplinary process. Such behaviors or other indicators may include, but are not limited to, slurred speech, smell of marijuana or other drugs, lack of balance or swaying. Students are reminded that being under the influence of drugs, including legal substances such as salvia, is not an excuse for disruptive behavior or other violations of University policy or rule.

5. Students may not possess drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia includes equipment, products and materials of any kind which are marketed for use or designed for drug use including, but not limited to, bongs, smoking pipes, syringe needles, and “roach clips.” For a more complete listing of prohibited items please see Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 475.525. See the UHDS Smoke-Free Policy in this guide for policies regarding “hookahs” and tobacco.

6. It is a violation of policy for anyone to be present in a room/suite where illegal drugs are present.
AOD Policies for OSU-Cascades Campus / Central Oregon Community College

OSU-Cascades is located on the campus of Central Oregon Community College. To reflect this unique situation both institutions policies are provided below:

Policy on Alcohol & Controlled Substances for OSU-Cascades Campus
The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on the University campus is governed by OSU and OSU-Cascades Alcohol Policies and Oregon state law. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC). However, the enforcement of alcohol laws and rules on campus is the primary responsibility of the Central Oregon Community College Safety and Security Department and the City of Bend Police Department. The OSU-Cascades campus has been designated “Drug free” and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the City of Bend Police Department.

Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of the OSU/OSU-Cascades Alcohol Policies for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior University approval. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the University.

http://www.osucascades.edu/sites/default/files/public-safety/Policy_on_Alcohol_and_Controlled_Substances.pdf

Central Oregon Community College’s Drug & Alcohol Policy
In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, Title V, Subtitle D) and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), it shall be the policy of Central Oregon Community College to maintain a drug-free campus for all employees and students. It is the responsibility of the College to notify students and staff of college policy. In accordance with this intent, the following policy is in effect:

G-7-0 DRUG FREE CAMPUS
The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited on the College campus and in all College facilities. Violation of this procedure will be prosecuted to the full extent of State and Federal law and, in addition, has specific consequences for employees and for students which are stated elsewhere.

G-2-0 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
Alcoholic beverages, and the consumption thereof, shall not be allowed on the campus of Central Oregon Community College except as permission is granted by the President through the completion of and Presidential signature on Request for Approval to Serve Alcohol on COCC Campus form. The intent of the policy is to give the College the ability to provide complete and tasteful meal services for special social and cultural gatherings. The intent is not meant to allow other agencies, clubs, or individuals to use the policy as a blanket approval mechanism for serving alcoholic beverages on campus. All such activities shall be in keeping with all Oregon statutes. Interested parties should contact the Financial and Contract Analyst.
Standards of Conduct & Disciplinary Sanctions for Employees Regarding Alcohol & Other Drug Use

Background
On October 21, 1988, Congress enacted the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. This statute requires that all institutions receiving grants from any federal agency certify to that agency that they will maintain a drug-free workplace. The OSU Drug-Free Workplace Policy was developed to accomplish this purpose.

Policy
Oregon State University is committed to maintain a workplace free from the unlawful manufacture, use, dispensing, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802]). Unlawful manufacture, use, dispensing, possession, or distribution of controlled substances by university employees in the workplace is prohibited under university policy. All employees of the University will receive a copy of, and must abide by this policy. Abuse of controlled substances in the workplace is dangerous and must be avoided. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in the workplace must notify his or her supervisor and the Director of Human Resources no later than five days after such conviction.

If the employee is involved in work supported by a federal agency, the University will notify the federal agency within ten days after receiving notice of the criminal drug statute conviction. Within 30 days of receiving notification that an employee has been convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in the workplace, the University will take appropriate personnel action against such an employee, or will require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a controlled substance assistance or rehabilitation program.

Employees found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary sanctions consistent with applicable provisions of state laws and regulations, collective bargaining agreements, University and Oregon State Board of Higher Education administrative rules, as well as penalties under federal and state law.

The University supports programs for the prevention of controlled substance abuse by university employees as well as assistance programs for those with problems related to controlled substance abuse. Employees found to be in violation of this policy may be required to provide evidence of satisfactory participation in a substance abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Employees are encouraged to seek assistance for controlled substance dependency problems through the University Employee Assistance Program. Evaluation, counseling and referral services are available to employees through this program, and assistance is provided on a confidential basis. The health benefits packages available to all university employees provide at least partial reimbursement for treatment and rehabilitation associated with substance abuse problems.

Information about the Employee Assistance Program can be obtained at the Department of Human Resources (122 Administrative Services, 541-737-3103).

University Sanctions for Employees
Oregon State University responds to cases of alcohol abuse and illegal drug activity by employees or students on a case-by-case basis. Details of each case are taken into consideration along with outcome of any legal action against the individual. Employees and students found to be in violation of the
University’s drug-free campus and workplace policy may be subject to conduct or disciplinary sanctions consistent with applicable provisions of state and federal laws and University and Oregon State Board of Higher Education administrative rules. Sanctions imposed by the University can range from a warning or disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment or suspension from school. Other potential sanctions may include employment or academic probation, restrictions, attendance in an educational program, or referral to counseling or treatment. OSU employees and students who violate drug laws are subject to prosecution in the courts. Additionally, the law requires the University to report to the United States Department of Education any recipient of federal financial aid (e.g., Pell Grants, research grants) who is convicted of a drug-related crime on University property or at University events. The law also requires the University to report to federal agencies any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute if the employee is involved in work which is supported by that federal agency.

OSU GEN: Drug-Free Workplace Policy
General University Policies Manual
Effective: 03/10/1989
Revised: 02/02/2008
Federal & State Laws & Sanctions

Federal Penalties and Sanctions
The following are federal penalties and sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance. Additional penalties are imposed for trafficking.

21 U.S.C. 844(a). First conviction: Up to one year imprisonment and fined at least $1,000 but not more than $100,000, or both.

After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two years and fined at least $2,500 but not more than $250,000, or both.

After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least $5,000 but not more than $250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least five years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to $250,000, or both, if:
1) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds five grams.
2) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds three grams.
3) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds one gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7). Forfeiture of personal real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)

21 U.S.C. 881(c)(4). Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844a. Civil fine of up to $10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations).

21 U.S.C. 853a. Denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g). Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous. Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g., pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.
State of Oregon Sanctions

Alcohol
Minor in Possession (MIP): The legal drinking age in Oregon is 21. If you are under 21, it is illegal for you to:

1. attempt to purchase, or to acquire alcoholic beverages;
2. have personal possession of alcoholic beverages, including accepting any gift, or consuming alcohol that belongs to someone else;
3. enter or attempt to enter any portion or licensed premises posted or otherwise identified as prohibited use by minors. Penalty: Fine of up to $250. Minors under the age of 18 who are convicted of any crime involving the possession, use, or abuse of alcohol or controlled substances will lose their driver’s license for one year for the first offense and two years for a second offense. Unlicensed minors who are convicted will lose their right to apply for a license for one year or until the age of 17, whichever is longer.

Identification: It is illegal to:
1. loan your ID to someone else;
2. attempt to use ID belonging to someone else or attempt to use falsified ID;
3. make a written statement of age that is false when applying for ID or in trying to enter a bar. Penalty: Fine of up to $2,500 and up to one year in jail.

Furnishing to a Minor: It is illegal to furnish or make alcohol available to a minor in any fashion, including selling or collecting party donations. Parents or legal guardians may provide alcohol to their own minor children in a private residence. Penalty: First offense, fine of $350; second offense, fine of $1,000; third offense, fine of $1,000 and not less than 30 days in jail. These are minimum penalties that the judge cannot reduce. Maximum penalty is a fine of up to $2,500 and up to one year in jail.

Furnishing to an Intoxicated Person: A dispenser of alcohol, including the host or hostess of a party, may be sued if it is shown that excessive amounts were negligently served. If negligent abuse of alcohol is shown to have contributed to a criminal offense or accident, civil damages may be imposed upon the dispenser. Penalty: Maximum criminal penalty, $2,500 fine plus one year in jail. Civil penalties determined by court.

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII): You may be found guilty of DUII if you drive a vehicle while you have 0.08 percent or higher blood alcohol level shown by chemical analysis of your breath, blood, or saliva, or are demonstrably impaired by alcohol and/or another intoxicating drug. If you are arrested for DUII and refuse to take a breath test or fail it, your driver’s license will be immediately seized and it will be suspended for one full year. Penalty: For first offense that does not involve injury to others, violator may apply for diversion from the courts to a counseling program or traffic safety school. Drivers under 21 years of age will lose their license for 90 days if found to have consumed any alcohol while driving, for one year if a test of blood alcohol level exceeds .08%. If tried and convicted, a first offense requires a minimum penalty of either 48 hours in jail or 80 hours of community service, plus up to $2,500 in fines, one year’s suspended driver’s license and mandated alcohol/drug evaluation and treatment or education. Second convictions result in loss of license for three years if committed within five years of the first DUII.

Open Container: Drinking alcohol or having an open bottle in a vehicle is prohibited. You must store any open containers of alcohol in the trunk or some other area not normally occupied by the driver or
passengers. Penalty: Maximum fine of $250.

**Marijuana**
*Delivery for Payment:* Penalty: Up to 10 years in jail and up to $100,000 fine plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money.

*Delivery not for Payment:* Penalty: For less than one ounce, up to one year in jail and up to $2,500 fine; for less than 5 grams, fine of $500 to $1,000.

*Possession:* Penalty: For less than one ounce, fine of $500 to $1,000 plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money.

**Other Illegal Drugs**
Penalties for manufacture, distribution, or unlawful possession of illicit drugs are determined by the Controlled Substance Schedule.

A federal or state drug conviction can disqualify a student for Federal Student Aid funds. For more information concerning this issue, please contact Oregon State University’s Financial Aid Office at 541-737-2241.
Alcohol & Other Drug Related Statistics

Alcohol & Other Drug Violations at OSU Corvallis Campus

Conduct Code Violations 2009 - 2010

These totals reflect violations of Student Conduct Code that were reported to the Student Conduct & Community Standards office. They may be inconsistent with crime statistics reported by other offices (Department of Public Safety/Oregon State Police and Corvallis Police Department) because University conduct regulations differ from criminal statutes. This table is updated at the end of each academic year. The last update was July 1, 2009 at http://oregonstate.edu/studentconduct/statistics/index.php

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009-2010 Student Conduct Violations*</th>
<th>Summer &amp; Fall Terms</th>
<th>Winter Term</th>
<th>Spring Term</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disruption, Non-cooperation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire arms &amp; Explosives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse, Threats &amp; Endangering</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage or Misuse of Property</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorized Entry</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drugs</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Dishonesty</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazing/Harasssing/Threatening</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Misconduct</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol</strong></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving False Information</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fed/State/City Law</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number of Violations</strong></td>
<td>381</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For descriptions of these violations please refer to the OSU Student Conduct Code.

Violations of the Student Conduct Code - past 3 years

These totals reflect the number of students charged with Student Conduct Code violations. They may be inconsistent with crime statistics reported by other offices (see bottom of page) because University Conduct Regulations differ from criminal statutes. This table is updated at the end of each academic year. The last update was July 1, 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Conduct Violations</th>
<th>07-08</th>
<th>08-09</th>
<th>09-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obstruction, Disruption, Noncooperation</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire arms, Explosives &amp; Chemicals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse, Threats &amp; Endangering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage or Misuse of Property</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthorized Entry</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drugs</strong></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Dishonesty</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazing/Harassment</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Misconduct</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol</strong></td>
<td>340</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Giving False Information | 16 | 12 | 4
Misuse of Information/Computers | 4 | 0 | 1
Federal, State Law/city, local ordinance | 437 | 313 | 302

**TOTAL number of violations** | 1,107 | 798 | 763
**TOTAL number reported incidents** | 651 | 535 | 428
**TOTAL number of students w/violations** | 651 | 466 | 369

**Crimes Reported at Oregon State University – Corvallis Campus 2007, 2008, & 2009 (Clery Act Crime Statistics)**

The information below is a report from the OSU Department of Public Safety annual Crime Statistics Report. The statistics reflect the numbers of crime reports occurring on campus, in non-campus (affiliated) buildings, public property, and residence halls & other campus housing, from both Police and Other University Officials for the offense categories required under The Clery Act. Although every effort has been made to avoid duplication between department and OSP reports, individual incidents may be reported multiple times within the same calendar year. Furthermore, some incidents reported to other University Officials may not actually meet the criteria for their incident type.

For more specific data on campus enforcement regarding alcohol and other drugs, please visit the following website: [http://oregonstate.edu/dept/security/ccr_clery_act/overview.php](http://oregonstate.edu/dept/security/ccr_clery_act/overview.php)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Crimes Reported for All Reporting Agencies</th>
<th>OSU Campus</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2009 Total on Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offense Type</td>
<td>Residence Halls</td>
<td>Other Residence Halls</td>
<td>Residence Halls</td>
<td>Other Residence Halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests/Citations</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Law Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests/Citations</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referrals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alcohol Arrests for the past 10 years – Corvallis Campus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On Campus</th>
<th>Res. Halls</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Prop.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total** | 4065

**Note:** Clery statistics do not distinguish between specific offenses such as MIP, furnishing alcohol to a minor, etc. Also, DUI arrests are considered driving crimes and not alcohol arrests.
As such they are not included here, unless the driver was also cited for MIP. 2010 statistics are not yet available.


OSU-Cascades is located on the campus of Central Oregon Community College. To provide a comprehensive overview concerning the safety of the faculty, staff and students, the two institutions combine their campus crime statistics for reporting purposes to the Department of Education. These reports, while hosted on the COCC website reflect the crime statistics for OSU-Cascades, as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes Reported</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Law Violations</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.osucascades.edu/crime-statistics-tables-1](http://www.osucascades.edu/crime-statistics-tables-1)
**Strengths/Weaknesses/Recommendations**

Since April 2006, the Oregon State University Alcohol Work Group (AWG) has participated in a sustained conversation about the current practices on our campus and areas of future development in prevention. Throughout that process, the AWG has determined that current practices at OSU are strong, however, there is a need to further develop a few key areas. Below is a synopsis of the most pertinent areas of strength and weaknesses as well as recommendations to enhance AOD programs for the OSU campus. These recommendations were first formed in 2008 and due to the flux of professional staff in the Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator position there has been little change.

**Areas of Strength**

**Collaborative Practices:** OSU’s Division of Student Affairs is based on a shared leadership model which promotes collaboration and strong working relationships within the division as well as with partners outside the division. As such, a large cross-campus membership comprises the AWG as well as numerous additional pieces of committee work. Some of the key partners represented include the Office of Greek Life, Associated Students of OSU, Memorial Union Programming Council, Department of Intercollegiate Athletics, the Dean of Student Life, the Office of Student Conduct, Oregon State Police, Department of Public Safety, Student Orientation and Retention, Office of Diversity Development, as well as academic faculty and numerous student representatives.

In addition to campus based collaborations, OSU engages with a number of community and statewide partners and stakeholders in prevention. Among them are the City of Corvallis Police Department and Municipal Court, the Benton County Circuit Court, Benton County Health Department, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, local alcohol retailers, the State Attorney General’s office, local civic groups, and area high schools.

**Commitment of Personnel:** In 2005, OSU showed a high level of commitment to AOD prevention via the hiring of a full-time substance abuse prevention coordinator. This commitment has not waivered despite several coordinator transitions in the position’s short tenure. In addition, one graduate assistantship and one hourly position are allocated to engage in intervention, outreach, education, and research focused on substance abuse prevention for the campus.

**Support from Administration:** Support in the way of guidance, supervision, and representation are found among the upper-levels of administration.

**Enforcement Practices:** Via collaborative practices between campus and local law enforcement, OSU can boast nationally recognized enforcement practices. The Greek Life Officer Liaison program has gained national recognition as a promising practice for enforcement. In addition, the Residence Life Liaison program allows for continued collaboration with a high-risk population of first-year students.

**Intervention Matrices:** Intervention for students who come to the attention of the conduct or judicial system has become a greatly refined process that allows for staged intervention with students, strong communication between offices/ agencies, as well as working with a framework of best practice interventions as outlined by the NIAAA report (2002).
Areas for Improvement/Weaknesses

Currently, areas of improvement/weaknesses are systemic in nature. These areas of needed development could be addressed through the development of a campus-wide strategic plan (see recommendations).

Strategic Plan: Completing the development of multi-year strategic substance abuse prevention plan and unified policies for OSU would greatly enhance the AOD prevention programming by allowing for a unified vision for prevention/intervention, policies, and enforcement practices. This plan should include priority areas based on NCHA data which show OSU student drink more, experience more problems from their alcohol use, and use fewer harm reduction strategies than national averages.

Lack of general policy statement/vision: Currently there is no accepted vision for substance abuse prevention on the campus. In particular, there has not been a public declaration by upper administration to provide the campus with an understanding of the role OSU plays in reducing excessive and underage alcohol use and illicit drug use.

Policy Review: A committee was assembled by the Office of Risk Management to engage in a review of all alcohol-related policies on campus. The committee began in early 2010. Progress and data needs to be reviewed to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

Rx Drug Abuse: Identify best-practices for prevention strategies specifically addressing non-medical use of Prescription medications.

Game Day Tailgating: Identify best-practices for prevention strategies specifically addressing high-risk alcohol use for all game-day attendees and community members affected by game-day activities.

OSU-Cascades Campus in Bend, Oregon: To date there has been no intentional AOD programming at this satellite campus. Discussions have begun to extend Substance Abuse Prevention & Education information and programming to this growing campus in central Oregon and will continue with through demonstrated interest by Cascades Campus staff.

Recommendations

Given the current state of prevention activities at OSU, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Create a multi-component and multi-year strategic plan that addresses campus-wide prevention activities.
   a. Include non-medical prescription drug use & abuse in this plan.
2. Assess the Alcohol Work Group’s practices and identify where this committee can work to extend prevention efforts on campus through leadership from the Substance Abuse Prevention & Education program at Student Health Services.
3. Develop a university position/vision on alcohol to be used by University Administration as a common language and approach regarding the issues of excessive and underage alcohol use and illicit drug use.
4. Enhance annual distribution to take into account new hires and students who enter the university system following the initial distribution.
5. Finalize a policy review and revision (as needed) to ensure current practices and policies match.
6. Engage in evidence-based and targeted marketing activities designed to raise student awareness of information available.

Respectfully Submitted by the Biennial Review Team.
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
2008 – 2010 BIENNIAL REVIEW
Drug and Alcohol Program and Policies
The Drug Free School and Communities Act (1989) requires institutions of higher education to certify that they have “adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.” Institutions which fail to meet these requirements may lose Federal financial aid. In addition, DFSCA (1989) requires the following:

Annual Distribution of a document to all students and employees with:

1. Standards of conduct prohibiting unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.
2. A description of the local, State, and Federal laws which provide sanctions against unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.
4. A description of the treatment resources available to students and employees.
5. A clear statement that the college or university will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law).
6. A description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion, or termination of employment and referral for prosecution. A sanction may include the requirement that the offender complete an appropriate treatment program.

Completion of a Biennial review by the University of its Drug and Alcohol Program:

1. Evaluating its effectiveness.
2. Ensuring that the disciplinary sanctions described in the document are consistently enforced.
3. Recommending and implementing changes to the program as needed.
**Annual Distribution of Program Materials**

Program materials include “A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems” which provides a clear description of the University’s standards of conduct regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs which “clearly prohibit...the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as any part of any of its activities.” It describes disciplinary actions and legal sanctions and the University’s commitment to invoke them. The health risks associated with alcohol abuse and drug use are listed and the available evaluation, counseling, self-help groups, and other rehabilitation resources are identified (Appendix I).

Portland State University (PSU) has posted the “Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems” on the university website, and it can be accessed through three different locations: 1) the webpage for Human Resources, 2) the webpage for the Center for Student Health and Counseling, and 3) the webpage for Student Affairs. PSU distributes the required materials to faculty, staff, and students via broadcast email messages to faculty, staff, and students in which a link to the material is provided.

**Program Review**

PSU is proud of the broad based efforts maintained to decrease the incidence of and problems associated with illegal alcohol and drug use and alcohol abuse. At present no statistically significant material can be generated to measure the effectiveness of the University’s actual prevention of use and abuse. Plans for the next biennium include changes in this area.

Anecdotal evidence abounds, however. Until we can track and monitor the behaviors of a controlled sample of students pre- and post-exposure to our program we are limited in sound evaluation measures of the effectiveness of our programs. We are confined for this reporting period to determining effectiveness by numbers of students and employees served and their subjective evaluation of program content, as well as the proliferation of activities that indicate a committed and comprehensive approach to prevention and rehabilitation. The following is a review of programs implemented during the reporting period:

**Student Housing Managed by Residence Life**

In the 2008-2010 school year, there were 4092 alleged violations involving alcohol and/or drugs with 3844 later being deemed as founded. Of this number, 3303 of the students were found responsible for violations involving alcohol and 541 of the students were found responsible for violations involving drugs.

Disciplinary action was competently enforced. A college housing staff member responded to 100% of the incidents in both years.

A diversion program based on the OCTAA model was offered in cooperation with SHAC for tenant violations involving alcohol. Susan Captein, LCSW provided a psychoeducational class to these clients. In 2008-2009 the class was provided to 121 participants and in 2009-2010, 70 participants.

Staff researched and approved purchasing online educational tools for students to use in order to prevent future issues and prevent harmful scenarios. Objective: Decrease harm related to impairment and increase early rehabilitation opportunities.
Center for Student Health and Counseling (SHAC)  
**Objective:**
*Provide a full continuum of prevention strategies including identification, education, early intervention, referral services, and reentry support.* Since November 1992 SHAC has included on staff a licensed clinical social worker with experience in program development to coordinate prevention and intervention activities as well as provide clinical evaluations, faculty, and staff training and consultation, and educational groups (OCTAA).

Two representatives from SHAC and three Residence life staff have weekly community meetings to increase coordination and communication.

Twice per month a two-hour OCTAA education group was offered for students, graduate interns, and staff.

An annual in-service was provided for clinical staff on identifying and intervening with clients affected by alcohol and other drugs.

An annual training on alcohol and drug issues was provided for psychiatric residents, psychology interns, and social work practicum students.

125 students treated at SHAC met the criteria for diagnosis of alcohol or drug abuse/dependence 9/27/08 through 6/30/10 (the 2008-2010 school years.)

**Orientation:** A booth was staffed by SHAC’s drug and alcohol specialist at the annual Orientation for new and transfer students in both the summer of 2009 and the summer of 2010.

SHAC also invested funding to participate in the National American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA-II) where via random selection, 920 Portland State University students filled out a comprehensive survey about drug and alcohol use, drunk driving, “partying” behaviors and other health and safety issues. This survey provided a variety of statistical information on how often students use alcohol/drugs and their knowledge about the consequences. A statistical report was generated for our specific school and the figures were added to the national database of statistical information for all schools participating in the study. SHAC staff personally reported to the classrooms to ensure the lengthy surveys were in fact completed.

**Student Conduct Committee** The Student Conduct Committee received alcohol reports and illegal drug report in the 2008-2010 school year. They received 119 alcohol reports and illegal drug reports in the 2008-2010 school year with 9 of these later deemed “not responsible” making the actual founded total 110. (Some of these student figures may be included in the Campus Public Safety, but they are separate from the Residence Life reports.) These sanctions had various consequences with a balance of sanctions, limit setting, and education. Of the total, 45 were given straightforward enforcement sanctions which included conduct reprimands, registration holds and suspension. The other students were provided with other options including education, a period of monitoring or other types of follow up. Examples included: educational papers or participating in educational groups, behavioral agreements, deferred registration holds, mental health services such as assessment or therapy, etc.,

Our future plan in the next biennium is to provide mandated education by utilizing a nationally recognized educational alcohol and drug computer course which the student will pay for and will need to pass the exam in order to continue with university courses. The aim is to increase education, awareness and most importantly, a prevention response early on in the student’s educational career.
The future goal is to utilize the educational program software with new students as part of their freshman orientation to campus for education and prevention of drug and alcohol issues.

**Department of Athletics:** The Chemical Health Policy is in effect for all PSU athletes. This policy requires drug testing for suspicion of use as well as one educational program per year on alcohol and drugs. The educational program consists of providing each athlete with a pre-participation informational packet of NCAA rules and the PSU Alcohol and Drug Policy. During the 2008-2010 school year, a change in procedure consisted of random urine drug screens performed by the NCAA two times per year on athletes. The agency contacted the Athletic Director to ensure this process occurred. If a test comes back positive, the decision-making occurs through Athletic Director with input from the coach. Consequences can include an athlete being banned from a season, losing an athletic scholarship, not returning to campus, etc. Violations also go through the university Student Conduct committee.

The Athletic Department considers that a conviction for driving while under the influence of alcohol is evidence of a serious problem of alcohol abuse. A conviction for driving under the influence of intoxicants (DUII) which arises from an incident during any period of PSU-supervised conditioning, weight training, practice, or competition will be treated the same as a positive test for drugs, as set out in OAR 577-033-0050., Stat. Auth.: ORS 351 & ORS 352/ Stats. Implemented: ORS 351 & ORS 352. The future goal of the athletic department is to be more organic by working with other departments for prevention, education and sanctions. The aim is also to use national research to guide prevention policy. One area for improvement would be a better internal tracking system on random testing and resulting sanctions and other practices.

**Residence Life-Athlete Violations:** During the 2008-2010 school period, Residence Life staff in the dorms dealt with Athlete violations on campus specifically within dorm areas. The data indicates that during the 2008-2010 time period, 7 Athletes were found culpable of an offense for detectible intoxication or smell and had to experience follow up sanctions, 4 were found in violation for furnishing alcohol to a minor, 22 for drinking in the presence of a minor, 4 for drinking substances on “free floors”, 26 for being under age while drinking, 34 for illegal use and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, 4 for detectible impairment by illicit drugs, 4 for possession use, sale or distribution of drugs, and 3 were present during the use of drugs by others.

New Program: A new life skills and prevention was developed by athletic staff in collaboration with the community called the “Portland State University Athletics Alcohol Awareness Program.” On February 22, 2010, 280 student athletes attended. The event occurred one time in the biennial time period. This educational, preventative program was a grass roots, “hands on” approach to show the athletes the potential consequences of alcohol and drug use. The program addressed relationship consequences, sexual and domestic violence, legal and academic problems. Past athletes did a presentation about their past struggles with substances and how it impacted their careers. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) representatives were on hand to discuss their services; law enforcement officers and the district attorney for Multnomah County shared information on legal consequences. Mock trials and role playing were utilized to ensure current students played an active role in the learning process.

A pre-test and post-test were performed in this training. On the pre-test, only 10% of the students could answer the 20 alcohol related questions correctly. In the post-test data, 95% of the students significantly improved their scores and felt they had learned vital information on alcohol’s effects to the body and the consequences of abusing it. This program was created through cooperation by a group of professionals who volunteered their time and services. The athletics department’s plan is to repeat the workshop again in the future with some regularity.
**Student Health Services:** In the 2008-2010 school year, 22 patient visits were recorded as related to alcohol and/or drugs. In the 2008-2009 school period 9 patient visits were recorded as related to alcohol and/or drugs. In most of these cases, students were referred to SHAC’s counseling services for further assistance. Once they were engaged with SHAC’s counseling services, they were evaluated and referred to outside agencies for care or they were evaluated and referred in-house for counseling. In 2009-2010, 11 patient visits were recorded as related to alcohol and/or drugs. In most of these cases, students were referred to SHAC counseling services for further assistance. Once they were engaged with SHAC’s counseling services, they were evaluated and referred to outside agencies for care or they were evaluated and referred in-house for counseling.

**Self Help Groups:** Throughout the two year reporting period PSU has provided centrally located meeting rooms for Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). AA meets each weekday on campus at noon, as well as Wednesday evenings. Every effort has been made to accommodate these groups so that they can be assured a consistent meeting place and time. Since anonymity is the hallmark of these groups, data on the number of students served is unavailable, but anecdotal reports inform us that these meetings are well attended on a regular basis.

**Campus Public Safety Office:** The Campus Public Safety Office (CPSO) recorded 107 reports of violations of either drug or alcohol laws on campus from 1/5/2008-2010. Of those, 93 resulted in arrests and disciplinary action was taken in the remaining 14. The Director of Public Safety at PSU is an ex-officio member of the Alcohol and Drug Policy Committee.

*Objective: Continue to build on the improved tracking of citations and arrests to indicate whether alcohol or drugs was involved.*

**Employee Assistance Program:** The 2008-2010 contract was awarded to Reliant Behavioral Health.

**Recommendations for Changes in the Program**

- Improve data collection across the board by increasing database sophistication.
- Increase targeting of drunk driving as a prevention focus. The ACHA report does share data on what students report about their drunk driving behaviors.
- Increase programming for freshmen in college housing including the use of the new alcohol education and testing software.
- Increase collaboration among campus departments university-wide in order to increase opportunities for rehabilitative referrals. Already, the Drug and Alcohol Committee is meeting monthly and subcommittees have been created to provide specific outcomes for students including the tobacco program, the peer mentor alcohol and drug training program, further expansion of the software use for students as prevention and follow up to violations, updating our language and definitions shared with students, discussing further ways to use our ACHA research to better inform our students on campus regarding services offered, etc.,
- Enhance campus infrastructure to support increased identification and screening of substance abuse among students, faculty, and staff. A specific database with information about Athletes who are sanctioned with UAs and ongoing monitoring would be helpful.
- Seek reliable evaluation instruments for measuring the need for and effectiveness of programs in changing substance-use related behavior.
• Meet with coaches, athletic trainers, and athletic director to improve educational programming provision. Staff attend monthly Drug and Alcohol planning meetings. Although the new preventative program has been created with the community members this year, more can be done.
• Collaborate with Residential Life and Student Affairs staff to provide timely and appropriate interventions for students who commit violations that involve substance use.
• Take steps to increase legal authority for CPSO to issue citations for alcohol or drug related infractions.
• Determine the most appropriate method of dissemination of the information contained in this report to the students and staff of PSU.

Review

In collecting data for this review, reports were gathered from:

• Director of Student Health and Counseling Services at SHAC, Dana Tasson
• Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program Coordinator at SHAC, Susan Captein
• Assistant Dean of Students, Michele Toppe
• Chief of Campus Public Safety Office, Mike Soto
  Residence Life Manager, Cory Ray
• Athletic Trainer, Rashad Floyd

Statement of Compliance

The University is fully in compliance with the mandate of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. The next review date is scheduled to take place October 2012.

Submitted by Christie Hawkes, MSW under the supervision of Susan Captein, LCSW. Alcohol and Drug Clinical Program Specialist, Portland State University, Student Health and Counseling Services, 503-725-5306
A Guide for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems
Portland State University
An Information Guide

Alcohol and other drug problems:
Portland State University (PSU) and 1,100 other colleges and universities have joined together to form the Network of Colleges & Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug & Alcohol Abuse. With them, PSU has made a commitment to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol on our nation’s campuses.

This brochure provides information to help you understand the types and effects of controlled substances. Also included are the legal sanctions for the unlawful possession and/or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. A description of resources for students and employees interested in treatment is included.

Requirements of the Drug Free Schools & Campuses Act and OAR 580-19-001 provide for the distribution of the information contained on these pages to each student and employee.

Standards of Conduct
PSU is committed to maintaining a drug-free institution. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispersal, possession, or use of illicit drugs by university students or employees in the workplace is prohibited. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute in the workplace must notify his or her supervisor no later than five days after such conviction. The supervisor will immediately notify the provost, in writing, of this reported conviction.

The possession or use of alcohol in the institution is prohibited, except for its use at university-sanctioned events where the serving of alcohol has been approved. Impairment in the institution due to the use of alcohol is prohibited. This policy applies to all university students and employees, including employed students.

Sanctions for Violations
In addition to any penalties under federal law, employees or students found to be in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary sanctions consistent with applicable provisions of state laws and regulations (Oregon State Board of Higher Education administrative rules, including the PSU Student Conduct Code, applicable to collective bargaining agreements and applicable university rules and directives).

If imposed, sanctions will include appropriate action up to and including expulsion and/or termination of employment and referral for prosecution and may require participation in an approved drug and/or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Counseling and Education Resources
Student Resources:
Any student who has personal concerns about the use or abuse of alcohol is urged to contact Student Health and Counseling Services (SHAC) located at 1880 SW 6th Ave, 503-725-2800. Various forms of help from informational pamphlets and presentations to assessment, consultation and referral for treatment are available on a strictly confidential basis.
Alcoholics Anonymous (503-223-8569 or www.pdxaa.org) offers help free of charge. The caller will be given the times and locations of daily meetings throughout the city and surrounding area. Some meetings are held on PSU campus.

Other community resources are listed under “Alcohol/Drug Abuse” in the Portland Information Guide section in the front of the local Yellow Pages. Additional listings are under “Alcoholism Treatment” and “Drug Abuse Information and Treatment.” The Oregon Alcohol and Drug Treatment line (503-244-1312) is a 24-hour hotline that offers drug and alcohol abuse treatment information.

**Employee Resources (excluding student employees):**

Most PSU employees (.5 or greater FTE) and their dependents are eligible for the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Eligible employees (or their dependents) can make an appointment with the Employee Assistance Counselor (503-288-5882 or 1-800-927-9432). The meetings will take place away from work and will be strictly confidential. If the employee initiates the contact, no information (not even the fact that the employee has seen the EAP counselor), will be related to the employer. If the contact is recommended or required by your employer, some information (for example, that you have kept the appointment) may be relayed back to the employer.

The EAP counselor will discuss with you any information that will go to your employer. The EAP counselor can also provide information, assessment, consultation, and referral for problems with alcohol and/or drugs.

Employees not eligible or not wishing to use EAP can take advantage of a number of excellent community resources. Alcoholics Anonymous (503-223-8569 or www.pdxaa.org) and SMART Recovery (503-699-5197 or www.smartrecovery.org) can give you the times and locations of daily meetings. The Oregon Alcohol and Drug Treatment line (503-244-1312) provides 24-hour information on drug and alcohol abuse treatment resources. Other community resources are listed in the Yellow Pages under “Alcoholism Treatment” and “Drug Abuse Information and Treatment.”

**Faculty Resources:**

Student Health and Counseling Services (SHAC) offers consultation to faculty concerned about students who may be affected by alcohol or drug use. Call 503-725-2800.

*Sanctions for Possession and/or Distribution*

**STATE OF OREGON SANCTIONS**

**Alcohol**

- Minor in possession – any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a violation (up to $250 fine).
- Providing liquor to a minor – Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in prison and a fine, plus restitution and community service).

**Mandatory minimums:** 1st conviction is $350; 2nd conviction is $1,000; 3rd or subsequent conviction is $1,000 and 30 days imprisonment. For the purposes of the Oregon DUII statutes, for a person under 21 years of age, any amount of alcohol in the blood constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor (Class A misdemeanor: penalty of up to 1 year and $2,500 fine, and suspension or revocation of driving privileges).

**Illicit drugs**

In Oregon, penalties for possession and distribution are determined by the controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears. Examples from the drug schedules appear below. (Note: Most
drugs appear on the same federal and state schedules.) **Schedule I**: Heroin, LSD, Marijuana, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin; **Schedule II**: Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine; **Schedule III**: Anabolic Steroids, Buprenorphine; **Schedule IV**: Various prescription drugs; **Schedule V**: Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs.

**Marijuana**

**Delivery for consideration** (selling, dealing, or bartering) – Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Delivery not for consideration** (less than 1 oz.) – Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to $2,500 fine).

**Delivery not for consideration** (less than 5 gm.) – violation (fine of at least $500, but not more than $1,000).

**Unlawful Possession** (less than 1 oz.) – violation (fine of $500-1,000, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** (more than 1 oz.) – Class B felony (up to 10 years imprisonment and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**SCHEDULE I DRUGS**

**Manufacture or distribution** (except marijuana) – Class A felony (up to 20 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** – Class B felony (up to 10 years imprisonment and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of resulting gain of property or money).

**SCHEDULE II DRUGS**

**Manufacture or distribution** – Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** – Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**SCHEDULE III DRUGS**

**Manufacture or distribution** – Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to $100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** – Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to $2,500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**SCHEDULE IV DRUGS**

**Manufacture or distribution** – Class B misdemeanor (up to 6 months and up to $1,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** – Class C misdemeanor (up to 30 days and up to $500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**SCHEDULE V DRUGS**

**Manufacture or distribution** – Class C misdemeanor (up to 30 days and up to $500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

**Unlawful Possession** – violation ($250 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). It is unlawful for a person to manufacture or deliver a schedule 1, 2, or 3 controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property compromising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors (class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and $100,000 fine). In addition, the court may order the defendant to pay the cost of prosecution, and the defendant’s vehicle
used in the crime may be forfeited to the state. Finally, the defendant may forfeit any property used in the crime to the county in which the crime occurred.

**FEDERAL SANCTIONS**

The federally system establishes sanctions for possession and distribution of controlled substances, based on the schedule of the drug and the amount involved. However, in addition, the statutory sanctions for possession and distribution are subject to the “Sentencing Guidelines for US Courts.” Imposition of the guidelines may lead to higher offense levels and, thus, stricter penalties than otherwise indicated. Courts must make adjustments in the offense level for victim-related considerations, defendant’s role in the offense, multiple counts, obstruction and acceptance of responsibility. Finally, the guidelines establish sentences for each offense based on the defendant’s criminal history. Federal penal sanctions range from: Manufacture, distribution or trafficking of large amounts of heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, Schedule I and II hallucinogens, marijuana, hashish, or any of their derivatives (30 years to life, regardless of the defendant’s criminal history) to Possession of any Schedule III-V drug if defendant has lowest level of criminal history (0-4 months). Further, if serious injury or death results from the crime, minimums of up to 10 years (serious injury) and 20 years (death), plus fines of up to $4,000,000 may be added. These penalties may be doubled for defendants with past felony drug convictions. Finally, penal sanctions in the federal system are “real time,” with reduction in sentences only for good behavior.

**Health Risks Associated with Use or Abuse**

**Tobacco and Nicotine**

Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic, and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Thirty percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy also poses risks, such as spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, and low birth weights. Fetal and infant deaths are more likely to occur when the pregnant woman is a smoker. Nicotine is both psychologically and physically addictive.

**Alcohol**

Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, and loss of memory and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

**Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol)**

Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long term use may
result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

Inhalents (Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, ButylNitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons)
Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nose bleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrate cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

Cocaine (Crack)
Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice)
Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers)
Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to mothers who abuse depressant drugs during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)
Pencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.
Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium)
Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Designer Drugs (Analogs of Fenatyl, Analogs of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy, Analogs of PCP)
Many “designer drugs” are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neuro-chemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson’s disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogs of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Anabolic Steroids
Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardio-vascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as “roid rage,” and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

References:

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Problems:
- Student Health and Counseling Services...503-725-2800
- Employee Assistance Program ...800-927-9432
- Oregon Alcohol & Drug Helpline...503-244-1312

Help for people with substance use problems:
- Alcoholics Anonymous - 503-223-8569 & www.pdxaa.org
- Cocaine Anonymous - 503-256-1666 & www.caorwa.org
- Crystal Meth Anonymous - www.crystalmeth.org
- Marijuana Anonymous - www.marijuana-anonymous.org
- Narcotics Anonymous - www.portlandna.org
- Smart Recovery - 503-699-5197 & www.smartrecovery.org

Help for people who are in relationship with a substance abuser or grew up in a dysfunctional home:
- Adult Children of Alcoholics Anonymous - www.adultchildren.org
- Al-Anon - 503-292-1333 & www.al-anonorlana.org
Drug Self-Help Groups on Campus
Alcoholics Anonymous - 503-223-8569, Monday-Friday, Noon-1pm, the Metro Café in the Prince Albert building or Wednesday Evening, 7:30-9pm, Smith Hall, Room 326

Curricular Offerings
The following courses are available for students wishing to learn more about alcohol and other drug use/abuse.

SOC 414/514 – ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS
Sociological analysis of the behavior and belief patterns relative to alcohol and other drugs in American society. Prevention and intervention strategies are briefly reviewed. Prerequisite: SOC200.

PHE 326 – DRUG EDUCATION
Examines various approaches to drug education with an emphasis on prevention models. Epidemiology of and trends in drug use in the U.S. and effects on society. Reviews current and controversial issues and legal information on drug use effects. Prerequisite: PHE 250.

REVISED 12/06
SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY
2008 – 2010 Biennial Review
Drug and Alcohol Programs and Policies
Introduction

In accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86, Southern Oregon University (SOU) has conducted a review of the efficacy of alcohol and other drug (AOD) programs, as well as related policy enforcement. This report has been prepared by the Office of Student Affairs.

I. Purpose

The purpose of the Biennial Review, as directed within the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, is:

a. Provide written notification of the standards of conduct to each student and employee; appropriate sanctions for violations of campus policy and local, state, and federal law; description of health risks associated with AOD use and abuse; description of treatment resources.

b. Standards of conduct clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on university property or as a part of any university activity.

c. Description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession, distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

d. Description of health risks are those associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

e. Description of any AOD resources including counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs available to students or employees.

f. Statement clearly explains that the university will impose disciplinary sanctions on the students and employees (consistent with federal, state, or local law), and provides a description of sanctions.

g. Review and describe the method of distributing the annual notification to each student and employee.

h. Determine the efficacy of the university’s AOD program, including policies, education, prevention, enforcement, and intervention; evaluate and make recommendations for improvements or updates to the program.

i. Maintain each biennial report on file and provide a copy to the U.S. Department of Education upon request.

j. Determine the efficacy of the AOD Program and implementation of the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and implement changes if they are needed.

k. Ensure that sanctions are enforced consistently.

II. Part 86, Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations Compliance Checklist:

1. Does SOU maintain a copy of its drug prevention program?

   Yes, a copy of the drug prevention program is located in the Office of Student Affairs.

2. Does SOU provide annually to each employee and each student, who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, written materials that adequately describe and contain the following?

   a. Standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as a part of its activities.
b. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol is available on the SOU Drug Free (sou.edu/drugfree) and Student Health and Wellness Center websites (sou.edu/health) that are accessible to students, faculty, and staff.

c. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law is available at the SOU Drug Free (sou.edu/drugfree), the SOU Alcohol and Drug policy (www.sou.edu/studentaffairs/sapoliciesconduct), and Campus Public Safety (sou.edu/security) websites.

d. A description of applicable counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs is available at the SOU Drug Free website (sou.edu/drugfree), the Student Health and Wellness website (sou.edu/health), and the Community of Recovery in Education (CORE) website (sou.edu/core).

A statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution will impose on students, and a description of those sanctions, is found in the Student Code of Conduct available online at the SOU Drug Free website sou.edu/drugfree and at OAR 573-076 at sou.edu/policies/sou-oars. The employee disciplinary process is located at Misconduct Guidelines on the Human Resource Services Policy and Procedures website.

The information above is mailed to all students in a quarterly email. The standard is also articulated in the Student Code of Conduct (OAR 573-076 at sou.edu/policies/sou-oars), on the Campus Public Safety website (sou.edu/security), and the SOU Drug Free website (sou.edu/drugfree). Additionally, the information is distributed annually to all university employees electronically.

3. How are the above materials distributed to students?

Each SOU student is sent the materials electronically through email. Materials are also reviewed during New Student Orientation programming.

4. Do the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each student receives the materials annually?

Distribution of an electronic notification at the beginning of each term ensures that each new student receives the information.

5. Does the institution’s distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to students who enroll at some date after the initial distribution?

Electronic notification at the beginning of each term ensures that all new students receive the information.

6. Are the above materials distributed to staff and faculty?

SOU staff and faculty are informed about SOU policies during new employee orientation and by annual electronic distribution.

7. Do the means of distribution provide reasonable assurance that each staff and faculty member receives the materials annually?
Human Resource Services by sending annual electronic notice to all employees in addition to discussing the policies with staff and faculty.

8. Does the institution’s distribution plan make provisions for providing these materials to staff and faculty who are hired after the initial distribution?

As part of training newly hired staff and faculty, materials are distributed electronically and will be reviewed in new employee orientation.

9. In what ways does the institution conduct biennial reviews of its drug prevention program to determine effectiveness, implement necessary changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced?

Every other year SOU administers the National College Health Assessment coordinated through the American College Health Association (ACHA). This survey provides information on SOU student reported use of alcohol and drugs. Administered over time the survey data provides tracking information on changes in use. In spring 2010 the survey was implemented and it will be implemented again in 2012. Additionally, we conducted focus groups on campus to help develop our recovery program (CORE) on campus.

The Student Affairs conduct coordinator tracks all students mandated to complete a sanction. A timeline is given, and the proposed sanction is dependent on how many incidents the student has had, as well as severity of the issue. The efficacy and consistency is reviewed biennially using the database product (Advocate software) utilized for the conduct system.

Staff and faculty referrals, made through Human Resource Services to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), are reviewed biennially for efficacy. If a disciplinary issue is determined to be related to substance abuse, referral may be made to EAP as we proceed with our documented disciplinary process. All employer initiated EAP referrals go through HRS.

10. Who is responsible for conducting these biennial reviews?

The Office of Student Affairs is responsible for conducting the biennial review. The Biennial Review Committee for Safe and Drug Free Schools will review and make recommendations to the Dean of Students regarding the report. Membership of this committee will include the Dean of Students or designee, as well as representatives from Residential Life, Student Health and Wellness, AOD Counseling, Campus Public Safety, Student Conduct, Student Life, CORE, and Human Resource Services.

11. If requested, has the institution made available, to the Secretary and the public, a copy of each requested item in the drug prevention program and the results of the biennial review?

Southern Oregon University would make available, to the Secretary of Education or a member of the public, a copy of the AOD Prevention Program and the results of the biennial review.
12. Where is the biennial review documentation located?

Name: Laura O’Bryon  
Title: Dean of Students  
Division of Student Affairs  
Phone: 541-552-6221  
Email: Obryon@sou.edu

III. Supplemental Checklist: Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR Part 86) – Appendix 6

A. Description of the AOD Program Elements

1. Alcohol-Free Options -  
How does your campus provide an environment with alcohol-free options?

SOU provides the following:  
  a. Alcohol-free events and activities are created and promoted.  
  b. Student service learning or volunteer opportunities are created, publicized, and promoted.  
  c. Community service work is required as part of the academic curriculum.  
  d. The campus offers a student center, recreation center, coffeehouse, and other alcohol-free settings.  
  e. The student center, fitness center, or other alcohol-free settings have expanded hours.  
  f. Nonalcoholic beverages are promoted at events.  
  g. We also promote recovery events related to our collegiate recovery program.

2. Normative Environment  
How does your campus create a social, academic, and residential environment that supports health-promoting norms?

The following occurs at SOU:  
  a. College admissions procedures promote a healthy environment.  
  b. The academic schedule offers core classes on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.  
  c. Exams/projects increasingly require class attendance and academic responsibility.  
  d. Substance-free residence options are available and we are considering recovery housing options.  
  e. The campus encourages improvement in academic standards.  
  f. Faculty and staff are educated about behavioral indicators, student norms, and cultural attitudes related to high-risk or illegal alcohol use through annual Road Show events conducted by the Dean of Students.  
  g. Faculty and staff are educated about behavioral indicators, student norms, and cultural attitudes related to illicit drug use through faculty educational opportunities during pre-term instructional days.  
  h. Faculty members are encouraged to engage in a higher level of contact with students.  
  i. Students are educated about misperceptions of drinking norms.  
  j. Student leadership (e.g., orientation leaders, resident assistants, athletes, and student organizations) promotes positive, healthy norms.  
  k. Students have opportunities to advise and mentor peers through the First Year Mentor Program and the CORE Program, our collegiate recovery program.  
  l. Pro-health messages are publicized through campus and community media channels.
3. Alcohol Availability
   How does your AOD prevention program limit alcohol availability?
   a. Alcohol is banned or restricted on campus, except for by approval of the President for university events or where legal for students over 21 in residential life and housing.
   b. Alcohol use is prohibited in public places, except for special events as approved by the President.
   c. Delivery or use of kegs or other common containers is prohibited in residential facilities.
   d. Alcohol servers are required to be registered and trained.
   e. The university residential policies limit alcohol availability.

4. Marketing and Promotion of Alcohol
   How does your AOD prevention program limit marketing and promotion of alcohol on and off campus?
   a. Alcohol advertising on campus is banned or limited.
   b. Alcohol industry sponsorship for on-campus events is banned or limited.
   c. Content of party or event announcement is limited.
   d. Alcohol advertising in the vicinity of campus is limited.
   e. The sale of shot glasses, beer mugs, and wine glasses at campus bookstores are limited.

5. Policy Development and Enforcement
   How does your AOD prevention program develop and enforce AOD policies on and off campus?
   a. On-campus functions must be registered and alcohol use must be pre-approved by the President.
   b. ID checks at on-campus functions are enforced.
   c. Patrols observe on-campus parties.
   d. Disciplinary sanction options for violation of campus AOD policies are increased with the addition of Alcohol EDU, renewal of BASICS and other health education, and referral for on-campus AOD assessment.
   e. Criminal prosecution of students for alcohol-related offenses is strictly enforced.
   f. DUI laws are enforced.

B. A statement of AOD Program Goals and a Discussion of Goal Achievement
   Please state your AOD program goals:

   Southern Oregon University shall articulate and consistently enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from illegal substance use/abuse. We will provide:
   • ongoing education for members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing illegal and/or harmful alcohol abuse and other drug use;
   • a reasonable level of care for substance abusers including assessment and related recommended level of intervention;
   • levels of intervention on campus including BASICS, a series of psycho-educational/life skills AOD workshops for self-referral, health/mental health referral and conduct referral individual and group counseling, recovery focused program, and referral to community resources from multiple sites on campus;
   • campus activities that promote and reinforce health, responsible living, respect for community and campus standards, individual responsibility on the campus, and intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual or ethical, and physical well-being of the members.
We will be vocal and visionary in our approach to combating the negative issues surrounding alcohol and other drug use and abuse on campus.

Description of how the program’s goals were achieved:
The 2010 Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force made recommendations that included expansion of existing programming and policy initiatives and included the addition of an alcohol and drug-focused counselor, renewal of the university’s use of BASICS, and development of a collegiate recovery model as a means of impacting the campus culture. The alcohol and drug counselor was added in April 2011. A new health educator was also hired in April 2011 with specific competency related to continuing the BASICS program. The CORE (Community of Recovery in Education) Program, introduced as a three-year pilot project fall 2010, is meeting or exceeding its objectives and is expected to continue to full development in two years. Additionally, 2010 Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force recommendations have been incorporated into 2011 Healthy Campus Initiative recommendations including specific continued evaluation and implementation by the Alcohol and Other Drug Task Force.

C. Summaries of AOD Program Strengths and Weaknesses

1. Strengths:
   a. SOU has clarified policies related to medical marijuana use on campus.
   b. SOU has added a new position for AOD counseling.
   c. SOU has renewed its capacity for the use of the BASICS model through the new health educator.
   d. SOU has implemented the AlcoholEDU assessment tool as part of judicial sanctioning related to alcohol policy violations. Additionally, students sanctioned to complete AlcoholEDU are also required to participate in a one-on-one mentoring assessment with a residential life staff member to help determine if further intervention is needed.
   e. SOU continues with the three-year pilot project development of the CORE Program, SOU’s collegiate recovery program.
   f. Now with varying levels of intervention available on campus, the Health and Wellness Center will be better positioned to re-implement the high risk screening question starting in fall 2011 at the time of service at the Student Health and Wellness Center.

2. Weaknesses:
   a. SOU needs to continue development of the psycho-educational AOD workshops for self-referral, health/mental health referral and conduct referral.
   b. SOU students would benefit from the use of Alcohol EDU and/or other universal prevention programs for all students.
   c. SOU would benefit from population specific prevention programs including incoming students through Raider Registration/Orientation events, freshman, athletics, GLBTQI.

D. AOD Policy

1. Policy Contents
   What information do you distribute to employees and students (taking one or more classes for academic credit, not including continuing education)?
   a. A description of the health risks associated with alcohol abuse and the use of illegal drugs.
   b. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, and federal laws.
   c. A description of any treatment, counseling, rehabilitation, or re-entry programs available at your institution.
d. A statement of the institution’s disciplinary measures regarding alcohol and illegal drug use by students and employees.

2. Policy Distribution
   Where does your institution publicize its alcohol or other drug policy?
   a. Student Code of Conduct
   b. Student’s academic orientation
   c. Residence hall orientation
   d. Staff and faculty orientation
   e. Formal speaking engagements

Copies of policies distributed to students and employees are attached:
- Student Code of Conduct Prohibited Conduct and Sanctions
- University Alcohol and Drug Policy
Appendix A – Tiered AOD Prevention and Intervention

Example of Tiered AOD Prevention and Intervention

Universal Prevention
- SOU Cares – Healthy Campus Initiative
- Health Education
- Social Norms/Prevention Campaign
- Alcohol Edu as part of NSO

Tier One
- Alcohol Edu as intervention
- Brief MI follow-up
- Other developmental sanctions

Tier Two
- BACS
- AOD Assessment and follow-up

Tier Three
- On campus psychology group
- Two hours a week for three weeks
- Two groups per term

Tier Four
- Off campus referral for treatment
Appendix B – Alcohol and Drug Policy (www.sou.edu/studentaffairs/sapoliciesconduct),
Southern Oregon University is committed to promoting an environment that supports the health and well-being of every member of the campus community. Since drug and alcohol abuse can seriously impair an individual’s personal and academic functioning, the University helps campus members make responsible decisions about drugs and alcohol. It is SOU’s obligation, therefore, to provide pertinent drug and alcohol information, educational opportunities, prevention-related activities, individual support and referral services, and enforcement of University rules regarding the use of alcohol and illegal drugs.

In keeping with this policy and the intent of Public Law 101-226, Section 22: Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, it is our obligation and responsibility to inform you of the health risks associated with the use of various illicit drugs, nicotine, and the abuse of alcohol. Please note that any substance used through needle-sharing increases the risk of contracting AIDS and hepatitis B.

Controlled Substances: Type of Drug and Possible Health Risks
1. **Stimulants** – speed up action of central nervous system
   - Amphetamines (speed). **Hallucinations; heart problems; malnutrition; dependency; paranoid psychosis; death. Affects fetal development.**
   - Cocaine (coke, crack) — **Confusion; depression; convulsions; damaged nasal membranes; lung lesions; dependency; coma; paranoid psychosis; death. Affects fetal development.**
   - MDMA (ecstasy). **Short-term: euphoria; dehydration; loss of inhibition. Long-term: danger to cognitive learning and memory impairment.**

2. **Depressants** – relax central nervous system
   - Barbiturates (downers). Tranquilizers and methaqualone (ludes). **Confusion; loss of coordination; tolerance; dependency; seizures; coma; death.**
   - **Especially dangerous in combination with alcohol.**

3. **Cannabis** – alters perception and mood
   - Marijuana and hashish. **Confusion; loss of coordination; memory loss; tolerance; dependence; lung damage. Decreased sex drive.**

4. **Hallucinogens** – distort perceptions
   - Lysyrgic acid diethylamide (LSD, acid), mescaline, MDA, DMT, STP (designer drugs), psilocybin. **Hallucinations; panic; tolerance; flashbacks; possible birth defects in users’ children; and long-term psychosis in susceptible persons.**
   - Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust) – legally classified as a depressant. **Depression; confusion; hallucinations; coma; irrational behavior; tolerance; convulsions; death.**

5. **Narcotics** – lower pain perception
   - Heroin (smack), morphine, codeine, opium. **Lethargy; apathy; loss of judgment and self-control; tolerance; dependence; malnutrition; infection; hepatitis; convulsions; coma; death. Decreased sex drive.**

6. **Deliriants** – cause mental confusion
   - Aerosol products, lighter fluid, paint thinner, amyl nitrite, other inhalants. **Confusion; loss of coordination; hallucinations; convulsions; dependence; damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow; death.**

7. **Hypnotics** – affect consciousness of actions and cause memory loss
   - Water-soluble, tasteless GHB, rohypnol (“rophies”). **Decreased inhibition; sleepiness; memory loss; psychedelic effect.**

8. **Alcohol** – slows reflexes and senses
• Tolerance; dependence; depression; coma; death. Linked to cancer; heart and liver damage. Decreased sex performance. Fetal alcohol syndrome.
9. Nicotine – raises heart rate
• Emphysema; lung cancer; heart disease; dependence.

Illicit Drugs
Illegal drug activities are subject to Southern Oregon University, Oregon state, and federal sanctions. Any student who uses, possesses, or distributes illegal drugs on University property or at official University functions is subject to disciplinary action up to and including eviction from the residence halls, expulsion from the University, and criminal prosecution by state and federal authorities.

Oregon penalties for unlawful use, possession and distribution of illegal drugs are based on the following schedule. Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule/Examples</th>
<th>Manufacture/Distribution</th>
<th>Unlawful Possession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule I:</strong></td>
<td>Class A Felony</td>
<td>Class B Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin, LSD, marijuana</td>
<td>Up to 20 years &amp; $375,000 fine</td>
<td>Up to 10 years &amp; $250,000 mescaline, peyote, psilocybin fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule II:</strong></td>
<td>Class B Felony</td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium, cocaine, methamphetamine</td>
<td>Up to 10 years &amp; $250,000 fine</td>
<td>Up to 5 years &amp; $125,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule III:</strong></td>
<td>Class C Felony</td>
<td>Class A Misdemeanor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines, depressants, PCP</td>
<td>Up to 5 years &amp; $125,000 fine</td>
<td>Up to 1 year &amp; $6,250 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule IV:</strong></td>
<td>Class B Misdemeanor</td>
<td>Class C Misdemeanor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various prescription drugs</td>
<td>Up to 6 months &amp; $2,500 fine</td>
<td>Up to 30 days, $1250 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule V:</strong></td>
<td>Class C Misdemeanor</td>
<td>Violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of controlled drugs</td>
<td>Up to 30 days &amp; $1250 fine</td>
<td>$500-$1,000 fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Federal Trafficking Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG/SCHEDULE</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine (Schedule II)</td>
<td>500 - 4999 gms mixture</td>
<td>First Offense:</td>
<td>5 kgs or more mixture</td>
<td>First Offense:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Base (Schedule II)</td>
<td>28-279 gms mixture</td>
<td>Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life.</td>
<td>280 gms or more mixture</td>
<td>Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>First Offense</td>
<td>Second Offense</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fentanyl (Schedule II)</td>
<td>Fine of not more than $5 million if an individual, $25 million if not an individual</td>
<td>Fine of not more than $10 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl Analogue</td>
<td><strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $8 million if an individual, $50 million if not an individual</td>
<td><strong>Second Offense:</strong> Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than $20 million if an individual, $75 million if not an individual.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (Schedule I)</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than Life. Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if not an individual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1.5 million if not an individual.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCP (Schedule II)</td>
<td>First Offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than $500,000 if an individual, $2.5 million if not an individual.</td>
<td>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than $1.5 million if not an individual.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG</td>
<td>QUANTITY</td>
<td>1st OFFENSE</td>
<td>2nd OFFENSE*</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years, not more than life</td>
<td>Not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td>If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>Fine not more than $8 million if an individual, $20 million if other than an individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants</td>
<td>Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years</td>
<td>Not less than 10 years, not more than life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life</td>
<td>If death or serious injury, mandatory life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine not more than $2 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>Fine not more than $4 million if an individual, $10 million if other than an individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>more than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture</td>
<td>Not more than 20 years</td>
<td>Not more than 30 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drug Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity/Weight</th>
<th>Penalty for Individual</th>
<th>Penalty for Other than Individual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg</td>
<td>Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual</td>
<td>Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million other than individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants</td>
<td>Fine $1 million if an individual, $5 million if other than an individual</td>
<td>Fine $2 million if an individual, $10 million if other than individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish (Schedule I)</td>
<td>10 kg or less</td>
<td>Fine not more than $250,000, $1 million other than individual</td>
<td>Fine $500,000 if an individual, $2 million other than individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish Oil (Schedule I)</td>
<td>1 kg or less</td>
<td>Fine not more than 5 years</td>
<td>Not more than 10 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to $8 million if an individual and $20 million if other than an individual.*

Manufacture or delivery of a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors is a class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and $375,000 fine.

All convictions include an additional penalty of twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money. Defendants also pay court costs and forfeit any property used in commission of the crime including vehicles.

### Alcohol

**Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 471.410 (5)(a)(b)(c) [www.leg.state.or.us/ors/471.html]** deals with persons who provide liquor to a minor. Any person who provides liquor to a minor from property under their immediate control at the time of consumption is subject to minimums of:

- 1st conviction $500
- 2nd conviction $1000
- 3rd conviction $1500 and not less than 30 days in jail.

ORS 471.410 (9) provides that anyone who allows consumption of alcohol by a minor on property under their control (like a dorm room) and does not provide the liquor is subject to these minimum fines:

- 1st conviction $350
- 2nd conviction $1000.

The sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages are governed by Oregon state laws, Ashland city ordinances, and cited University regulations. All members of the University community are obligated to know and obey these laws, ordinances, and regulations. Students at the University are not
exempt from state laws or city ordinances. The legal age for purchase and consumption of all alcoholic beverages is twenty-one.

Every Southern Oregon University student has certain rights and responsibilities as a student and citizen. Every student is subject to federal and Oregon State laws as well as the Southern Oregon University **Code of Student Conduct.** Included in the Code of Student Conduct is Southern Oregon University Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 573, Division 76, Section 0130, which states that any person who engages in the following prohibited conduct shall be subject to sanctions according to University procedures:

(a) The unlawful use, abuse, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of alcohol or other drugs on University property or as part of any University activity is prohibited.

(e) Public intoxication at any age is prohibited.

(f) Intoxication to the point of incapacitation at any age is prohibited.

(g) Common source containers of alcohol, such as kegs, are prohibited on campus except with prior written permission from the Vice President for Student Affairs.

(h) Alcohol and other drugs may not be consumed in the course of any class, laboratory, or other activity at which attendance is required as part of a student’s course or degree requirements.

Under Oregon law, a person commits the offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicants if the person drives a vehicle while the person:

- a. Has a .08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the blood of the person as shown by chemical analysis of the breath or blood of the person made under ORS.813.100, 813.140 or 813.150
- b. Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or an inhalant: or
- c. Is under the influence of any combination of intoxicating liquor, an inhalant and a controlled substance.

The person will fail a test under the Motorist Implied Consent Law if the person discloses a blood alcohol content of any amount if the person was under 21 years of age.

Sanctions for prohibited behavior, disciplinary action taken by Southern Oregon University under OAR 573-076-0070 for violation of prohibited conduct may include any of the following: restrictions or loss of privileges, restitution, warning, discretionary assignments, probation, residence unit suspension, residence unit expulsion, interim suspension, interim suspension of participation, University suspension, University expulsion.

All of the above sanctions may be enhanced with additional conditions deemed appropriate by the disciplinary authority, which may include referral for assessment and counseling, and applicable Oregon state and federal statutes.

**Referrals for Help**

Any student who has personal concerns regarding the use or abuse of any drug is urged to contact Counseling Services in the Student Health and Wellness Center for confidential assistance, consultation, and referral.
• Call the Student Health and Wellness Center (541-552-6316) to make an appointment with a personal counselor.

• Twenty-four–hour crisis service is also available through the Help Line at 541-779-4357 or toll-free at 888-609-4357

• Other resources include community substance abuse care programs, listed under “Drug Abuse Information and Treatment” and “Alcoholism Treatment” in the local phone directory.

For additional information about alcohol and drug policies, please contact the Dean of Students, Student Affairs, Stevenson Union 322, 552-6221. For information on Health Education programs offered by the Student Health and Wellness Center, please visit the Health Center website at www.sou.edu/health.
Appendix C – Standards of Student Conduct (see OAR 573-076 at http://www.sou.edu/policies/sou-oars.html)

Southern Oregon University Standards of Conduct for Students:

- The unlawful use, abuse, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of alcohol or other drugs on University property or as part of any University activity is prohibited.
- The service of alcohol to and/or consumption by any person who is under the age of 21 or is intoxicated is prohibited.
- Public intoxication at any age is prohibited.
- Intoxication to the point of incapacitation at any age is prohibited.
- Common source containers of alcohol, such as kegs, are prohibited on campus except with prior written permission from the Vice President for Student Affairs.
- Alcohol and other drugs may not be consumed in the course of any class, laboratory, or other activity at which attendance is required as part of a student’s course or degree requirements.
- The unlawful use, abuse, sale, purchase, transfer, possession, manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of alcohol or other drugs on University property or as part of any University activity is prohibited.
- Use, possession, cultivation, manufacture, promotion, sale, and/or distribution of narcotics or other controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by law, is prohibited.
- Use and/or possession of prescription drugs prescribed to another is prohibited.

Potential Sanctions for Prohibited Conduct for Prohibited Drug/Alcohol Use:

- **Loss of Privileges**: Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.
- **Discretionary Sanctions**: Work assignments, research, apology letters, service to the University, or other related discretionary assignments.
- Educational classes to be paid by fee assessed to violator. Fee may be paid directly or through community restitution.
- **Conditional Disciplinary Probation**: A written reprimand which places the student’s participation in University activities in a provisional status. Probation may exclude the student from participation in co-curricular activities in which the student represents the University (e.g. varsity athletics and club sports, elected student office, debate, musical and dramatic groups). Probation may include mandatory counseling and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student further violates University regulation(s) during the probationary period.
- **Residence Hall Suspension**: Separation of the student from the residence halls for a stated period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Because the University maintains a one year residency requirement, a residence hall suspension may result in a suspension from the University, if the student has not completed the one year residency requirement. Conditions for readmission may be specified. The student may be issued a written trespass notice from one or more residence halls for the duration of the suspension.
- **Disciplinary Suspension**: Separation of the student from the University for a specific period of time after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified. At the discretion of the Dean of Students or designee, a University trespass order is in effect for the period of the suspension. A suspension may be deferred to the end of a term at the discretion of the Dean of Students or designee.
• **Unconditional Probation:** Immediate invocation of University suspension if additional violation(s) of University policies occur during a specified period of time. Unconditional Probation also includes the provisions of a disciplinary probation.

Southern Oregon University is committed to promoting an environment that supports the health and well-being of every member of the campus community. Since drug and alcohol abuse can seriously impair an individual's personal and academic functioning, the University helps campus members make responsible decisions about drugs and alcohol. It is Southern’s obligation, therefore, to provide pertinent drug and alcohol information, educational opportunities, prevention-related activities, individual support and referral services, and enforcement of University rules regarding the use of alcohol and illegal drugs.

In keeping with this policy and the intent of Public Law 101-226, Section 22: Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, it is our obligation and responsibility to inform you of the health risks associated with the use of various illicit drugs, nicotine, and the abuse of alcohol. Please note that any substance used through needle-sharing increases the risk of contracting AIDS and hepatitis B.

**Controlled Substances: Type of Drug and Possible Health Risks**

1. **Stimulants** — speed up action of central nervous system
   - Amphetamines (speed). *Hallucinations; heart problems; malnutrition; dependency; paranoid psychosis; death. Affects fetal development.*
   - Cocaine (coke, crack) — Classified as a narcotic. *Confusion; depression; convulsions; damaged nasal membranes; lung lesions; dependency; coma; paranoid psychosis; death. Affects fetal development.*
   - MDMA (ecstasy). *Short-term: euphoria; dehydration; loss of inhibition. Long-term: danger to cognitive learning and memory impairment.*

2. **Depressants** — relax central nervous system
   - Barbiturates (downers). Tranquilizers and methaqualone (ludes). *Confusion; loss of coordination; tolerance; dependency; seizures; coma; death.*
   - *Especially dangerous in combination with alcohol.*

3. **Cannabis** — alters perception and mood
   - Marijuana and hashish. *Confusion; loss of coordination; memory loss; tolerance; dependence; lung damage. Decreased sex drive.*

4. **Hallucinogens** — distort reality
   - Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD, acid), mescaline, MDA, DMT, STP (designer drugs), psilocybin. *Hallucinations; panic; tolerance; flashbacks; possible birth defects in users’ children; and long-term psychosis in susceptible persons.*
   - Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust) — legally classified as a depressant. *Depression; confusion; hallucinations; coma; irrational behavior; tolerance; convulsions; death.*

5. **Narcotics** — lower pain perception
   - Heroin (smack), morphine, codeine, opium. *Lethargy; apathy; loss of judgment and self control; tolerance; dependence; malnutrition; infection; hepatitis; convulsions; coma; death. Decreased sex drive.*

6. **Deliriants** — cause mental confusion
   - Aerosol products, lighter fluid, paint thinner, amyl nitrite, other inhalants. *Confusion; loss of coordination; hallucinations; convulsions; dependence; damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow; death.*
7. **Hypnotics** – affect consciousness of actions and cause memory loss
   - Water-soluble, tasteless GHB, rohypnol (“rophies”). *Decreased inhibition; sleepiness; memory loss; psychedelic effect.*

8. **Alcohol** – slows reflexes and senses
   - *Tolerance; dependence; depression; coma; death. Linked to cancer; heart and liver damage. Decreased sex performance. Fetal alcohol syndrome.*

9. **Nicotine** – raises heart rate
   - *Emphysema; lung cancer; heart disease; dependence.*

**Illicit Drugs**

Illegal drug activities are subject to Southern Oregon University, Oregon state, and federal sanctions. Any student who uses, possesses, or distributes illegal drugs on University property or at official University functions is subject to disciplinary action up to and including eviction from the residence halls, expulsion from the University, and criminal prosecution by state and federal authorities.

Oregon penalties for unlawful use, possession and distribution of illegal drugs are based on the following schedule. Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule/Examples</th>
<th>Manufacture/Distribution</th>
<th>Unlawful Possession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule I:</strong> Heroin, LSD, marijuana, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin</td>
<td><strong>Class A Felony:</strong> Up to 20 years &amp; $375,000 fine</td>
<td><strong>Class B Felony:</strong> Up to 10 years &amp; $258,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule II:</strong> Opium, cocaine, methamphetamine</td>
<td><strong>Class B Felony:</strong> Up to 10 years &amp; $250,000 fine</td>
<td><strong>Class C Felony:</strong> Up to 5 years &amp; $125,000 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule III:</strong> Amphetamines, depressants, PCP</td>
<td><strong>Class C Felony:</strong> Up to 5 years &amp; $125,000 fine</td>
<td><strong>Class A Misdemeanor:</strong> Up to 1 year &amp; $6,250 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule IV:</strong> Various prescription drugs</td>
<td><strong>Class B Misdemeanor:</strong> Up to 6 months &amp; $2,500</td>
<td><strong>Class C Misdemeanor:</strong> fine Up to 30 days, $1250 fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Schedule V:</strong> Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of controlled drugs</td>
<td><strong>Class C Misdemeanor:</strong> Up to 30 days &amp; $1250 fine</td>
<td><strong>Violation:</strong> $500-$1,000 fine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufacture or delivery of a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property, comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors is a class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and $375,000 fine.

All convictions include an additional penalty of twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money. Defendants also pay court costs and forfeit any property used in commission of the crime including vehicles.
Alcohol
Under Oregon law any person under 21 years of age with any amount of alcohol in the blood is considered under the influence of intoxicating liquor under Oregon DUII statutes (class A misdemeanor, penalty of up to 1 year and $6,250 fine and suspension and/or revocation of driving privileges).
- Minor in possession: any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a violation (up to $360 fine)
- Providing liquor to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year in prison and a fine, plus restitution and community service). Mandatory minimums:
  - First conviction - $350
  - Second conviction - $1000
  - Third or subsequent conviction - $1000 and not less than 30 days in jail

The sale, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages are governed by Oregon state laws, Ashland city ordinances, and cited University regulations. All members of the University community are obligated to know and obey these laws, ordinances, and regulations. Students at the University are not exempt from state laws or city ordinances. The legal age for purchase and consumption of all alcoholic beverages is twenty-one.

Every Southern Oregon University student has certain rights and responsibilities as a student and citizen. Every student is subject to federal and Oregon State laws as well as the Southern Oregon University Code of Student Conduct. Included in the Code of Student Conduct is Southern Oregon University Oregon Administrative Rule Chapter 573, Division 75, Section 0040, which states that any person who engages in the following proscribed conduct shall be subject to sanctions according to University procedures:

1. Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs or illegal substances on institutionally owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions
2. Possession, consumption, or furnishing of alcoholic beverages on University-owned or controlled property or at University sponsored or supervised functions, unless authorized by the President
3. Appearing in a public place on University premises or at University sponsored or supervised functions under the influence of an intoxicating or illegal substance

Sanctions for proscribed behavior, disciplinary action taken by Southern Oregon University under OAR 573-075-0050 for violation of proscribed conduct may include any of the following: restrictions or loss of privileges, restitution, warning, discretionary assignments, probation, residence unit suspension, residence unit expulsion, interim suspension, interim suspension of participation, University suspension, University expulsion.

All of the above sanctions may be enhanced with additional conditions deemed appropriate by the disciplinary authority, which may include referral for assessment and counseling, and applicable Oregon state and federal statutes.
Referrals for Help
Any student who has personal concerns regarding the use or abuse of any drug is urged to contact Counseling Services in the Student Health and Wellness Center for confidential assistance, consultation, and referral.

- Call the Student Health and Wellness Center (541-552-6316) to make an appointment with a personal counselor.
- Twenty-four–hour crisis service is also available through the Help Line at 541-779-4357 or toll-free at 888-609-4357
- Other resources include community substance abuse care programs, listed under “Drug Abuse Information and Treatment” and “Alcoholism Treatment” in the local phone directory.

For additional information about alcohol and drug policies, please contact the Dean of Students, Student Affairs, Stevenson Union 322, 552-6223.

For information on Health Education programs offered by the Student Health and Wellness Center, please visit their web site at www.sou.edu/health.

The Biennial Review of Compliance with the Drug Free Campus and Community Act will be available May 1st and added to this document at that time.
University of Oregon
2008-2010 Biennial Review
Drug and Alcohol Programs and Policies
University of Oregon
2008-2010 Biennial Review of Compliance with the Drug Free School and Communities Act

Attached is the Biennial Review of the University of Oregon’s substance abuse prevention efforts for the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 academic years and recommended actions for 2010-2012.

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (Attachment A) and subsequent legislation require institutions of higher education to abide by the regulations or risk losing eligibility for all forms of financial assistance, whether from the Department of Education or other federal agencies, and may require repayment of such assistance, including individual students’ federal grants, such as Pell Grants (Attachment B).

The Act requires that the university:

- Prepare a report every two years on the effectiveness of its alcohol and other drug prevention programs and the consistency of sanction enforcement;
- Annually notify each enrolled student, in writing, of: the alcohol and other drug policies; the sanctions for violation of federal, state and local law and campus policy; a description of the health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; and a description of available treatment; and
- Annually provide all employees with the same type of notice.

This report presents the review of programs, policies, and enforcement and the recommended improvements to the University of Oregon’s compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. Programs and services are intended to educate about responsible use and prevent illegal use and abuse. Programs are also intended to ensure that campuses enforce the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct. Although the university’s drug and alcohol programs comply with federal legislation, current staff members are advancing forward with support from university leadership to accomplish more than mere compliance.

Included in this report is information addressing the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act. The Act became effective on November 8, 1990, and requires disclosure of criminal activity on campus for the previous three years to be distributed annually to all students and staff. Included in Attachment C are the Annual Campus Security and the report that provides statistics for liquor law violations, drug abuse violations, and other information that supplements the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. If you have any questions about the Biennial Review, please contact Sheryl Eyster, Associate Dean of Students, at seyster@uoregon.edu or 541-346-1156.

This copy of the Biennial Review should be kept on file in the event of a federal audit. Periodically, the U.S. Department of Education collects and reviews a national sample of the reviews. Having the report in your office provides easy and timely access if/when it is required for future requests.
Copies of the report are located in the following office:

Dr. Robin Holmes  
Vice President for Student Affairs  
5256 University of Oregon  
Eugene, OR 97403-5256  
541-346-1137

*Additional copies located in the following offices:*  
The Office of the Dean of Students, 164 Oregon Hall  
The Office of General Counsel, 219 Johnson Hall  
Human Resources, 463 Oregon Hall  
Financial Aid and Scholarships, 260 Oregon Hall
I. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON DFSCA NOTIFICATION TO STUDENTS

A. Annual Notification Process: From 1990 until spring 2006, all federally mandated information was printed in each term’s class schedule. This document was used by all students for academic planning. As the availability of on-line scheduling information increased, student use of the printed schedules decreased. The 2004 Biennial Review recommended evaluating the electronic transmittal of the materials to students to insure that students who did not use the printed schedules would receive the DFSA required material.

Since Spring 2006, the materials required by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act have been sent electronically to all enrolled students (both undergraduate and graduate) at their official university e-mail account. A cover letter to students accompanied the information. Undeliverable email notices and questions generated by the e-mail were followed-up individually by the Associate Dean of Students. In addition, DFSCA information was posted on the UO Dean of Students website front page. The DFSCA letter along with the 1) written information regarding applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding alcohol possession and use; 2) campus policies and standards of conduct regarding alcohol and drug use and the related sanctions; 3) a description of health risks associated with the use of alcohol and drugs; and 4) a description of treatment and counseling programs available on campus can be reviewed in Attachment D.

The University plans to continue using electronic means of notifying students and will continue to supplement this annual notice with targeted distribution of the Drug Free Schools-required materials as outlined below.

Review of current status: Providing the required DFSA materials via electronic means appears to be an effective way of reaching each enrolled student. With the requirement that students have official university email accounts and the use of these accounts for all official university communication, students are accustomed to receiving and reviewing university material in this mode. Delivery of the material in a separate email provided high visibility to the content.

Recommended Actions for 2010-2012 regarding Student Notification:
- Continue electronic distribution of DFSCA materials to insure that an annual notification occurs, and that it reaches all enrolled students.
- Continue to determine whether additional delivery methods are needed to ensure that students who are enrolled for less than full-time (e.g. for a single term, summer only or a single class) receive the required material.

II. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON DFSCA NOTIFICATION TO EMPLOYEES

A. Annual Notification Process Each year the Director of Human Resources mails and distributes a memorandum titled “Drugs, Alcohol and the University” to all university employees (Attachment E). The memorandum includes:
- the University policy on drugs and alcohol in the workplace, including sanctions for violations;
- state and federal law applying to the possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs, nicotine, and the abuse of alcohol;
• a description of the UO’s Employee Assistance Program and the community programs available to employees needing help with drug and alcohol problems.

New faculty and staff employees receive the above information at their orientation and all DFSCA information is posted on the UO Human Resources website. Supervisors receive training to ensure that they understand the standards of conduct, the sanctions for violations, and the resources to which to refer employees.

**Review of current status:** The methods for distributing the DFSCA materials appear to insure that all employees, regardless of length of employment, received the information on at least an annual basis.

**Recommended Actions for 2010-2012 regarding Employee Notification:** No changes are suggested.

**III. BIENNIAL REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM**

**A. Prevention Program Overview**

The President’s Leadership Group for the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention reported, “student binge drinking and the many problems that arise from it are among the most serious threats faced by our nation’s institutions of higher education.” At the national level, alcohol and other drug abuse has been a concern for college campuses for decades, contributing to negative consequences for students and their academic experience, campus communities, and the greater communities beyond the campus. In a study reported in the *Journal of Alcohol Studies*, 31 percent of college students met criteria for alcohol abuse diagnosis, and 6 percent for alcohol dependence in the past 12 months (Knight et al., 2002). From barriers to learning and achievement, to unintentional injuries, incidents of sexual violence incidents, and death, alcohol and other drugs continue to take a toll on students at institutions across the country (Hingson, Heeren, Zackocs, Kopstein, & Weschler, 2002). In addition, town and gown relationships and costs associated with alcohol-related problems for campuses and their local communities do not go unnoticed (Perkins, 2002; Wechsler et al., 1995).

In the state of Oregon, the issue of alcohol and underage drinking is of great concern—particularly because of the frequency and intensity of use with teens. *Oregon’s Five Year Action Agenda to Reduce and Combat Underage Drinking* reveals findings from underage drinking studies on Oregon teens. Of significance was data from the 2007 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey showing 30.9 percent of 8th graders and 48.7 percent of 11th graders reporting drinking alcohol in the past month. While national rates for use have been declining, Oregon’s rates have increased.

Although little research exists on how one of the most “serious threats faced by institutions” affects a student’s ability to learn, achieve, and be retained, there are staggering statistics that demonstrate how students are significantly impacted each year by the negative consequences of alcohol and other drug misuse and abuse. Several studies have suggested about 25 percent of college students report academic consequences of their drinking including missing class, falling behind, doing poorly on exams and papers, and receiving lower grades overall (Perkins, 2002). Another study suggests 40 percent of student attrition cases involve cases of substance abuse (Sullivan & Risler, 2002). If these statistics aren’t compelling enough, the following numbers have also prompted institutions to be aggressive in their response to this public health issue:
• 1,700 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from alcohol-related causes, making this the number one killer of college students.

• On college campuses nation-wide, 599,000 unintentional injuries, 696,000 assaults, and 97,000 sexual assaults or acquaintance rapes occur each year (Hingson et al., 2005).

• In a study reported in the Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 31 percent of college students met criteria for alcohol abuse diagnosis, and 6 percent for alcohol dependence in the past 12 months (Knight et al., 2002).

• The students who drink the most are the least likely to seek treatment, and are responsible for the greatest number of alcohol-related problems on the campus. (Presley and Pimental, 2006).

The Scope of the Problem at the UO
When students arrive on college campuses, they have a tendency to increase their drinking (Nelson, Naimi, Brewer, Wechsler, 2005). Alcohol and other drug misuse and abuse have taken a significant toll on the UO campus. Longitudinal data on the high risk/heavy episodic “binge” drinking (high risk/heavy episodic) rate of UO students have consistently been reported at 44 percent of the UO student body for over 15 years (Blake Jones, 2004). In the 2010 National College Health Assessment (Attachment F), 21 percent of UO students participating in the survey indicated they were physically injured as a result of their drinking, 36.5 percent reported doing something they later regretted, and 34 percent forgot where they were or what they had done as a result of their drinking. In addition, only 26 percent of UO students paced drinks to one or fewer an hour when they were “partying” or socializing with alcohol.

Liquor law violations have also remained steady during this review period. According to the 2010 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Attachment C), on campus liquor law violations were 1,180 in 2008 and 1,222 in 2009. In addition, the frequency of alcohol related emergency room visits at local hospitals are on the rise; and the percentage students self-reporting they consume five or more drinks at a party has increased by 10 percent since 1998 (Blake Jones, 2004). Marijuana violations and citations also continue to be “ever-present.” The local neighborhoods surrounding the University of Oregon have recently increased their presence and have begun to ask for increased accountability from the 4 University and local law enforcement for problems associated with alcohol in the neighborhoods. From property damage and disturbances, to public drunkenness, the issues place a strain on town and gown relationships.

During the 2008-1010 biennial review time period, the Office of the Dean of Students formed a small workgroup and began reviewing AOD efforts on the campus, with a goal to develop a framework to transform and advance student learning, and significantly reduce high risk alcohol and other drug use with students at the University of Oregon. At the conclusion of that review period, a strategic plan was developed.
Current Prevention Efforts on the UO Campus

Current prevention efforts on the UO campus have operated in a decentralized model for over a decade. Although the campus received national recognition when selected by the U.S. Department of Education as one of the top substance abuse prevention programs in the country in 1997 and secured significant federal grant funding in 1999, the campus was unable to institutionalize positions and secure adequate funding after the time-limited funding subsided. After the grant was completed, high risk usage rates of populations that were targeted (primarily first year students) increased in two years by almost 9 percent. This information was cited in a ten year longitudinal examination of the manifestation of the substance abuse problem on the University of Oregon campus (Blake Jones, 2004). Since that time, departments within Student Affairs have strived to maintain visibility and partner with campus colleagues, but have been less than effective and far from comprehensive than comparator institutions.

Despite resource constraints, units across campus have been able to move forward with smaller, evidenced based, strategies, and “best practice” efforts in the 2008-2010 biennial review period to address alcohol and other drug abuse on the campus. Examples include the following:

- Alcohol and sexual assault prevention programs for all first year students at IntroDUCKtions (Orientation sessions).
- The University Counseling and Testing Center’s program, Choices: A Brief Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Harm Reduction Program. The program is an educational group intervention for students sanctioned by the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards and University Housing following an alcohol or other drug violation.
- The University Counseling and Testing Center’s Drug and Alcohol Clinical Review (DACI). The DACI consists of at least two meetings with a Counseling and Testing Center counselor in which students explore substance use. In addition to the meetings, students are asked to complete other individualized activities and assignments that help them explore their alcohol use.
- The hiring of a new staff member in the University Counseling and Testing Center that works with student interventions for alcohol and other drug issues.
- The Alcohol Policy Group’s oversight and monitoring of consistent policies and regulation of all alcohol events on the campus.
- The Office of the Dean of Students “CommUniversity Resource Assistant” program, a program that targets first-year students transitioning to off-campus neighborhoods and uses community-based strategies of education, policy, and enforcement to assist students in becoming engaged, responsible citizens in the community.
- Government and Community Relations’ proactive measures with campus and community partners to strengthen town and gown efforts, including active participation with livability issues in neighborhoods surrounding the University.
- The University Health Center’s commitment in the collection of pertinent data through the assessment (National College Health Assessment) that guides any work on alcohol and other drug prevention for the campus for the campus.
- Fraternity and Sorority Life’s ongoing commitment to hold Greek chapter houses accountable for their standards, and focus on the values of leadership, scholarship, and philanthropy.
- The enhanced programs and services offered by Physical Education and Recreation with record numbers of students in attendance.
- The academic courses and workshops offered through the University’s Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAPP), including a new educational track for the Certified Prevention Specialist (CPS). This certification is recognized as having the best education in leading strategies and programs to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.
- Intercollegiate Athletics new education and prevention program for their athletes.
• The UO Department of Public Safety’s proposal for expanded initiatives in creating a campus safety program that impacts the quality of life within the core and edge campus communities and decreases the number of complaints forwarded to the University.

• The number of innovative programs that are developed and implemented each year by students and staff on the campus—none of which include alcohol. Examples of annual programs include the 300+ programs initiated during Fall Week of Welcome; the hundreds of cultural, social, educational, and academic programs throughout the year coordinated by students; intentional efforts coordinated by staff including “Intermingle,” watch parties in residence halls for athletic events, the robust annual Halloween prevention programs, Spring Break Safety program; and the Holden Leadership Center’s growing leadership program, including a strong volunteer program, service learning program, alternative spring break program, and leadership development program.

• The University Health Center and University Counseling and Testing Center’s outreach program’s efforts to address alcohol and other drugs throughout the year.

• The collaborative efforts with several campus committees (Campus Community Relations Task Force, UO Substance Abuse Prevention Workgroup, Alcohol Policy Group, Safe Campus Advisory Team, Weekly Campus Debrief, Dean’s Consultation Committee, Good Neighbor Workgroup, and special workgroups) that proactively work on alcohol and other drug prevention and intervention efforts.

• University Housing’s intentional efforts throughout the year, providing hundreds of social, cultural, educational and academic programs—none of which include alcohol in the residence halls.

• The University Health Center’s peer health educator outreach programs. These peers are a group of students who work together to promote wellness by increasing awareness of student health issues and encouraging positive lifestyle choice and decision-making skills.

• The Sexual Wellness Advocacy Team’s (SWAT) outreach programs. All programs convey messages about consent and alcohol.

• Marketing prevention efforts around alcohol are conducted throughout the year—During the biennial review period, a harm reduction campaign was developed through students and staff in the School of Journalism with support from the Office of the Dean of Students and University Health Center.

• The Counseling Center’s New Directions support group, a group designed to explore addictive behaviors, raise awareness, and provide skills to change behavior patterns.

• During this Biennial Review period, the Vice President for Student Affairs invited a cross-campus group of individuals to make wellness a priority for the UO campus. The Healthy Campus Task Force recommended pursuing a campus wellness initiative by developing a coalition of key stakeholders to move the UO strategically toward wellness for students, faculty, and staff, making the UO campus community a healthy place to live, learn, and work (Attachment G). The task force set a goal to propose a cohesive and comprehensive approach to health and well-being for the University of Oregon.

To advance this goal, the task force defined the following objectives:

1) Identify current programs and services that promote a healthy life style and healthy choices for students, faculty, and staff.

2) Identify ways to unify our efforts to boost the efficiency and add value to current Healthy Campus programs and services.

3) Identify the benefits to the University in supporting the Healthy Campus Initiative and relate the initiative to the University Mission Statement, the University Academic Plan, the Student Affairs Strategic Plan, and other similar plans and documents.
4) Develop recommendations for the organizational structure, staffing, and funding to support the Healthy Campus Initiative.

Immediate actions from the Task Force included the hiring of a Health Campus Initiatives Director for the campus. Effective February 2011, the Healthy Campus Initiatives staff member will begin their employment. The director will lead efforts in advancing the goals and recommendations of the task force.

- The University also received a generous gift of $675,000 from PacificSource Health Plans for its Healthy Campus Initiative to provide program support for campus health wellness and prevention initiatives.
- The campus also celebrated a high profile campus kick-off event on October 26, the Healthy Campus Fair.
- The University of Oregon and Oregon State University co-hosted the Pacific Coast College Health Association Conference in Eugene, October 24, 2010, bringing together leaders from college campuses to discuss health issues for the college student population.
- The Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAPP) joined with community partners to host the Oregon Prevention Conference in September 2010. The conference provided participants with the latest research, prevention strategies, and best practices regarding the prevention and health promotion across disciplines for AOD issues. The goals of the conference were to 1) highlight Oregon and the Pacific Northwest’s outstanding research and data; 2) increase knowledge on current research and provide evidenced-based strategies and tools that will assist communities in strengthening new and existing programs that decrease adverse health effects; and 3) expand collaboration among partners across disciplines.

Review of the Status of the Current Campus Approach:

With very limited resources over the last decade, staff members across the campus have relied on their noble collaborative efforts and a “band-aid approach” with AOD prevention and intervention measures.

Collaborative efforts with several campus committees (Campus Community Relations Task Force, UO Substance Abuse Prevention Workgroup, Alcohol Policy Group, Safe Campus Advisory Team, weekly Campus Debrief, Dean’s Consultation Committee, Good Neighbor Workgroup, and special workgroups) have all been somewhat successful in advancing a common vision, as well as advancing initiatives. Despite these efforts, the programs have resulted in the inefficiency of staff members’ efforts and less than effective programs. Gaps with at-risk student populations and the overall campus community have also been identified.

Best Practices

A recent conceptual framework for prevention efforts identified by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) suggests that prevention efforts are most effective when they are directed at multiple levels, which include:

- individuals (including at-risk subpopulations or alcohol dependent drinkers);
- groups of students;
- the institution; and
- surrounding community.
Extensive research conducted by a variety of sources call for comprehensive plans for university substance abuse prevention efforts that are evidenced-based, multi-pronged, and sustained over time in order to be effective.

As in the larger community, the focus of prevention efforts on campus must be shared between prevention efforts, intervention and/or treatment efforts, and law/policy enforcement. A growing interest for prospective students and their families on college campuses is the development of programs that support the thousands of students coming to campus who are in recovery from alcohol and other addictions. Prevention efforts that are both environmental (policies and procedures in place, array of activities offered, adequate intervention and treatment resources, etc.) and normative (establishing campus/community norms, population norms, subpopulation norms and individual assessment of behaviors related to norms) are considered the most effective and promising.

Recommended Actions:

In order to achieve a comprehensive approach to reduction of overall alcohol use by the student body, the UO supports the need to adopt a strategic approach that is responsive to 8 the needs of individuals, groups, the institution, and the greater community, based on evidenced-based practices and public health models, reflective of developmental and demographic profiles of the UO student population, and collaborative with related campus and community partners.

Recommended actions include initiating a proposal aimed at transforming the campus culture. The Office of the Dean of Students should engage all stakeholders in reducing the high-risk usage that leads to problems at multiple levels: the individual student level; groups; the institution; and the greater community to reduce the negative effects of alcohol and other drug abuse on the campus.

The plan should emphasize a commitment from the entire campus community, alumni, parents, and greater community in addressing the problem of alcohol and other drugs at the UO.

The following should be considered: Incorporation of the 3-in-1 Framework through the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the primary national resource for assisting colleges and universities in developing and carrying out evidenced-based alcohol and other drug problem prevention and interventions on campuses and surrounding communities.

Immediate Recommended Steps for AOD Efforts on the UO Campus:
1) Acquire operational budget and funding for 1.0 FTE AOD staff member that will provide the vision and leadership to execute the recommended activities of the Blueprint for the Future Proposal.

2) Utilize spring 2010 data from the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) to inform and guide strategic planning efforts.

3) In collaboration with campus and community partners, begin carrying out recommended actions.

4) Begin steps to position campus for state and federal grant funding opportunities.

Specific recommended actions include initiatives that are integrated throughout the campus (versus the current decentralized model). These initiatives utilize a social ecological framework targeting multiple
levels: individual students, groups, campus community, and the greater community. The model developed by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) includes a typology matrix for collegiate-based alcohol and other drug abuse prevention. The framework utilized in this proposal has been adopted from Experience in Effective Prevention, a publication of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Program.
The following actions are provided in the Blue Print of the Future: A Comprehensive, Evidenced Based Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Strategic Plan for the University of Oregon. These recommended actions address biennial review requirements and include short term and long term actions to be carried out through the work of a campus substance abuse prevention coalition in collaboration with community partners at the UO.

PREVENTION (change knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors regarding alcohol consumption)

Strategic Interventions Aimed at Individuals

1) Require population-level, on-line prevention program as a primary prevention initiative (e.g. AlcoholEdu) of all incoming students in an effort to support student success. Identify follow up measures for students as “high risk.”

2) Students enrolling for the first time at the University will be sent an e-mail from the President of the University or the Vice President for Student Affairs, highlighting a commitment to and expectations of a healthy, safe, vibrant, and powerfully intellectual campus. Along with being committed to their academic pursuits, students will be highly encouraged to participate in fitness, recreation, service learning, and civic engagement opportunities.

3) Initiate routine AOD screening for all students accessing services at the University Health Center.

4) Require students to affirm online during the registration process that they have read, understand, and will adhere to the student conduct code.

5) Continue to require all students at IntroDUCKtion to attend the innovative theater production that focuses on sexual assault, interpersonal violence, and high risk drinking. The production is created by students in collaboration with the Office of the Dean of Students and the UO Theatre Department. Students learn about the effects of high-risk drinking and how to respond to a friend/student that has had too much to drink; how to identify and respond to acts of violence; and what to do when they observe acts of bias.

6) Provide information for on-campus and off-campus student populations that communicate the alcohol policies, consequences, resources, alcohol-free options on the campus and in the community.

7) Refine the Off Campus Living Guide that is distributed to students transitioning from residence halls to off campus living environments.

8) Collaborate with Physical Education and Recreation and the University Health Center to develop new prevention strategies with Rec Center users that increase the focus on being healthy and reducing risky behavior with alcohol and other drugs.

Strategic Interventions Aimed at Groups

1) Initiate a new program in high-risk student populations (e.g. Fraternity and Sorority Life, athletes in Intercollegiate Athletics) that provides students joining a chapter or team to participate in a cognitive behavioral skills training program. The program will also address refusal/resistance skills; teach students how to intervene with friends that have had too much to drink; and be firmly embedded with each organization’s core values.

2) Provide training/assistance on AOD signs for referrals for departments that work with large numbers of students who have compromised their academic situations or their safety. Examples of units include Academic Advising, University Housing, Department of Public Safety, Fraternity and Sorority Life, and campus departments that employ students.

3) Collaborate with Intercollegiate Athletics, Department of Public Safety, Physical Education and Recreation, University Health Center, and Office of Dean of Students to promote the health and
safety messages (created by students) in innovative ways on campus and with the off-campus student population.

4) It is common practice for Residence Life to emphasize AOD issues aimed at risk reduction, as well as support students who choose not to drink during the first critical six weeks for new students on the campus. There are numerous other departments on the campus that could be powerful partners in conveying consistent messages in an effort to begin shifting campus culture. Messaging, including social norms campaigns, can be integrated throughout the campus including marketing messages with Intercollegiate Athletics, the Recreation Center through their instructors in fitness courses, the University Bookstore when students are purchasing textbooks, Fraternity and Sorority recruitment venues, courses that attract significant first year students (FIG courses, Writing 121, etc.) and departments on campus that hire students.

5) Develop a publication for all faculty and staff that addresses the critical role they play in the academy as it relates to engaging students throughout the week and reducing the number of students starting their weekends on Thursdays; educate faculty and staff on the “messaging” sent to students about drinking; ask the number of undergraduate and graduate students who don’t drink; request departments that sponsor events with alcohol (specifically for graduate school events) to also consider the number of students who choose not to drink; where appropriate, encourage faculty and staff to engage students in coursework and promote relevant AOD research.

6) Develop and provide all registered student organizations with a publication that emphasizes harm reduction, protective strategies and “bystander intervention” materials that are distributed to members of their organization.

7) Develop messages to parents of incoming students and affirm that high risk use and abuse of alcohol does not have to be a part of their student’s experience; provide resources to parents and families.

8) Initiate dialogue with the Alumni Association and how their efforts can promote positive and negative messages about the UO student experience and campus culture. Enlist their support in sending reminder messages to alumni prior to major university events (home football games, Family Weekends, etc.) about low-risk drinking and celebrating safely.

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Institution**

1) The campus prevention proposal aligns with one of the Big Ideas, Human Health and Performance: Helping People by Putting Theory into Action. Foster new cross-institutional collaborations from a variety of academic disciplines to encourage scholarship and engage faculty in the study of addictive disorders research that contributes to the improvement of prevention, intervention, and treatment strategies on college campuses nation-wide.

2) In collaboration with campus partners (Admissions, First Year Programs, Intercollegiate Athletics, Media Relations, etc.), craft consistent messages for key University publications and publications from departments and University organizations that begins shifting the student experience to a campus culture this is a vibrant, healthy, powerful and intellectual community.

3) Establish a formal relationship with School of Journalism and Communication for a proposal to designate a semester-long class to become the “engine” for extensive, innovative, student-driven AOD campaigns for the campus each year; partner with Intercollegiate Athletics, University Housing, University Health Center, other departments and outside funding sources to make an annual contribution to the student driven campaign.

4) Forge partnership with Admissions, University Ambassador program, and Orientation staff to craft new messaging in describing the campus culture and student experience (with an emphasis on wellness and health promotion) to potential students and their parents, and high school guidance counselors.
5) Review campus prevention websites that include AOD information; promote easy access, eliminate mixed messages and inconsistencies, and provide clear information to students about policies, prevention and intervention resources.

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Greater Community**

1) In collaboration with city leadership and Government and Community Relations, expand the annual Fall Community Welcome initiative that welcomes students in off-campus neighborhood populations and provides information to them regarding their rights as students and their obligations to the greater community.

2) Sustain and refine all existing efforts with the community including the Campus Community Relations Task Force (CCRTF), CommUniversity Resource Assistant Program, Substance Abuse Prevention Team, Safe Campus Advisory Team, Alcohol Policy Group, and Good Neighbors Workgroup.

3) Partner with landlords that are renting to students to provide consistent messages to students about their rights and responsibilities as tenants and obligations as citizens in the greater community. Initiate innovative and new programs that target high-risk usage of alcohol and other drugs.

4) Convene campus substance abuse prevention team monthly; increase faculty participation to the team; increase visibility of AOD efforts to the campus, prospective students and families, to the greater community, and throughout the state of Oregon. Strengthen the campus coalition, and also develop an advisory group to the staff member leading and executing the campus wide prevention plan.

**INTERVENTION AND HEALTH PROTECTION**—Provide responses to high risk drinking and use harm-reduction methods to protect students from the consequences of alcohol consumption

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at Individuals**

1) Support the University Counseling and Testing Center’s efforts in sustaining the one-on-one, Drug and Clinical Interviews (DACI) for students for substance use.

2) Support the University Counseling and Testing Center’s New Directions Support Group, a group for students interested in exploring addictive behaviors, raising awareness, and providing skills for changing behavior patterns.

3) Review data from underrepresented students in an effort to look at usage and gaps in services and programs.

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at Groups**

1) Support the University Counseling and Testing Center’s commitment to refine the selective, evidenced-based, CHOICES: A Brief Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Harm Reduction Program for self-referred students and students referred by University Housing or Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards. “Choices” is delivered in a group setting and uses Interactive Journaling, strategies for change, group discussion, and group feedback. Eventual implementation of other evidenced-based programs such as the following: BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students, the Alcohol Skills Training Program (ASTP), and an evidenced-based marijuana intervention program should be explored for future consideration.

2) Support the Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAPP) current efforts in offering the M.O.D. (Marijuana and Other Drugs) program to UO students who have violated the student conduct code, along with satisfying court education requirements when someone is cited for less than an
ounce of marijuana. M.O.D. focuses on the risky behaviors associated with use, the short and long term physical, psychological, emotional, and legal consequences of using marijuana.

3) Require training on how to intervene with students who have had too much to drink with current student “safe ride” programs (Designated Driver Shuttle, and Assault Prevention Shuttle) to minimize risk.

4) Develop new practices with Fraternity and Sorority Life around “pre-funking” prior to chapter sponsored events. Request Infraternity Council and PanHellenic Council to adopt new practices for chapter members and guests that do not allow intoxicated students to enter their events or participate in their activities; assist chapter leadership in learning how to identify and refer students for help to the University Counseling and Testing Center for AOD issues.

5) Create a marketing campaign through the University Health Center peer health program that promotes non-use of alcohol for those under the minimum legal drinking age of 21 and allows students to learn how to set drink limits if they choose to drink and are of age. Collaborate with student organizations to create a “Stay in the Green” harm reduction initiative in an effort to teach students how to keep their BAC (blood alcohol concentration) at low levels and set drink limits.

6) Require appropriate “group interventions” for student organizations and groups that have violated university policy, or caused attention that requires administrative intervention.

7) Heavily promote the emergency protocols for alcohol related emergencies to on-campus as well as off-campus student populations; revisit the “good Samaritan policy.”

8) Initiate conversations with academic affairs about the number of potential graduate students in recovery on the campus, and the message that is sent from many departments for recruitment, orientation, and year-round departmental activities—especially to international students coming from cultures where drinking is not a part of the culture.

9) If AlcoholEdu is funded, review data to determine prior usage of students before their attendance to the UO to reshape programs for first year students entering the institution.

10) Track the number of repeat offenders for alcohol and other drug violations through the Student Conduct and Community Standards Office.

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Institution**

1) Review student conduct code and assess effectiveness of existing alcohol sanctions with program.

2) Develop a practice at the institution that updates a student’s emergency contact information each term during the class registration process.

3) Develop assessment plan to address efficacy with UO college student population; develop and administer the metrics of assessment and evaluation for measureable outcomes.

4) Conduct the College Alcohol Risk Assessment biannually with members of the Substance Abuse Prevention Team, interested CCRTF members and students taking a research course. Utilize students to assist in analyzing the data.

5) Review current University policies, protocols and enforcement procedures related to alcohol use and abuse: examine protocols and practices associated with alcohol use and abuse at Autzen Stadium. Review use within the stadium, parking lots, associated parking adjacent to the stadium before and after scheduled events. Review practices and policies at other athletic events regarding use and abuse of alcohol.
ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE—Eliminate or modify environmental factors that contribute to the problem (e.g., policy development and enforcement, offering alcohol free options)

Strategic Interventions Aimed at Individuals
1) Through effective policy efforts, eliminate the barriers to students intervening with their friends in alcohol poisoning emergencies and increase the likelihood students will call for medical assistance.
2) Create separate marketing campaigns with the School of Journalism and Communication that are aimed at separate student populations (e.g., the Balance the Buzz media campaign for drinkers, and a different campaign, My Story, for non drinkers and students in recovery).

Strategic Interventions Aimed at Groups
1) Initiate conversations with area liquor retailers, bars, and restaurants in an effort to discuss “drink specials” that encourage excessive abuse of alcohol; explore opportunities for these partners to adopt or promote media campaigns created on the campus (Balance the Buzz, Stay in the Green, etc.)
2) Re-evaluate substance-free housing and its effectiveness.

Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Institution
1) Establish a centralized, visible, AOD office that is funded adequately to provide leadership to campus-wide alcohol and other drug prevention and intervention, and to execute recommendations within this proposal.
2) The proposal will serve as one underpinning for Oregon 2020, allowing the opportunity for expanded efforts to further promote student learning and transform campus culture.
3) Establish a standardized campus venue that has the quality of programs students (primarily underage students) are seeking, at the same time as providing alternatives to the bar scene.
4) Collaborate with Intercollegiate Athletics to sponsor an alcohol-free tailgate party for students and student organizations at Autzen for football games. Students showing any signs of intoxication would not be allowed into the event; provide incentives or some type of publicity for all other organizations coordinating tailgates that are socializing without alcohol.
5) Explore ideas with Faculty Senate leadership to promote stronger academic engagement of students throughout the entire week.
6) Through the Alcohol Policy Group, continue to review all campus social host practices to ensure that safeguards have been identified to minimize high risk and underage drinking, and continue to refine responsible beverage service policies and ensure enforcement of alcohol polices on the campus.
7) Strengthen relationships with local hospitals (regarding student alcohol poisonings and alcohol related emergencies) in an effort to design stronger referral networks between hospital and campus; create protocols between hospitals, University Health Center and University Counseling Center to ensure that students are consistently offered follow-up services.
8) Continue current best practices of mandatory server training for alcohol events at the UO.
9) Institutionalize funding and support to the growing CommUniversity Resource Assistant Program for UO the off-campus student population; hire 2 CRAs for each neighborhood that surrounds the UO (West University, South University, Fairmont, and Amazon). Investigate the possibility of a formal connection with the Department of Planning, Public Policy and Management to create an internship site for students serving as CRAs. Establish formal connection with Service Learning Program so CRAs can undertake initiatives in their community utilizing support from the Holden Leadership Center.
10) Continue to strengthen relationships with city partners including neighborhood associations, landlords, and local law enforcement by collaborating on projects (community engagement initiatives with the CommUniversity Resource Assistant program; service learning projects through the Holden Leadership Center; Off Campus Housing Fair; Sustainability Program that addresses sustainability efforts with students in the neighborhoods that have potential for improving the quality of neighborhoods).

11) Through the Good Neighbor Workgroup (Government and Community Relations, Department of Public Safety, Office of the Dean of Students, and Media Relations), respond proactively to neighborhood concerns that involve off campus students; initiate contact and facilitate meaningful conversations; and look for solutions to change behaviors that are affecting the quality of life of others in the neighborhood.

12) Develop a strategic assessment program of AOD prevention and intervention efforts using data from the ACHA-NCHA survey (administered in two year intervals), the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, statistics on enforcement through the Department of Public Safety, Student Conduct and Community Standards statistics and outcomes, statistics from local law enforcement, data from students participating in Choices classes, number of disturbances reported through the Good Neighbor Hotline, etc. Baseline data on students' level of consumption and related variables, overall and by selected characteristics, from the initial NCHA and Core Surveys will be compared to data collected at a later date to help determine whether students' behaviors or alcohol-related perceptions have changed. The information will provide information to inform campus leaders with AOD efforts.

13) Examine the role of alumni and their role with AOD prevention and intervention initiatives, and in campus-wide celebratory events (homecoming, tailgates, home football games, etc.). In addition, develop marketing efforts to consistently promote responsible use at the events.

14) Continue increased role and presence of the Department of Public Safety at Autzen on home football game days at the new Matt Court Arena, and on campus at key times of the academic year (Halloween, Week of Welcome, critical first six weeks of the fall term).

15) Explore university policies regarding funding from the alcohol industry (e.g., alcohol industry logos in high traffic athletic facilities) and whether there are any negative impacts on the student experience or the campus culture as a result of the advertising.

**Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Greater Community**

1) Examine the current Code of Student Conduct and its limitations with off campus student behavior; examine ways to improve and intervene with students exhibiting high-risk behavior or behavior that affects the quality of life in off-campus neighborhoods.

2) In an effort to continue to improve the quality of life in the neighborhoods adjacent to the University, continue to explore research-based alcohol prevention strategies that are effective for the neighborhoods surrounding the University (e.g., current enforcement does not deter underage drinking at house parties off campus); promote student involvement in neighborhood leadership positions; provide information to students on responsible hosting, city ordinances, and the rights and responsibilities of becoming a member in the community; communicate monthly to off campus students via newsletters and publications; coordinate annual Housing Fair to provide resources to students and assist students in their transition of understanding their rights and their responsibilities as they move off campus from the residence halls; create educational resources and an off campus website that can be accessed readily.

3) Explore programs with city partners that could be directed at environmental strategies in promoting responsible beverage service policies in the Eugene community.

4) Work in partnership with the Department of Public Safety in providing support to develop a successful community engagement safety program that impacts the quality of life within the
core and edge campus communities and decreases the number of complaints forwarded to the University.

5) Support the Substance Abuse Prevention Program’s (SAPP) efforts to offer their educational track for the Certified Prevention Specialist (CPS). A professional with this certification is recognized as having the best education in leading strategies and programs to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, thereby encouraging a healthier individual and community.

TREATMENT AND INTERVENTION

Strategic Interventions Aimed at Individuals

1) Explore the possibility of adding questions to the NCHA survey administered on campus to determine the number of students who have been through treatment prior to coming to the UO and if their ongoing recovery needs are being met.

2) Assist community organizing in promoting Twelve Step programs and alternatives to Twelve Step programs for students.

Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Institution

1) Investigate the feasibility of becoming one of two institutions in the West, and fifteen in the U.S. to establish a Collegiate Recovery Community on a university campus. As the increased number of college students in recovery grows and develops their resiliency, it has become increasingly difficult for campuses to demonstrate they are safe and healthy environments for all students. Though recovery programs have traditionally been based on the field of substance abuse treatment, the growing movement of relapse prevention strategy and recovery into the field of prevention offers new opportunities for practitioners, family and community involvement to promote long term recovery from substance abuse and dependency. Institutions of higher education have been slow and in some cases nonexistent in integrating recovery support services for students on the campus. A model introduced in 2002 and adopted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSA) has been introduced as a framework to develop specific interventions for the college population. The model targets the following:
   a. Emotional support – peer mentoring, recovery coaching, recovery support groups, twelve step and other recovery support groups
   b. Instrumental support – giving concrete assistance in task accomplishment and removing barriers for success, (e.g., academic advising support)
   c. Companionship – helping people in recovery feel connected; especially in alcohol free and drug free environments (e.g., recovery celebrations and informational recovery month seminars)
   d. Informational support – help in acquiring new skills and provides recovering individuals with the tools to be successful in their roles as students, family members, employees and citizens

   The recovery community model’s primary purpose is to create and sustain programs and services that promote a culture of abstinence from alcohol and other drugs and that assist students in their quest for recovery. The program supports the development of resiliency in recovering students who often lack the personal, social, academic, and professional skills necessary to be successful.

2) Promote and publicize recovery services for students; investigate the number of students who have been through treatment programs prior to coming to the UO, meeting the gaps that exist in needs of these students.

3) Investigate and determine what gaps may exist in meeting the needs of students in recovery.
Strategic Interventions Aimed at the Greater Community

1) Strengthen relationships with treatment programs in the community and throughout the state to ensure quality effective coordination of referrals for students.

IV. REVIEW OF CONSISTENCY OF POLICY AND SANCTION ENFORCEMENT

A. The Student Conduct Code
Previous Biennial Reviews suggested that the university examine and update all policies regularly. The Conduct Code may be used to address alleged misconduct off campus if the incident involves violence or produces a reasonable fear of physical harm. Though not specifically addressing alcohol, some universities allow for their conduct offices to address specific cases of off-campus misconduct that are related to alcohol or other drug use, improving the consistency of enforcement of policies. This topic is part of the ongoing discussion in the campus’ review of the student conduct code to ensure consistency in policies and in enforcement.

B. Student Conduct Code Enforcement
Sanctions imposed for individuals found responsible for alcohol or controlled substance infractions were consistent with the guidelines described in the Conduct Code and reported in previous Biennial Reviews. Campus offices including the Office of the Dean of Students, Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards, University Housing, Department of Public Safety and Office of Fraternity and Sorority Life work together to identify possible gaps in enforcement. During the Biennium, the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards continued to provide training to various student groups, organizations, and staff members. Crime statistics that capture Student Conduct Code violations, including liquor law violations, drug law arrests, and drug law violations referred for disciplinary action, are listed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (Attachment C).

C. Fraternity and Sorority Standards
Fraternity and sorority chapters at UO were required to adopt and meet new standards by December 2002 if they wanted to remain affiliated with the university. The standards addressed academic performance, leadership, community service and healthy living environment and are part of the ongoing campus effort to review policies and practices to reinforce standards.

The UO Endorsement Standards were implemented in 2001 by a representative committee of University personnel, students, and alumni. The purpose of this program is to hold chapters accountable to specified University standards and to motivate student leaders and their organizations to achieve excellence. Categories of compliance include:
Academic Achievement, Leadership Development, Service to Community, and Healthy Living. The Endorsement Program has realized a significant amount of success since its inception. Academic performance has improved dramatically. The current system wide cumulative GPA exceeds the all-University GPA. This achievement has been consistent over the last two years. As part of the Healthy Living category, all chapter houses maintain a substance free policy. The changes in the standards for fraternities and sororities created new roles for the live-in advisors of the chapters. To assist the advisors, the Fraternity and Sorority staff initiated regular sessions with the live-in advisors and various campus and community organizations to discuss alcohol, drug and sexual assault issues. Live-in adults 19
for each chapter facility have contributed to positive development in chapter living conditions.

**D. Smoke and Tobacco Free Campus**
During the last biennial review, efforts were made to investigate the UO in becoming a smoke and tobacco free campus. The change will go into effect Fall 2012. In addition a $1 million gift that will assist in funding other healthy campus initiatives, health related programs has occurred. The decision was made to reduce the risks of second hand smoke exposure and to provide a healthier environment for students, faculty, staff and visitors.

**E. Alcohol Beverage Policy on the Campus**
OUS Fiscal Policy Manual FASOM 56.100 Generally institution funds may not be expended to purchase alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages may be served at banquets and other special group activities conducted as part of a workshop only if full cost of such beverages is recovered through charges to the participants or sponsoring group. The institution is responsible for compliance with all laws and Oregon Liquor Control Commission regulations, including obtaining a one-day license for servicing beer and wine. Income and costs must be accounted for in the appropriate fund. An appropriate fund would be one that can receive revenue from outside the Oregon University System and may have expenses for hosting groups and guests. Auxiliary Enterprise funds, Institutional Operations funds (income/expense funds) and Agency funds would be appropriate. General Fund indexes would not be appropriate. Permission to serve alcohol on campus forms (VP for Finance and Administration Web Site) [http://riskmanagement.uoregon.edu/node/20](http://riskmanagement.uoregon.edu/node/20).

**Food Requirements When Serving Alcoholic Beverages:**

Alcohol service must always be accompanied by appropriate Food Service, per [Oregon Liquor Control Commission guidelines](http://riskmanagement.uoregon.edu/node/20). Food service is limited to University Catering unless otherwise approved by the Vice President for Student Affairs, [Catering Policies and Costs](http://riskmanagement.uoregon.edu/node/20); submit [Catering Waiver Forms](http://riskmanagement.uoregon.edu/node/20) to UO Catering.

**Recommended Actions for 2008-2010 regarding Review of consistency of policy and sanction enforcement:**

- Establish a Fraternity and Sorority Life Standards Committee to review current standards and make recommendations for chapters
- In collaboration with campus partners, monitor the enforcement of the new smoke and tobacco-free policy
- Continue to utilize the Alcohol Policy Group to monitor all incoming requests to serve alcohol on the campus
References


Oregon’s Five Year Action Agenda to Reduce and Combat Underage Drinking, November 2008.


ATTACHMENTS

A. Public Law 101-226: The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989

B. H.R 3614-12

C. 2010 UO Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
   http://safetyweb.uoregon.edu/annual-report

D. DFSCA Electronic Notification to Students—A copy of the material distributed to all students as part of the DFSCA Notification can be found at the following website:
   http://studentlife.uoregon.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Nc3pXw0Yeg4%3d&tabid=100

E. Annual DFSCA Notice to Employees: “Drugs, Alcohol and the University” annual notice can be accessed on the HR website:
   http://hr.uoregon.edu/policy/drug-alcohol-memo.html
   http://hr.uoregon.edu/policy/DrugFreeWorkplaceMemo2011.pdf

F. University of Oregon Executive Summary, spring 2010. American College Health Association/National College Health Assessment II
   http://healthcenter.uoregon.edu/healthed/UO%20Executive%20Summary%20NCHA%202010.pdf
   http://uodos.uoregon.edu/SupportandEducation/SubstanceAbusePrevention/OnCampusResources/ACHAReport/tabid/223/Default.aspx

G. University of Oregon Healthy Campus Initiative
   http://healthycampus.uoregon.edu/About.aspx
In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Community Act (DFSCA), this report outlines efforts and progress in creating a drug and alcohol free environment at Western Oregon University for student and employees. This review also provides insight into areas in need of further development and improvement, while also recognizing successful policies, campaigns and projects. This review is for the academic years of 2008-2009 & 2009-2010.

Following is the Policy Statement set forth by WOU, updated in 2009. This review will evaluate the efforts and policies set forth in creating a drug and alcohol free campus. The policy statement is as follows:

Western Oregon University has committed itself to the education and development of healthy, productive, and responsible individuals. Consistent with this commitment, WOU has established, and will enforce, institutional rules that uphold federal, state, and local laws applicable to alcohol and other drug usage. The university prohibits illegal use of drugs or alcohol by students, faculty, or staff.

In order to promote intelligent decision-making, WOU makes available to students, faculty, and staff basic information and educational programs on the prevention of alcohol and substance abuse. WOU also offers counseling and assistance programs for individuals with problems related to alcohol and substance abuse.

The University considers each member of the academic community a responsible participant in the health and welfare of the community. The university, therefore, expects each community member to adhere to this policy.

This report also provides information addressing reported alcohol incidents in the WOU community, as well as disclosure of criminal activity on campus as reported through the Clery Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Disclosure Act. The full report available to students and employees provides statistics for the previous three years and is attached with this report.

WOU supports programs of education, prevention, intervention, and response, as well as support and assistance to those with substance abuse problems. Programs are designed to educate on responsible use, prevent illegal use and abuse, provide safe, drug and alcohol free alternative activities for students, as well as to address other issues that surround illegal substance use. Upholding violations of the code of conduct with disciplinary sanctions relating to drug and alcohol issues are addressed through judicial affairs, with emphasis on educational development when possible.
Campus Involvement:

Addressing issues of illegal substance use by students on and around the WOU community has been a collective effort through many departments within the Division of Student Affairs and within academic courses. As respondents, Campus Public Safety, University Housing, and the Student Health and Counseling Center are primarily responsible for handling individuals and situations involving violations of substance use. Direct violations of campus policy are then directed through Judicial Affairs for review and sanctions. Medical and mental health support services are offered through the Student Health and Counseling Center, including individual counseling, support groups, drug and alcohol evaluations and treatment, and referrals to community resources.

Similarly, the education and prevention efforts are also shared by several departments. Health Education through the Student Health and Counseling Center provides events, speakers, promotional materials, and presentations to the campus community. Peer Mentors provide peer educational program and relationships to promote and support students to make healthy decisions. Within the residence halls, University Housing provides a variety of programs that address drug and alcohol use and prevention efforts, as well as non-alcoholic alternative events on nights and weekends. Public safety provides a variety of presentations, educational support at AOD programs, and provides a presence to campus events. Student Leadership and Activities also involves alcohol awareness through their new student orientation events. There are also academic courses specific to educating and addressing issues of drugs and alcohol within the Health and Physical Education Department.

Review: Though there is not a centralized office responsible for addressing AOD issues, the WOU campus provides a variety of efforts and means in creating a safe, healthy campus, while providing a variety of prevention and educational materials for the campus community. While efforts are separated through departments, communication and collaboration exists and is well functioning.

Recommendations:
- Unify prevention and educational efforts through increased collaborative strategic planning of AOD events
- Increase efforts through student leadership groups
- Develop more specialization and resources to advance campus AOD prevention and intervention strategies

Annual Notification of DFSCA Policy to Campus Community:

Students and employees of WOU receive access and exposure to the DFSCA policy through a variety of media. Written documents can be found in the Student Code of Conduct, Guide to Residential Living, Course Catalog, Plan-It Wolf, and the Campus Survival Guide. These resources can also be found online through the WOU Website along with the DFSCA Policy on the Vice President of Student Affairs (VPSA) webpage. (www.wou.edu/student/pdf/DrugFreeSchoolsandCommunitiesPolicy.pdf)

This policy is sent out electronically to the entire campus community at the beginning of each academic year through the Office of the VPSA. If changes are made to policy or laws of an AOD nature, the Director of Public Safety sends an electronic notification to the campus community.
Review: The policy is easily accessible to the campus community in a variety of media forms. Information is easily found on the website and within major campus reference materials.

Recommendations:
- Creating an online link within the human resources page for easy access for employees.

Campus Information and Statistics

In attention to their students and awareness to the issues regarding alcohol and other drug use, WOU upholds a philosophy of creating a healthy, drug and alcohol free campus community. This philosophy supports positive behaviors such as responsible decision making, respecting choices not to use alcohol or other drugs, and creating a social atmosphere without a focus on alcohol.

Unfortunately, data to provide insight into the behaviors related to drugs and alcohol use of the campus population hasn’t been collected since 2006. Periodically WOU has participated in collecting data through the National College Health Assessment, to sample a reasonable portion of the campus community. This assessment is being organized to take place in the 2011-2012 academic year.

Data that has been collected is a representation of alcohol and drug violations through Judicial Affairs. The judicial numbers are representative of individual policy violations and indicate the amount of times each policy is violated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drugs/Alcohol on Campus</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Off-Campus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Drugs at University sponsored off-campus event</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation Local Laws (MIP’s)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide to Residential Living Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Beverages</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following information is reported through WOU Public Safety Department as provided through the Clery Report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALCOHOL/DRUG VIOLATIONS</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Involved Incidents</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Alcohol Arrests</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Involved Incidents</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- Drug Arrests</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A = On Campus
B = Residential Facilities (Subset of On-Campus numbers)
C = Public Property
D = Non-Campus Property

Review: Campus statistics and data about current use and behaviors are lacking, besides through judicial campus safety reporting. Drug use violations have doubled campus-wide indicating a need for further attention and development of prevention and review of intervention efforts.

Recommendations:
- Conducting a regular campus-wide surveying and assessment to gauge campus use and behaviors
- Review sanctions for AOD violations to measure success and value
- Provide specific education and prevention efforts toward drug use

Prevention and Education

To address the importance of alcohol and other drug use and abuse within the college population, a variety of educational and preventative efforts are made throughout the year and between departments. WOU believes alcohol to be an inappropriate focus of campus social activity and that the use of illegal drugs or use of alcohol is incompatible with the philosophy and values of the academic community. Throughout the academic year of 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 campus efforts to educate on healthy decision making and prevention were offered to students and the campus community through training, events, and educational materials. The following is a breakdown of the campus-wide efforts:

2008-2009 Programs and Events
- Jason Kilmer- Alcohol training for residence hall staff
- Alcohol Poisoning and What To Do (in response to first week alcohol poisoning)
- Alcohol and Sex (passive)
- How to Lose a Grade in Ten Weeks (effects of drugs/alcohol on studies)
- It’s Mardi Gras, Let’s Toga (party safety)
- Mardi Gras Dance Party (legal ramifications of underage drinking and drug use)
- Black Light Party (rave drugs)
- St. Paddy’s Day – Just One More Drink (passive)
• Spring Break Promise Boards
• D&A (effects of drugs and alcohol on the body – passive)
• Pot N’ Brownies (alternative programming to 4:20)
• Alcohol/Drugs (summer safety)
• Absolutely Smashed (RHA in collaboration with USA Today). Displayed a wrecked car involved in a drunk driving incident and passively educated for over a week
• Freshmen Bar- Peer Mentor alcohol awareness, drinking and driving, policy awareness, damaged vehicle display
• Alcohol Awareness at Cinderella Ball- formal dance, Peer Mentors provided mocktails and alcohol education
• Poster passive campaign through residence hall system using Face Project posters.
  o Life At It’s Best “Soberchillin” posters placed in each Arbor Park apartment and Butler rooms (upperclass)
  o Life At It’s Best “Soberchillin’ Campfire” posters placed in the Wellness community in Heritage Hall (freshmen)
  o Life At It’s Best “Soberjammin” air freshener given to each upperclass resident on campus
  o Life At It’s Best “Soberkaze Snowboard” posters place in the Wellness community in Heritage Hall (freshmen)
  o “Recall the Night” posters placed in freshmen and upperclass residential bathrooms and laundry rooms on campus
  o “Rearview Mirror” posters placed in freshmen and upperclass residential bathrooms and laundry rooms on campus
  o “School of Fish” posters placed in freshmen and upperclass residential bathrooms and laundry rooms on campus
• New Student Week Alcohol Speaker- Bernie McGrenahan “Happy Hour for Free”
• Sex Signals- Sexual Assault Prevention Program
• Will Keim- Convocation Speaker
• Healthy lifestyles workshop for New Student Week
• Great American Smoke-Out- Peer Mentors and Student Health Center
• Safe Spring Break- Peer Mentor alcohol awareness campaign, making responsible choices, having fun without alcohol
• Get Lei’d Luau- Peer Mentor sexual health awareness- addressing sex under the influence
• WOU Annual Health Fair
• Classroom Presentations on alcohol, drugs, addictions, binge drinking, tobacco use, sexual assault, responsible decision making / refusal skills, and campus and community resources
• Campus Community “Walk About”- Vice President of Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Monmouth Police Department

2009-2010 Programs and Events
• Jason Kilmer- Alcohol training for residence hall staff
• Let’s Be Safe On Halloween (safety tips and party facts)
• Date Rape Awareness and Social (in collaboration with Peer Mentors)
• Margarita Monday (drinking and academic effects)
• Hangout or Hangover (serving sizes education)
• DUI & MIP (effects and costs of drinking)
• It’s Just a Drink, What Could Happen (drunk driving – passive)
• Do You Smoke? (effects of tobacco and marijuana on the body – passive)
• Lessons Learned from Textsfromlastnight.com (passive)
• Texts From Last Night (resource education for excessive drinking)
• Mocktails (drink safety)
• Pizza and Mocktails (drink safety)
• Freshmen Bar- Peer Mentor alcohol awareness, drinking and driving, policy awareness, damaged vehicle display
• Alcohol Awareness at Cinderella Ball- formal dance, Peer Mentors provided mocktails and alcohol education
• New Student Week Alcohol Speaker- Jason Kilmer
• Katie Koestner- Sexual Assault Prevention Speaker
• Will Keim- Convocation Speaker
• Healthy lifestyles workshops for New Student Week
• Great American Smoke-Out- Peer Mentors and Student Health Center
• Safe Spring Break- Peer Mentor alcohol awareness campaign, making responsible choices, having fun without alcohol
• Get Lei’d Luau- Peer Mentor sexual health awareness- addressing sex under the influence
• WOU Annual Health Fair
• Classroom Presentations on alcohol, drugs, addictions, binge drinking, tobacco use, sexual assault, responsible decision making / refusal skills, and campus and community resources
• Forever Changed (Campus Public Safety)
  ○ Event involved a keynote speaker (Nigel Wringham), safety fair, and drunk driving simulation
  ○ Invited WOU students as well as ever high school in Polk County. Those in attendance included Santiam Christian High School, Falls City High School, Central High School, and Salem-Keizer high schools, among others.
  ○ Event collaborators included: Western Oregon University, Public Safety, MADD, Monmouth Police Department, Salem Hospital, Polk County Fire and Rescue, Oregon Department of Transportation, REACH Medical, among others.
  ○ Event sponsors included: Wal-mart, Marquis Spas, and other local businesses.
  ○ Drunk driving simulation included wrecked cars, full medical and police response, microphones on EMTs, victims and police officers, and Med-Evac helicopter
  ○ One Central High School (Monmouth-Independence) student in attendance is recreating this program as their senior project for graduation.
• Forever Changed Safety Fair (Student Health and Counseling Center)
  ○ Beer Goggle Obstacle Course
  ○ Effects of underage drinking
  ○ Drinking and Driving
  ○ Campus and Community Resources and Agencies addressing issues of alcohol and drug use
• Campus Community “Walk About”-Vice President of Student Affairs, Dean of Students, Monmouth Police Department
**Review:** The efforts provided for campus prevention and education are offered through a variety of departments and address a diverse range of topics and target populations. Ideas seem to change and adapt each year.

**Recommendations:**
- Provide programming / training efforts on refusal skills and peer pressure
- Further collaboration and alignment of goals and learning outcomes and unified efforts
- Increase AOD programming and education to off-campus students
- Improve documentation and evaluations of AOD programs
- Continue to evolve and adapt prevention efforts to address current trends

**Interventions and Conduct**

Students found in violation of alcohol and other drug policies are directed through the judicial process at WOU, which may be in addition to court sanctioning. The process may vary depending on the violation and number of encounters a student may already have. Both violations of alcohol and marijuana-use provide an online educational tool (Alcohol-Edu and Marijuana 101) that is mandatory for students to complete. The Student Health and Counseling Center also provide alcohol and drug evaluation and treatment that may be required of a student in violation. These evaluations may lead to sanctioned follow up appointments and treatment. The following table represents the number of sanctions provided by Judicial Affairs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanction</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AlcoholEdu</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Drug Evaluation</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Drug Treatment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete Court Assigned Diversion</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Plan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submit Court Results</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana 101</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other sanctions may also have been applied to these violations. The numbers have remained fairly constant, with exception to the increase in Marijuana 101, which correlates with the increase in drug violations in 2009-2010.

**Review:** The communication between the departments involved has remained very effective in collaborative interventions. WOU also provides a variety of sanction avenues that offer personalization to each situation and individual.

**Recommendations:**
- Continue to research and implement creative educational sanctions
- Review if the drug sanctioning is effective if number continue to increase
• Explore involving community resources in educational sanctions.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Strengths:

Campus community interest and involvement: From prevention and educational efforts through the judicial process, multiple departments are collaborating in creating a campus environment free of AOD. These efforts emphasize effective communication and strong relationships between departments to successfully organize these projects.

Diversity of Strategies: The collective efforts made on the WOU campus to educate and address AOD problems provide great variety in purpose, target, and delivery. Sanctions are educational, creative, and personalized to maximize the learning outcomes for each individual situation. The campus provides information and events inclusive to addressing the interest and needs of the diverse student body.

Policy: WOU has devoted itself to creating an educational environment that promotes health lifestyles regarding AOD usage. Within the policy, WOU provides statements of philosophy which offer campus guiding principles for expectations of behavior and presentation. The policy was recently reviewed and revised in June 2009. The policy clearly delineates the expectations of campus community members, groups, events, and support programs. This policy is made available in many of the major campus references, both printed and online.

Weaknesses:

Routine Campus Data Collection: Unfortunately data for the general campus community regarding AOD use and abuse hasn’t been conducted regularly, which provided lacking data for this report. The Health and Counseling Center is currently organizing efforts to conduct the National College Health Assessment for the 2011-2010 year. This data will provide insight into behaviors and trends relevant to this campus.

Campus-Wide Strategic Plan: While communication and collaboration across university departments has been successful, there is a lacking mission and alignment of AOD prevention and education efforts. To create a campus-wide plan and objectives would help with efficiently using resources and provide a means to evaluate the areas receiving sufficient attention and the areas that are consistently lacking. Creating learning outcomes and goals would help organize efforts from individual department efforts, into a more holistic, campus-wide purpose.

Review Team: Creating a team to provide consistent evaluation and feedback to the biennial review of the DFSCA. Due to the number of departments responsible for AOD prevention, education, and intervention, this report requires a collection of information for each department. A review team could be made up of individuals representing the involved departments and provide for the ability to collect and retrieve information pertinent to the review of compliance.
Recommendations:
Based on the available data and current AOD programs at WOU, the following recommendations can be made:

• Implement at campus-wide assessment regarding AOD
• Create a strategic plan to align campus resources
• Continue to review and revise the current policy to address current issues and trends, and alignment with other campus policies
• Review and update sanctions of alcohol and drug policy violations
• Enhance data collection and evaluation of AOD prevention and education programs