



2008 – 2010

**Biennial Review of
Alcohol & Other
Drug Programs
And Policies**

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Executive Summary

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require Institutions of Higher Education to review their Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) programs and policies every two years. This report explores the issues that arose out of Michigan Technological University's biennial review of its AOD programs and policies from September 1, 2008, through August 31, 2010.

The President's Commission on Wellness (PCOW) is charged with conducting the biennial review. PCOW's website is located at <http://www.sa.mtu.edu/dean/judicial/PCSAP.htm>.

During this review period, the compliance committee of PCOW examined, updated and revised PCOW's goals and Michigan Tech's AOD policy. The committee also reviewed the prevention programs offered, the Core survey results and issues related to annual distribution of the AOD policy, as well as evaluated the consistency in enforcement related to student discipline.

The representatives made three recommendations for areas of improvement:

- 1. Encourage all University traditions to move towards becoming alcohol-free, and provide leadership and community service opportunities in connection with these traditions.**
- 2. Support the Wellness and AOD initiatives by engaging in evaluation of existing Core Survey and Alcohol EDU data to develop high-quality, ongoing wellness and AOD educational programs with measurable learning outcomes.**
- 3. Integrate the Michigan Tech Values Statement into AOD Prevention and Programming Efforts.**

Michigan Technological University's Biennial Review of Alcohol and Other Drug Programs and Policies

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require Institutions of Higher Education to review their Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) programs and policies every two years. This report describes Michigan Tech's biennial review of its AOD programs and policies from September 1, 2008, through August 31, 2010. The review has three objectives: to determine the effectiveness of the AOD program, to implement any needed changes to the AOD program and to ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violating standards of conduct are enforced consistently. The report includes:

Representation on the President's Commission on Wellness (PCOW)

Alcohol and Other Drug Policy, Procedure and Programs

1. Michigan Tech's AOD Policy
2. Description of Prevention Programming
3. Tools for Determining Effectiveness of AOD Prevention Programs
4. Outcomes

Achievement of AOD Goals

1. Alcohol Free Options
2. Normative Environment
3. Alcohol Availability
4. Alcohol Marketing and Promotion
5. Policy Development and Enforcement
6. Strengths and Weaknesses of AOD Prevention and Wellness Goals
7. Recommendations

President's Certification

Copies of this report are available in the President's Office, the Provost's Office, the Dean of Students Office, and on the website of the President's Commission on Substance Abuse Prevention:

<<http://www.sa.mtu.edu/dean/judicial/forms/2004%20Biennial%20Review.pdf>>

Representation

Representatives of the Assessment and Compliance Committee of the President's Commission on Wellness conducted the 2010 Biennial Review in consultation with other areas and departments on campus. The PCOW website is located at <http://www.mtu.edu/student-affairs/administration/vp/committees/wellness/>.

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies, Procedures and Programs

1. Michigan Tech's AOD policy

In April 1998, the Vice Provost and Dean for Student Affairs established a campus Substance Abuse Advisory Committee. Three goals were established for the committee:

- Conduct the biennial review of Michigan Tech's AOD policy to assure compliance with the provisions of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA).
- Conduct the Core survey to assess the behaviors and attitudes of Michigan Tech students concerning drug and alcohol use.
- Recommend policies and/or strategies to address any negative effects of drug and alcohol use on the Michigan Tech campus.

In April 2000, the President upgraded the Substance Abuse Advisory Committee to the President's Commission on Substance Abuse Prevention (PCSAP.) The new commission established a mission and goals. In 2008, PCSAP was reorganized into the President's Commission on Wellness (PCOW.) This was intended to emphasize a holistic approach to substance abuse prevention

One of the duties of PCOW is to develop and review Michigan Tech's AOD policy to ensure compliance with the DFSCR. The policy is reviewed every two years.

Michigan Tech's AOD policy includes the information required under the following minimum criteria:

- 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
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol

- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students
- 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

In compliance with federal regulations, the University AOD policy is printed and distributed annually to students, faculty, and staff. Students' copies are mailed to their University address upon their arrival for fall semester classes (within the first month of classes). Faculty and staff receive the policy through campus mail. (Appendix A)

2. Description of Prevention Programming

During this review period a wide range of prevention programs were delivered to students. The programming was supported in part by a Department of Education grant for Prevention of High Risk Drinking on campus. The project timelines for the DOE grant are attached as Appendix B.

Based on data developed by prevention specialists, including the American Council for Drug Education (www.factsontap.org), incoming first-year students are most at risk for the consequences of dangerous drinking. Therefore, a key element of Michigan Tech's prevention program in Summer 2009 was the introduction of a mandatory on-line alcohol education program for incoming first year students called Alcohol EDU. This educational program was repeated in Summer 2010. The compliance rate for both years was approximately 95%. An executive summary is included as Appendix C. Highlights from the Michigan Tech data included that our students' drinking and marijuana usage rates are below the national average; that less than 20% of our students report high-risk drinking; that drinking most commonly occurs off-campus and that the most common types of high risk drinking were doing shots and chugging alcohol.

As a result of this data, as well Core Survey data, a social norms campaign was instituted on campus (get more info about this). This campaign included posters about Michigan Tech students drinking behaviors (see Appendix D.)

Additional information on prevention programming is provided later in this report.

3. Tools for Determining Effectiveness of AOD Prevention Programs

A. Core Survey

The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey is a nationally-administered survey that collects data on students' self-reported behaviors and perceptions related to use of alcohol and illegal drugs, as well as their involvement and perceptions of campus life. The survey (long form) was most recently administered in February 2010 via the web. Using a

representative sampling technique, 2,100 students were selected and 392 students completed the survey. An executive summary of the survey results can be reviewed in Appendix E. PCOW will implement the next Core survey in 2011 and every three years thereafter in order to develop better longitudinal data. Historic Core survey data is available on the PCOW web site at <http://www.mtu.edu/student-affairs/administration/vp/committees/wellness/>.

B. Student Conduct Database

Student Conduct Services in the Dean of Students Office maintains a database on the BANNER system. This database includes information concerning alcohol and other drug disciplinary incidents (as well as all other reported disciplinary incidents). The quality of the data is ensured by limiting the number of staff who can enter data to two trained individuals. This data is also used for the annual Campus Security Act report.

4. Outcomes

A. 2010 Core Survey Data

Michigan Tech's Core survey results show that student's responses on alcohol use are similar to the aggregated national Core survey data drawn from nearly 70,000 students in 173 institutions of higher education. The two columns on the right constitute data about "High Risk" drinking.

Core Data (Alcohol)	Used at least once in their life	Used at least once in the past year	Used at least once in the past 30 days	Consuming alcohol 3 times per week or more
National	88%	85%	72%	23%
Michigan Tech	85%	81%	73%	29%

PCOW and its predecessor commission PCSAP have focused primarily on alcohol prevention, but substance abuse prevention is also important. Our data on marijuana use suggests that our students have less experience with marijuana than the national average:

Core Data (Marijuana)	Used at least once in their life	Used at least once in the past year	Used at least once in the past 30 days
National	46%	30%	17%
Michigan Tech	37%	20%	11%

Michigan Tech students' reported use of marijuana three times or more per week (4% of respondents) is substantially lower than the national data (7% of respondents).

For additional information on AOD use trends at Michigan Tech, please see Appendices B and C.

B. Consistency of Enforcement of Disciplinary Sanctions

The Drug Free School Act requires schools to report how consistently they enforce their student AOD policy. Michigan Tech's Code of Student Conduct permits Michigan Tech staff to confront both on- and off- campus incidents.

Most incidents that occur in the residence halls and University apartments are referred to the Residence Life Conduct Board but some incidents (particularly those involving Public Safety reports) will be handled by Student Conduct Services, either by an administrative hearing officer or a Student Conduct Board. Sanctioning protocols for AOD cases have been established to help promote consistency in how hearing officers/conduct boards sanction students found responsible for policy violations. (Appendix G)

The tables below¹ evaluate whether a hearing officer or conduct board imposed the minimum sanction of:

- 1) Disciplinary probation for at least one calendar year, the recommended sanction for first-offense marijuana possession and most first-offense alcohol violations
- 2) Disciplinary warning for students over 21 in violation of open container and alcohol permit rules in the residence halls (if not under the influence)
- 3) Additional disciplinary probation for a cumulative maximum of 18 months for second alcohol offenses; and
- 4) Suspension for alcohol or drug offenses which are chronic or particularly detrimental to the health or safety of the respondent or the University community.²

**Table 1: Total Reported AOD Incidents
September 1, 2008 – August 31, 2010**

Type of Incident Reported	Number of Incident Reports	Procedures Followed (%)
Narcotics/Dangerous Drugs	34	100%
Alcohol	193	100%

Source: Student Conduct Database

¹ Total AOD incidents in the tables include incidents where the student is charged but ultimately found not responsible for violating the policy.

² Under some circumstances students may be offered a voluntary medical withdrawal in lieu of a disciplinary suspension.

C. Explanation of AOD Incident Data

The 100% rate of compliance with sanctioning procedures is attributable to the fact that hearing officers and conduct boards use form letter templates for their decision letters and also refer to the AOD sanctioning protocols. The templates include the sanction information, so mistakes are less likely to occur.

During this review period, most reported “narcotics and dangerous drug” incidents involved marijuana possession or sale. However, two incidents involved the abuse of prescription drugs. Drug offenses are referred to Counseling and Wellness Services for an assessment and recommended education and/or treatment program.

When students are found responsible for possessing marijuana, at a minimum they must complete an on-line education course called Marijuana 101. This course is administered through 3rd Millennium Classrooms

<<http://3rdmilclassrooms.com/Websitepages/collegeCourses.aspx>>.

The course costs the student \$50.00 and the Student Conduct Services office is automatically notified by email when a student completes the course.

Most of the marijuana incidents are detected in the residence halls as a result of suspicious odors in the hallway near a particular room. Students are charged with a violation of the “no-smoking” rule as well as “narcotics/dangerous drugs.” If there is not sufficient evidence to hold a student responsible for “narcotics/dangerous drugs” the student may still be found responsible for “smoking.” This sometimes occurs because the odor dissipates before Public Safety arrives to verify that the odor is marijuana and that it is coming from a particular room. Under some circumstances (e.g., a repeated offense of “smoking” with a suspicion of marijuana use) students are required to complete Marijuana 101 as a special educational condition, without being found responsible for a drug violation.

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Achievement of AOD Goals in the Five Areas of Environmental Interventions

There are a number of success stories related to the University's approach to AOD policies and programs, as well as challenges to be addressed. We highlight the following examples.³

1. Alcohol Free Options

Major socializing by college-age students takes place late at night. If the university does not offer social programming on-campus to suit students' preferred schedules, students will find their entertainment off campus, which can lead to substance abuse.

The use of Core Survey and Alcohol Edu data has helped identify the areas in which our students need the most support (i.e. more alcohol alternative events, or late night activities between the hours of 10pm and 2am).

Michigan Tech has met this challenge by offering high-quality late night on-campus programming such as first-run films in Walker 135, and events sponsored by student groups such as the Gala Latina and the Drag Show.

The Student Activities Comedy Series (SACS) is another very popular form of late night programming that creates, promotes, and nurtures an atmosphere where students participate in alcohol free late night social events held on campus. Eight to ten comedians a year perform on Friday nights at 10:00PM in the MUB Ballroom.

To help provide additional support to late night programming, DOE grant monies are available to fund late night programming hosted by student groups and organizations. Groups and organizations are required to submit an application for funding, and must meet certain criteria to be eligible for funding (the event must take place after 8pm, on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, or last past midnight). The groups are then scored by the use of a rubric. A score of 40 out of 50 is required for funding to be awarded. The funding provided to these groups has created the potential of new annual programs (i.e. West McNair Superhall Carnival Extravaganza.)

There are also many attractive alcohol-free settings on campus for students to congregate and socialize. The Wadsworth Hall Annex is available 24 hours per day to Wads residents and their guests. This includes a game room, sauna, and weight room (membership required). The Campus Café in Wads Annex provides a late-night dining option. The John and Ruanne Opie Library is open 24/7. Non-alcoholic beverages and

³ The Higher Education Center's Supplemental Checklist was used as an outline for this section.

snacks are permitted, so students have another attractive venue to study and congregate.

Other alcohol free options included community service opportunities. During this review period, student volunteer opportunities were highlighted by Michigan Tech's participation in "Make a Difference Day." In 2009, 39 groups of students participated, in 29 projects. In 2010, 500 students and 60 alumni performed 1,000 hours of service. . Volunteer opportunities were also provided during first year student orientation week. There are also ongoing "Service Saturdays" offered one Saturday each month of the term. The most popular service event is "60 Minutes of Service" where students find an hour a week to serve, Impact is high within the hour and Fall 2010 has seen over 860 participants so far.

Michigan Tech's Outdoor Adventure Program is another alcohol-free option. The purpose of the Outdoor Adventure Program is to encourage Michigan Tech students to engage in outdoor, active and healthy activities. The OAP connects students to the outdoors through guided trips, leadership training, information sessions, and equipment rental and by working closely with student organizations to help advertise and run events, all of which are alcohol free.

Alternative Spring Break (ASB) opportunities are also popular. These are alcohol and drug free programs for the safety and well being of all participants. Several Registered Student Organizations (RSO's), the Outdoor Adventure Program and the Community Service program lead Alternative Spring Break trips. Of the over dozen trips offered, some are adventurous and some are service oriented. All are minimal cost and include travel throughout the United States, Mexico & Puerto Rico.

Finally, many of the "Tech Traditions" on campus are alcohol free or promote alcohol-free events. Welcome Week, K-Day (Student Organization Fair), Winter Carnival and Homecoming are examples of large scale events with social activities, food and entertainment

As these activities continue, students will always have alternatives to excessive drinking and they can find healthy and fun ways in which to meet and interact with others academically and socially.

2. Normative Environment

Michigan Tech continues to maintain a social, academic and residential environment that supports health-promoting norms.

One program that was put into use in the 2009-2010 school year was a new social norms campaign to reduce the misperceptions across campus on the drinking habits of Michigan Tech students. To create the norms messages, data collected from the CORE survey was used and portrayed simply as stated (i.e. "81% of Michigan Tech students who consumed alcohol did not let drinking affect academic performance"). The

messages covered all aspects of college – academics, relationships, risks and legalities. Students across campus were involved in creating the messages by attending focus groups where messages, designs and layouts of the campaign items were discussed. Messages were put on posters and table tents that were distributed across campus in academic buildings, residence halls and other campus living communities as well as dining halls in attempt to have the largest penetration of the student population as possible. These messages were also found on products such as coffee cups, Frisbees, beach balls, etc. in an attempt to create an even bigger impact on campus. Although the social norms campaign is targeted at first year students, all students have benefited from the project by having their misperceptions corrected with reliable information from reliable sources. The hope for the 2010-2011 campaign is to expand the products which portray these messages, including the use at athletic events as well as other on-campus activities.

A. Wellness and Safety Publications, Events and Programming

The following is a snapshot of AOD safety and related wellness programming offered at Michigan Tech during the review period:

- RAINN Day (Sexual Assault Awareness) was celebrated on campus in September 2008 and 2009.
- Counseling and Wellness Services staff presented on "Woman's Self-Defense" in [June](#) 2009, as a part of a "Woman's Health Day" series of presentations.
- During Winter Carnival in February 2010, Counseling and Wellness Services brought in a comedy-improv group called "Mission Improvable" for a late night event during the carnivals "All-Nighter" for statue building. The group made a really good impression on the students, keeping them engaged and involved throughout their entire act. Total attendance to the event was up around 250 students, who were then able to warm up, eat some food, reenergize and in some instances sober-up before going back out in the cold.
- The Student Health 101 e-magazine was sent via email to ALL (undergrad and grad) enrolled as a student from Sept - [May](#).
- A Week of Wellness event took place in October 2008 and 2009 to provide healthy and active alternatives to substance abuse.
<http://www.sa.mtu.edu/stulife/WeekofWellness/index.html>
- Dial Help offered presentations on sexual assault prevention to numerous fraternities and sororities during the review period, as well as technical trainings for the student housing staff, athletic groups and all new student athletes as part of the 'master athlete' student course.

- The Athletic Department sponsored the following programs:

John Underwood - Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 - All coaches, staff, and Student Athletes

My Play Book - Fall 2008, 2009, 2010 - Freshmen Student-Athletes

Alcohol Edu - Fall 2009 - All Freshmen Student-Athletes

John Donnelly - Chief of Police - Fall 2009, 2010 - Hockey Student-Athletes

Rick Barnes - Spring 2010 - All Student-Athletes

NCAA Random Drug Testing - 16 student-athletes each time

B. Orientation

The undergraduate orientation included late night programming initiatives such as Volleyball after Dark, the Greek Life Luau and F'all Nighter at the SDC. There are also mandatory Wellness sessions that cover all aspects of being a healthy college student – psychological health, physical activity, nutrition, sexual health and alcohol.

C. Residence Life Initiatives

Table tents with prevention messages were displayed in the residential dining halls as part of the Week of Wellness in October 2008 and 2009.

Alcohol-free housing is offered in all three of the Michigan Tech residence halls. This option is open to residents that have chosen to live an alcohol-free lifestyle. The use and/or possession of alcohol and/or alcohol related items are not permitted by the residents or their guests

The residence halls are completely smoke free and the residence life handbook was amended to explicitly prohibit drinking games such as beer pong in residence hall rooms.

D. Peer Mentoring

Wellness peer mentoring on campus is provided by H.O.W.L. (Healthy Options for a Wellness Lifestyle) students. These Michigan Tech students work side by side with the Wellness Coordinator in the Counseling and Wellness Services Department. These peer educators give campus wide presentations and workshops throughout the academic year, and work with groups on campus to present specific presentations covering both academic, physical and mental success in school. In the 2009-2010 academic year, the H.O.W.L. students gave 7 presentations, as well as ran the K.I.S.S.

Club (Keep It Safer Sweetheart – a sexual health/safer sex club that offers safer sex products). So far during the 2010-2011 academic year the group has presented a total of 14 times, reaching over 575 students in the process.

3. Alcohol Availability

Michigan Tech's AOD policy prohibits consumption of alcohol in public places and limits the size of beverage containers. Kegs are not permitted on campus (without a valid liquor license). Alcohol is not permitted at athletic events or at any student organization recruitment function.

4. Alcohol Marketing and Promotion

Michigan Tech's AOD policy prohibits alcohol to be advertised at official University events or in official University publications. Editorial boards must follow alcohol advertisement policies that insure compliance with state and federal law. Vendors of alcohol are not permitted to conduct events, contests, etc. which promote the sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages. Bulletin boards in the residence halls may not advertise or imply the use of alcohol or illegal substances.

5. Policy Development and Enforcement

For many years, staff in Student Affairs, Counseling Services, Residence Life, and Public Safety has worked cooperatively in situations where a student has an alcohol or drug incident. A student with an alcohol/drug incident generally has his/her first contact with a Resident Assistant or a Public Safety officer (or sometimes off-campus law enforcement authorities). This is promptly followed by a student conduct hearing with the Residence Life Conduct Board, a university-wide student conduct board or an administrator from Student Conduct Services. The student is then sanctioned under the AOD sanctioning protocols. This generally requires alcohol (or drug) education on a first offense and a more in-depth assessment on a second offense. Depending on the severity and danger of the inappropriate conduct, the student may be required to obtain off-campus comprehensive substance abuse evaluations and maintain follow-up contact with Student Conduct Services and/or Counseling Services to confirm that the student is following through on requirements. Michigan Tech's policy also requires parental notification on second offenses for students under the age of 21, in order to advise the parents of potentially dangerous behavior and to enlist the parent's support in reinforcing our AOD policy.

In all cases during this review period (as described on page 9, Table I) the hearing boards or staff followed minimum standards for disciplinary charges, and the minimum sanction, length of sanction, and special conditions for alcohol and drug violations will continue to be enforced in the future.

As a result of following consistent sanctioning protocols, as well as emphasizing safety issues and making appropriate choices, community standards are maintained and students understand that administrative staff is here to help students get assistance and make better and healthier choices in the future.

6. Strengths and Weaknesses of AOD Prevention and Wellness Goals

PCOW has been an effective coordinating and programming body, particularly considering that it has no budget. As described above, Michigan Tech's substance abuse prevention and wellness programming in many ways exceed the minimum requirements under the Drug-Free School and Campuses Regulations.

7. Recommendations for Improvement

PCOW is making the following recommendations for the upcoming review period:

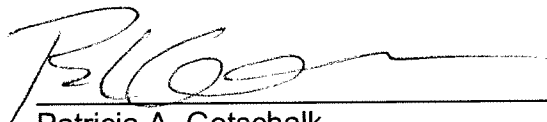
1. Encourage all University traditions to move towards becoming alcohol-free, and provide leadership and community service opportunities in connection with these traditions. A Winter Carnival Task Force was formed in 2008 to review and make recommendations with regard to prevention and programming during this major university tradition. K-Day is the best example of a tradition that became alcohol free. The Winter Carnival Task Force should continue to develop and support alcohol free Winter Carnival activities and programming.

2. Support the Wellness and AOD initiatives by engaging in evaluation of existing Core Survey and Alcohol EDU data to develop high-quality, ongoing wellness and AOD educational programs with measurable learning outcomes. Best practices on college campuses show that comprehensive programs have the most impact in modifying student behaviors and perceptions with alcohol and drug use. PCOW should be charged to lead the effort to evaluate the existing data and make recommendations for how to target the AOD prevention and wellness programs.

3. Integrate the Michigan Tech Values Statement into AOD Prevention and Programming Efforts. The Values Statement (see Appendix G) is a student-developed initiative that is being embraced by the university community. The core values of this statement can be effectively used as an educational tool for prevention and programming by encouraging students to inspire "community, scholarship, possibilities, accountability and tenacity." These values are inconsistent with binge drinking and other risky behaviors relating to alcohol and other drugs.

Respectfully Submitted by:

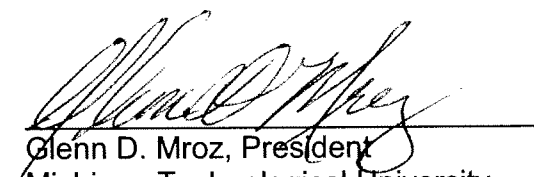
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON WELLNESS

By 
Patricia A. Gotschalk
Chair, Assessment and Compliance Committee
President's Commission on Wellness

Date: 12/15/10

PRESIDENT'S CERTIFICATION

I have reviewed the foregoing 2008 -2010 Biennial Review.

By 
Glenn D. Mroz, President
Michigan Technological University

Date: 12/17/10

Appendix A

Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

Alcohol and Other Drug Policy
At Michigan Tech (Effective August 1, 2010)

I. Guiding Principles

* Clear evidence exists that the misuse and abuse of alcoholic beverages and drugs can erode the foundation of the University's goals and objectives and can diminish the attainment of intellectual, social, physical, and moral growth and development.

*All University members are adults who will make personal choices about their use of alcohol, but those choices must not disrupt the University community of others.

*It is the University's mission to address alcohol-related behavior when such behavior has a negative effect on any segment of the University community or violates any city, state, or federal law or ordinance.

*The University will attempt to provide educational activities and information concerning alcohol use. However, neither this policy nor the University's consent to the use of alcoholic beverages at certain locations and under certain circumstances constitutes University sponsorship or approval of such use, but reflects its desire to permit freedom of choice where such choice does not endanger life or violate existing law.

*The University prohibits the use and abuse of controlled substances. The University will attempt to provide to its community, educational activities and information related to the legal and physiological aspects of drug use and abuse.

II. Summary of State and Federal Laws

A. Laws Relating to Use of Alcohol:

All federal, state, and local laws governing alcohol use are applicable to all activities at Michigan Tech.

These summaries are an educational tool. Other provisions, not included below, may also apply. Therefore, no one should take action in reliance upon the summary, and it should not be construed as legal advice.

1. Legal Age for Possession and Consumption of Alcohol

It is illegal for a person under 21 years of age to purchase, consume, or possess alcoholic beverages. Persons under the age of 21 possessing alcoholic beverages are subject to arrest under Michigan law on the charge of being a minor in possession (MIP). Such a charge is a misdemeanor and can result in progressive fines, substance abuse prevention or treatment, and possible driver's license sanctions.

2. Transporting Alcoholic Beverages

It is a misdemeanor for a person under 21 years of age to knowingly transport or possess alcoholic beverages in a motor vehicle, unless such activities are in connection with the minor's employment by a liquor licensee or other authorized agent of the Liquor Control Commission. Such a charge can result in a penalty of not more than 90 days in jail, a fine of not more than \$100, and may be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment.

3. Fraudulent Identification

A person who furnishes fraudulent identification to a person less than 21 years of age, or a person under the age of 21 who uses fraudulent identification to purchase alcoholic beverages, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty includes fines and the suspension of his or her driver's license for 90 days.

4. Regulation of Sale

Under Michigan law, the sale, trade, or giving away of alcoholic beverages, including alcoholic beverages for personal use, requires a license or other prior written authorization from the Liquor Control Commission. A person who conducts any activity for which a liquor license is required without first obtaining the requisite license is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, and/or by a fine of not more than \$1,000. Alcoholic beverages may not lawfully be sold, traded, or otherwise furnished to a person who has not attained the age of 21 years.

5. Open Container Laws

The consumption of alcoholic beverages on public highways in the state of Michigan is forbidden by law. It is unlawful to transport or possess any alcoholic beverages in a container that is open, uncapped, or upon which the seal is broken within the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Such a charge is a misdemeanor and can result in progressive fines, substance abuse prevention or treatment, and possible license sanctions.

6. City Ordinances

The cities of Houghton and Hancock have ordinances that prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages on any public street or sidewalk, in parks, or in any other public places including any store or establishment doing business with the public not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. In addition, anyone who owns, operates, or controls any such public establishment or store shall not permit the consumption of alcoholic beverages therein.

7. Liability

In the state of Michigan, a person who is injured by a visibly intoxicated person who became intoxicated because of the unlawful furnishing by another has the right of action against the person who contributed to the intoxication by unlawful furnishing. The person(s) who furnished the alcohol could be liable for damages.

8. Drinking and Driving

Michigan has a "zero-tolerance" law permitting no blood alcohol for drivers under the age of 21. Drivers under the age of 21 who are found to have any blood alcohol while driving will lose their license and have four points added to their driving record. They will also be responsible for fines and/or community service. Those over the age of 21 caught driving under the influence could possibly receive progressive fines and jail time, as well as possible suspension of their driver's license.

9. Alcohol and Sexual Assault

Engaging in sexual activity with a person who is unable to consent by reason of incapacitation is considered sexual assault and is punishable under Michigan law. For example, a person who is intoxicated may be incapacitated. Therefore, sexual activity with an intoxicated or drugged person can be actionable as sexual assault under Michigan law. For additional information on substance abuse and sexual assault, see www.factsontap.org.

10. Disorderly Conduct

In the state of Michigan, a person who is intoxicated in a public place and who is either endangering directly the safety of another person or property or who is acting in a manner that is defined as causing a public disturbance is a disorderly person. They may be found guilty of a misdemeanor.

For additional information on state drunk driving laws, see the Michigan Secretary of State's web site: www.michigan.gov/sos/ (search "Substance Abuse and Driving").

For additional information on state liquor control laws, see www.michigan.gov/cis and click *Liquor Control*.

For additional information on the health effects of alcohol, see www.brad21.org/.

B. Laws Regarding Controlled Substances

Under Michigan and federal law, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, possess, use, or inhale any chemical or controlled substance, unless authorized. Controlled substances are determined by the federal government. Certain drugs are categorized according to Schedules, which depend on the drug's known or potential medical value, its potential for physical or psychological dependence, and its risk, if any, to public health.

The penalty for the illegal possession, use, sale, or delivery of controlled substances depends on the quantity of the drug, and to which Schedule it belongs, Schedule I drugs carrying the most severe penalty, and Schedule V drugs carrying the least severe penalty. If the sale or transport of drugs crosses interstate lines, federal law and penalties will apply.

Any University employee convicted of a criminal drug offense that occurred in the workplace or while on University business must notify their immediate supervisor within five (5) business days of the conviction. This requirement applies to both student and non-student employees. Following notification of a student employee's conviction, the supervisor shall notify Student Conduct Services in the Dean of Students Office; the supervisor of a non-student employee will notify the Director of Human Resource. If the employee is paid through a federal contract or grant, the employee's supervisor should also inform the Office of Research and Supported Programs. In each case, the respective offices -- Dean of Students, Human Resources and Research and Supported Programs -- shall apply appropriate sanctions and conditions according to University policies and procedures.

Students are required to inform the Financial Aid Office if convicted of a drug offense while receiving financial aid.

For additional information on Federal controlled substances laws and the health effects of controlled substances, see www.justthinktwice.com.

III. University Policies

A. Use and/or Possession of alcoholic beverages on campus.

University policy as adopted by the Board of Control notes that possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted in certain campus locations under conditions described below. This permission is subject to provisions of law, and such regulations as may be established by management responsible for operating these facilities. Those regulations include:

At University-sponsored functions, alcoholic beverages may be served to nonpaying guests of legal drinking age upon the recommendation of the President.

The possession and use of alcoholic beverages by those of legal drinking age is permitted for occasions and in facilities for which the University has obtained a valid liquor license or when the permission of the President has been received.

Occupants of residence halls and University apartments may possess and use alcohol in approved rooms if such persons are of legal drinking age. The following provisions apply:

Those individual student rooms or apartments officially approved and assigned by the University to and currently occupied by one or more students having attained the age of 21 may be designated by the University as places where possession and consumption are permissible. (Information about how to receive official approval may be obtained from the Department of Housing and Residential Life.

Possession of sealed alcoholic beverage containers is permissible so long as a resident is in the active process of transporting it to a student room or apartment and is at least 21 years of age.

Possession of alcoholic beverages in unsealed containers is not permitted in any area other than a designated and approved student room or apartment. Alcoholic beverage containers shall not have the capacity of more than one gallon.

In order to accommodate residents who request to live where intoxicants are not possessed or consumed, the University will, when administratively practical, assign residents with similar requests to the same floor section or apartment.

Students living in Alcohol Free areas and/or under legal drinking age may not display collections of alcoholic bottles/cans; empty bottles/cans can be considered evidence of illegal possession, consumption, or both.

The use of alcohol is permitted in Michigan Tech courses, workshops, or seminars if their purpose is solely educational, if they are under the supervision of a professional staff member, and if the beverage is a legal one as defined by the Michigan Liquor Control Act. All persons taking part in said educational activities must be at least 21 years of age to consume alcoholic beverages.

Alcoholic beverages are not permitted at athletic events, concerts, plays, or any other event, on or off campus, that is open to the campus community and/or general public except when a valid liquor license is obtained or the permission of the President has been received.

Kegs of any size or any common source of alcoholic beverages (over one gallon) are not permitted on campus or at any University-sponsored event, except when a valid liquor license is obtained or the permission of the President has been received.

University general fund monies, if any, provided to the University-registered student organization may not be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.

Michigan Tech's employee discharge policy states that major infractions that warrant immediate discharge of an employee by the University include, but are not limited to, drinking alcoholic beverages on the job, or use of drugs in violation of the Controlled Substance Act.

III. Alcohol use at events by University-registered student organizations

University-registered student organizations ("RSO") must submit a risk management plan to Student Activities for any social event at which alcohol is served on campus or at any University-sponsored event 30 days prior to the event. This plan is subject to review and approval by the facility manager, Dining Services and Student Activities.

The possession, sale, use or consumption of alcoholic beverages, while on organizational premises, or during an organizational event, or in any situation sponsored or endorsed by any RSO must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws of the state, county, city and University.

Alcoholic beverages may not be purchased through or with organizational funds nor may purchases for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of, or on behalf of, the RSO. No RSO may co-sponsor, co-finance, attend or participate in a function where alcohol is purchased by any of the host groups or organizations.

No RSO shall sponsor or co-sponsor any activity that permits unrestricted and/or public access to alcoholic beverages. Kegs of any size or any common source of alcoholic beverages are not permitted on organizational premises or during an organizational event.

Any type of "alcohol drinking game" or contest on organizational premises or during an organizational event is strictly prohibited.

No members, collectively or individually, of RSOs shall purchase for, serve to, or sell alcoholic beverages to any minor (i.e. those under "legal drinking age").

No RSO may co-sponsor an event with an alcohol distributor, charitable organization or tavern (tavern defined as an establishment generating more than half of annual gross sales from alcohol) where alcohol is given away, sold or otherwise provided to those present. This includes any event held in, at or on the property of a tavern as defined above for the purposes of fundraising. An RSO may rent or use a room or area in a tavern as defined above for an event held within the provisions of this policy, including the use of a third party vendor and guest list.

Because the University recognizes that the use of alcohol at recruitment functions goes against the best interest of the recruiting organization and the potential new members, alcohol cannot be used in recruitment functions by any RSO, nor can it be present at any pre or post parties regardless of whether they are "official" functions. No recruitment activities associated with any RSO may be held in conjunction with an alcohol distributor or tavern as defined in this policy.

The possession, sale or use of any illegal drugs or controlled substances while on organizational premises or during an organizational event is strictly prohibited.

IV. Alcohol Advertisement

Alcohol is not allowed to be advertised at official University events, nor advertised in official University publications, except that editorial boards must establish and follow alcohol advertisement policies that insure compliance with state and Federal law.

It is unlawful for a brewer, a vendor of spirits, a wine maker, an out-of-state seller of wine, or a licensed wholesaler of beer or wine to do either of the following on the Michigan Tech campus: Participate in or conduct any event, contest, activity, or undertaking that is designed to promote the sale or consumption of any alcoholic beverage.

Participate in or conduct any event, contest, activity, or endeavor off the campus if the event, contest, activity, or endeavor is organized or sponsored by any student group that has a majority of members who are under the legal age of consumption of alcoholic beverages.

VI. Disciplinary Action

Students who violate state, federal or local laws concerning drugs or alcohol while on University property or at University-sponsored events, and/or those who violate University regulations regarding the prohibition of drugs or alcohol or the time, place, and manner in which alcohol is used or advertised, are subject to disciplinary action and possible criminal prosecution.

Students or student groups are subject to disciplinary action as outlined in the Code of Student Conduct, <http://sa.mtu.edu/dean/judicial/policies/>.

Individuals and organizations will be charged under the Code of Student Conduct for violations of law relating to alcohol and controlled substances whether on or off campus.

Students found responsible for a violation of this policy can receive a sanction ranging from disciplinary warning to expulsion. In addition, the University may refer the matter to the local law enforcement authorities, if the infraction violates the law and is severe enough to warrant such action.

Faculty, administrators, and staff are subject to disciplinary action by their immediate supervisor or designated person.

No employee or student will be denied due process. They should also realize that they may be subject to prosecution by civil authorities.

VII. Parental Notification

The 1998 Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act permits colleges and universities to inform parents when their student violates university regulations and/or local, state, or federal laws with respect to alcohol and drugs. Michigan Tech has implemented the following policy:

First alcohol violation: The University generally will NOT notify parents or legal guardians of students under the age of 21 of first time alcohol violations, unless there are extenuating circumstances.

Extenuating circumstances that would warrant notification to the parent or guardian of a first-time alcohol violation include conduct by the student that indicates that the student is or could be a danger to him/her self, others, or property.

Second and subsequent violations involving intoxication: The University WILL notify parents or legal guardians of all second and subsequent violations of the alcohol policy.

Drug violations: The University may notify the parents or guardians of all conduct by students under the age of 21 that violates the University's drug policy or that violates local, state, or federal law as it relates to illegal drug use. The University will notify on all second or subsequent offenses.

When the University determines that it must notify the parents or legal guardians of students under the age of 21 according to the above policy, it will give the student advance notice of the notification so that the student may, if he/she chooses, initiate contact with his/her parent or guardian first. The University reserves the right to not notify parents or guardians of drug or alcohol violations of students under the age of 21 if the University determines that, because of the student's family situation, doing so would endanger the student's life or well-being.

VIII. Prevention and Assistance

Michigan Tech is committed both to prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, and assistance to students and employees who need help with substance abuse issues. Accordingly, in addition to the discipline procedures mentioned earlier, the University will also offer support, rehabilitation and/or counseling services to any student or employee who makes a request.

For information or help, contact:

Counseling and Wellness Services	487-2538	www.counseling.mtu.edu
Student Affairs/Dean of Students	487-2212	www.sa.mtu.edu
Student Activities	487-1963	www.sa.mtu.edu/stuact/
Dept. of Housing and Residential Life	487-2682	www.housing.mtu.edu
HR/Benefits Office	487-2280	www.admin.mtu.edu/hro/benefits/index.shtml
Dial HELP	482-4357 482-HELP	www.dialhelp.org

Appendix B

**DOE Grant for Preventing High Risk Drinking on
Campus**

DOE Grant for Preventing High Risk Drinking on Campus

Year 1 Timeline

Month	Proposed Project Component	Who	Done	Notes
May	Orientation Mailer delivered to first-year students	KR	x	
	Continued work on building an AlcoholEdu completion report into Banner	KR, Karen Giddings	x	
	Implementation group meeting (Student Affairs group—Don Williams, Michelle Bangen, Katie Russell, Pat Gotschalk, Beth Wagner, Travis Pierce, Joe Cooper, Heather Simpson, Kerri Sleeman, Michelle Nightingale)	SA group		5/19/09
	Finalize AlcoholEdu report system	KR, KG	x	
June	OTLs and RAs invited to complete AlcoholEdu before training and add to training schedule for review	KR, HS	x	
	Design first AlcoholEdu/social norming poster for fall opening posting	KR, HS, MB	x	
	Implementation group meeting	SA group	x	6/9/09
	Provide info about AlcoholEdu on other websites (Housing, COMPASS)	HS, KR	x	
July	Integrate AlcoholEdu into lesson of UN1010/UN1000	MN	x	
	Determine parent outreach pieces	MN	x	
	Implementation group meeting	SA group	x	7/13/09
	Create custom content and questions for AlcoholEdu	MB	x	
	July 30: AlcoholEdu Module available to incoming first-year students and all student-athletes (with Joel Isaacson, Ast. Athletic Director)	KR, JI	x	
	Listed as Husky Hub Checklist item (with Admissions)	KR	x	
	Notice posted to Rendezvous (with Admissions)	KR	x	
	First-year students and all student athletes complete Part 1 of AlcoholEdu, prior to attending Orientation		x	
August	AlcoholEdu completion report pulled from each Friday and entered into Banner (with Angela Schumacher-CWS graduate intern)	MN, AS, KS, MB	x	
	August 15: CWS Graduate Intern e-mails reminder to all students who have not yet completed the program	AS	x	
	OTL and RA Training	KR, HS	x	
	HOWL students trained on AlcoholEdu	MB	x	

September	Updates made to intramurals survey (with IM staff)	MB, Craig Pellizzaro, Dennis Hagenbuch		Move to 2010 (IM is completely rebuilding their survey and did not have one for 2009. We plan to add a custom question to the Core Survey that will allow us to determine if respondents are IM participants or members of other priority populations.)
	August 20: Soft deadline for AlcoholEdu completion; students who have not completed by this date will be flagged at check-in	KR, AS	x	
	August 22 & 23: Computer labs Fisher 330 and 331 staffed from 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. for students to complete AlcoholEdu	AS, HOWL	x	
	AlcoholEdu/Social norms (to increase awareness for the program/its requirements) poster posted in halls, sent to SA offices and around campus	HS, MB		The student working on this project passed away. Instead of posters, Hall staff and OTLs verbally spread this information.
	Social norms product handed out to new students during an existing evening social event	MB, HS	x	8/24/09--Orientation rock concert
	August 31: Outreach to students who have not yet completed the program – create text for all emails to be sent	AS	x	
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		Several smaller group meetings in the month of August
	Student focus groups to assist in planning for social norms campaign	MB, AS and HOWL	x	

Start of Fall Semester	HOWL actively markets workshops to fall student athletes and fraternities/sororities	MB, AS and HOWL	x	
	September 14: 45 days post July 30 (first date students contacted to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu).		x	
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol free event	MB, HOWL, Student Activities, HRL	x	9/7/09--Chris Cangle Labor Day Concert
	September 30: Hard deadline for students to complete AlcoholEdu; after this date, students may be referred to Student Judicial Affairs	AS, PG	x	98% "voluntary completion"
	Survey of 2008-2009 intramural participants	MB, AS, KR		Move to next year
	Orientation evaluation with AlcoholEdu questions	KR		We decided not to include AlcoholEdu-specific questions on the orientation evaluation after seeing what feedback we would get specifically from the program.
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group	x	9/2/09
	Present AlcoholEdu to Student Affairs staff, academic advisors, new faculty and campus in general.	KS	x	Completed all in Sept. in Oct.
	Round 1: Social Norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AS and HOWL	x	9/28/09--Academic performance
	Students continue to receive invitation to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu.		x	
October	Ongoing outreach by CWS Graduate Intern as students receive invitations to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu	AS	x	
	Round 2: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AS and HOWL	x	10/12/09--Unwanted sex and female drinking
	Social norms products distributed during the Week of Wellness and the Health and Wellness Fair	MB, AS and HOWL	x	

	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event as part of the Week of Wellness	MB, AS, HOWL, Student Activities, HRL	x	10/16/09--Dating Doctor and HOWL at the Night
	Social norms products given away during homecoming activities	MB, AS and HOWL	x	
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group	x	10/28/09
November	Round 3: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AS and HOWL	x	11/9/09--No trouble
	Outside consultant invited to campus for entire student body and smaller, targeted workshops for student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	MB, PG and Student Activities		Moved to Spring Semester to better collaborate with Greek Life
	November 14: 45 days post September 30 (final date students contacted to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu)		x	
	November 21: Soft deadline for Part 2 of AlcoholEdu and November 21-28: Final outreach	AS, MB	x	
	November 28: Hard deadline for Part 2 of AlcoholEdu		x	
	Implementation group meeting	MB set--SA group	x	11/23/09
December	Round 4: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of finals week in Dec.	MB, AS and HOWL		11/30/09--Binge drinking and risks
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	MB, AS, HOWL, Student Activities, HRL	x	12/4/09--WHSA Coffee House
	Survey of fall semester 2009 intramural participants	MB, AS, KR		Move to next year
January	Review of AlcoholEdu evaluation data, CHOICES program data, workshop evaluations, and late-night event attendance and evaluations	DW, MB, KR, SA group	x	
	Round 5: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AS and HOWL	x	1/11/10--Refuse an offer
	HOWL students coordinate presentations for spring student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	MB and HOWL	x	
	Implementation group meeting	MB set--SA group	x	1/13/10
	Work on custom questions for Core Alcohol and Drug Survey	MB, KR and PG	x	

	Round 6: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of Winter Carnival	MB, AS and HOWL	x	1/28/20--5% less than national average
February Winter Carnival	Meeting to review AlcoholEdu implementation and begin discussing changes for 2010 implementation	MB set--SA group	x	2/10/10
	Social norms products handed out to students during Winter Carnival All-Nighter	MB, AS and HOWL	x	2/3/10
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	MB, AS, HOWL, Student Activities, HRL	x	2/3/10--Mission Improvable improv. Comedy
	Implementation group meeting	MB set--SA group	x	2/22/10
March Spring Break	Round 7: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AS and HOWL	x	3/1/10--Perception; acutally...
	Student focus groups to assist in planning for next year	MB, KR, AS, HOWL	x	Moved to 4/6/2010
	Administer the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey	PG, KR	x	Active 2/22-3/7/2010
	Outside consultant invited to campus for entire student body and smaller, targeted workshops for student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	MB, KR, Greek Life, Residence Halls, Athletics	x	3/31/2010 Rick Barnes "Drink Think" (3 sessions)
April Spring Semester	Round 8: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of the end of the academic year	MB, AS and HOWL	x	4/5/2010--Low risk drinkers
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	MB, AS, HOWL, Student Activities,	x	4/10/2010 Club DHH
	Administer the Your First College Year Survey (YFCY)	KS	x	Active 3/29-4/11
	Survey of spring semester 2009 intramural participants	MB, AS, KR		Move to next year
May	Examine and summarize evaluation data from the year: AlcoholEdu, YFCY, intramural surveys, workshop evaluations, CHOICES program data, and late-night event attendance and evaluations	DW, MB, KR, SA group	x	
	Orientation Mailer delivered to first-year students	KR		

	Update IM survey and add alcohol-specific questions	AS, MB	Ommitted for next year (We can get the same information by cross-tabulating questions on the Core Survey without having to develop an entirely new survey for IM.)
June	Reevaluate project initiatives and make necessary improvements	DW, MB, KR, SA group	
	Prepare for project implementation in fall semester	DW, MB, KR, SA	
	OTLs and RAs invited to complete AlcoholEdu before training and add to training schedule for review	KR, HS	
	Implementation group meeting	SA group	
July	Update custom content and questions for AlcoholEdu	MB	
	AlcoholEdu Module available to incoming first-year students	KR	
	Implementation group meeting	SA group	

DOE Grant for Preventing High Risk Drinking on Campus

Year 2 Timeline

Month	Proposed Project Component	Who	Done	Notes
May	Orientation Mailer delivered to first-year students	KR		
	Implementation group meeting (Student Affairs group—Don Williams, Michelle Bangen, Katie Russell, Pat Gotschalk, Beth Wagner, Travis Pierce, Joe Cooper, Heather Simpson, Kerri Sleeman, Michelle Nightingale)	SA group		
June	Finalize AlcoholEdu report system	KR		
	Prepare for project implementation in fall semester	DW, MB, KR, SA		
	OTLs and RAs invited to complete AlcoholEdu on June 15 before training and add to training schedule for review	KR, JC, HS		
	Design first AlcoholEdu/social norming poster for fall opening posting	KR, HS, MB		
July	Implementation group meeting	SA group		
	Provide info about AlcoholEdu on other websites (Housing, COMPASS)	HS, KR, JC		
	Integrate AlcoholEdu into lesson of UN1010/UN1000	KM		
	Determine parent outreach pieces	MN		
	Implementation group meeting	SA group		
	Revisit custom content and questions for AlcoholEdu	MB, KR		
	July 30: AlcoholEdu Module available to incoming first-year students	KR		
	Listed as Husky Hub Checklist item (with Admissions)	KR		
	HOWL students trained on AlcoholEdu	MB		
	Notice posted to Rendezvous (with Admissions)	KR		
August	First-year students and all student athletes complete Part 1 of AlcoholEdu, prior to attending Orientation			
	AlcoholEdu completion report pulled from each day and entered into Banner (with Amber Dessellier-CWS graduate intern)	AD, KR, MN		
	August 13: CWS Graduate Intern e-mails reminder to all students who have not yet completed the program	AD		
	OTL and RA Training	KR, HS, JC		
	August 19: Soft deadline for AlcoholEdu completion; students who have not completed by this date will be flagged at check-in	KR, AD		

	August 21 & 21: Computers available in COMPASS office staffed by CWS graduate intern for students still needing to complete AlcoholEdu	AD		
	AlcoholEdu/Social norms (to increase awareness for the program/its requirements) poster posted in halls, sent to SA offices and around campus	KR, HS, JC		
	Social norms product handed out to new students during an existing evening social event	KR, AD, HOWL		
	August 30: Outreach to students who have not yet completed the program – create text for all emails to be sent	AS		
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
September Start of Fall Semester	Student focus groups to assist in planning for social norms campaign	KR, AD, HOWL		
	HOWL actively markets workshops to fall student athletes and fraternities/sororities	AD and HOWL		
	September 14: 45 days post July 30 (first date students contacted to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu).			
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol free event	KR, AD, HOWL, Student Activities		
	September 30: Hard deadline for students to complete AlcoholEdu; after this date, students may be referred to Student Judicial Affairs	AS, PG		
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
	Round 1: Social Norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	KR, AD and HOWL		
	Students continue to receive invitation to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu.			
	Ongoing outreach by CWS Graduate Intern as students receive invitations to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu	AD		
	Outside consultant invited to campus for entire student body and smaller, targeted workshops for student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	KR, Student Activities		
October Homecoming	Round 2: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	KR, AD and HOWL		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event as part of the Week of Wellness	KR, AD, HOWL, Student Activities		

	Social norms products given away during homecoming activities	KR, AD, HOWL and Student Activities		
November	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
	Round 3: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AD and HOWL		
	November 15: 46 days post September 30 (final date students contacted to complete Part 2 of AlcoholEdu)			
	November 22: Soft deadline for Part 2 of AlcoholEdu and November 22-26: Final outreach	KR, AD		
	November 28: Hard deadline for Part 2 of AlcoholEdu			
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol free event	KR, AD, HOWL, Student Activities		
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
	Round 4: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of finals week in Dec.	MB, AD and HOWL		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	KR, MB, AD, HOWL and Student Activities		
	Review of AlcoholEdu evaluation data, CHOICES program data, workshop evaluations, and late-night event attendance and evaluations	DW, MB, KR, SA group		
December Fall Semester Ends	Round 5: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AD and HOWL		
	HOWL students coordinate presentations for spring student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	MB and HOWL		
	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol free event	KR, AD, HOWL, Student Activities		
	Work on custom questions for Core Alcohol and Drug Survey	MB, KR and PG		
January Spring Semester Starts				

	Round 6: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of Winter Carnival	MB, AD and HOWL		
February Winter Carnival	Meeting to review AlcoholEdu implementation and begin discussing changes for 2010 implementation	KR set--SA group		
	Social norms products handed out to students during Winter Carnival All-Nighter	MB, AD and HOWL		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	KR, MB, AD, HOWL and Student Activities		
	Social norms products distributed during the Week of Wellness and the Health and Wellness Fair	MB, AD and HOWL		
March Spring Break	Implementation group meeting	KR set--SA group		
	Round 7: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings	MB, AD and HOWL		
	Student focus groups to assist in planning for next year	MB, KR, AS, HOWL		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol free event	KR, AD, HOWL, Student Activities		
April Spring Semester Ends	Administer the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey	KR, PG		
	Outside consultant invited to campus for entire student body and smaller, targeted workshops for student athletes and members of fraternities/sororities	KR, MB, and Student Activities		
	Round 8: Social norms posters hung in residence halls, SA offices, learning centers and academic buildings in anticipation of the end of the academic year	MB, AD and HOWL		
	Collaborate with student organizations to offer a late-night alcohol-free event	KR, MB, AD, HOWL and Student Activities		
May	Examine and summarize evaluation data from the year: AlcoholEdu, workshop evaluations, CHOICES program data, and late-night event attendance	DW, MB, KR, SA group		

Appendix C

**AlcoholEdu® for College
2009-2010 Executive Summary**



AlcoholEdu[®] for College 2009 - 2010 Executive Summary

Michigan Technological University

February 2010



outside
THE CLASSROOM

Prepared for Michigan Technological University

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Roadmap of This Report

I. A Profile of Michigan Technological University Students' Drinking Behaviors

- What are the drinking behaviors of students before they arrive on campus?
- How often, where, when and why do your first-year students drink?
- How do your students compare to students nationally?
- What is the impact of high-risk drinking on your students?

II. Mitigating Risk and Impacting Culture

- What did your students gain from taking AlcoholEdu?
- How can your campus engage students to change the drinking culture?

III. Implications for Your Institution's Prevention Strategy

- How can these data inform your prevention efforts moving forward?

Highlights from Your Data

Please note: This Executive Summary contains data from your institution's 2009 implementation of AlcoholEdu for College. Findings are based on self-report data obtained from 1,144 first-year Michigan Tech students who completed all three AlcoholEdu for College Surveys.

- When measured prior to their arrival on campus, your students' drinking rates are below the national average and their marijuana use is below the national average.
- When measured midway through the fall semester 17% of Michigan Tech students reported drinking in a high risk way.
- Michigan Tech students are most commonly drinking in an off-campus residence (49%) or in a fraternity/sorority house (27%).
- The most common drinking-related risk behaviors that your students engage in are doing shots (23%) and chugging alcohol (16%).
- Drinking rates differ for men and women. Women are drinking in a high-risk way less frequently than men.
- After completing AlcoholEdu, students reported increases in positive behavioral intentions. Among high-risk drinkers who did not see a need to change their drinking behavior before the course, 31% indicated a readiness to change their drinking after completing the course.
- 536 students are interested in attending alcohol-free activities, and 131 students indicated an interest in planning these events and activities.

A Profile of Your Incoming Students

In looking at the drinking rates of students prior to their arrival on campus (Survey 1), your institution is below the national average for high-risk drinkers. Understanding your students' pre-college drinking behaviors can help your campus establish appropriate messaging that sets clear behavioral expectations early in the semester.



Michigan Tech

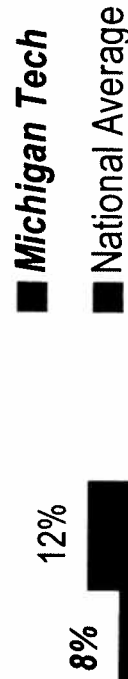
National Average

Non-drinkers	0 drinks in the past two weeks	Heavy episodic drinkers	4-7 drinks for women; 5-9 drinks for men on at least one occasion in the past two weeks
Moderate drinkers	1-3 drinks for women; 1-4 drinks for men on at least one occasion in the past two weeks	Problematic drinkers	8-plus drinks for women; 10+ drinks for men on at least one occasion in the past two weeks

Incoming Students: Additional Insights

Data about incoming students' attitudes and behaviors can provide information to help identify and plan programs that meet the diverse needs of your first year class.

Marijuana use by your students is below the national average.



Marijuana use past two weeks

Compared to the national average, incoming students at your institution are less accepting of underage drinking.



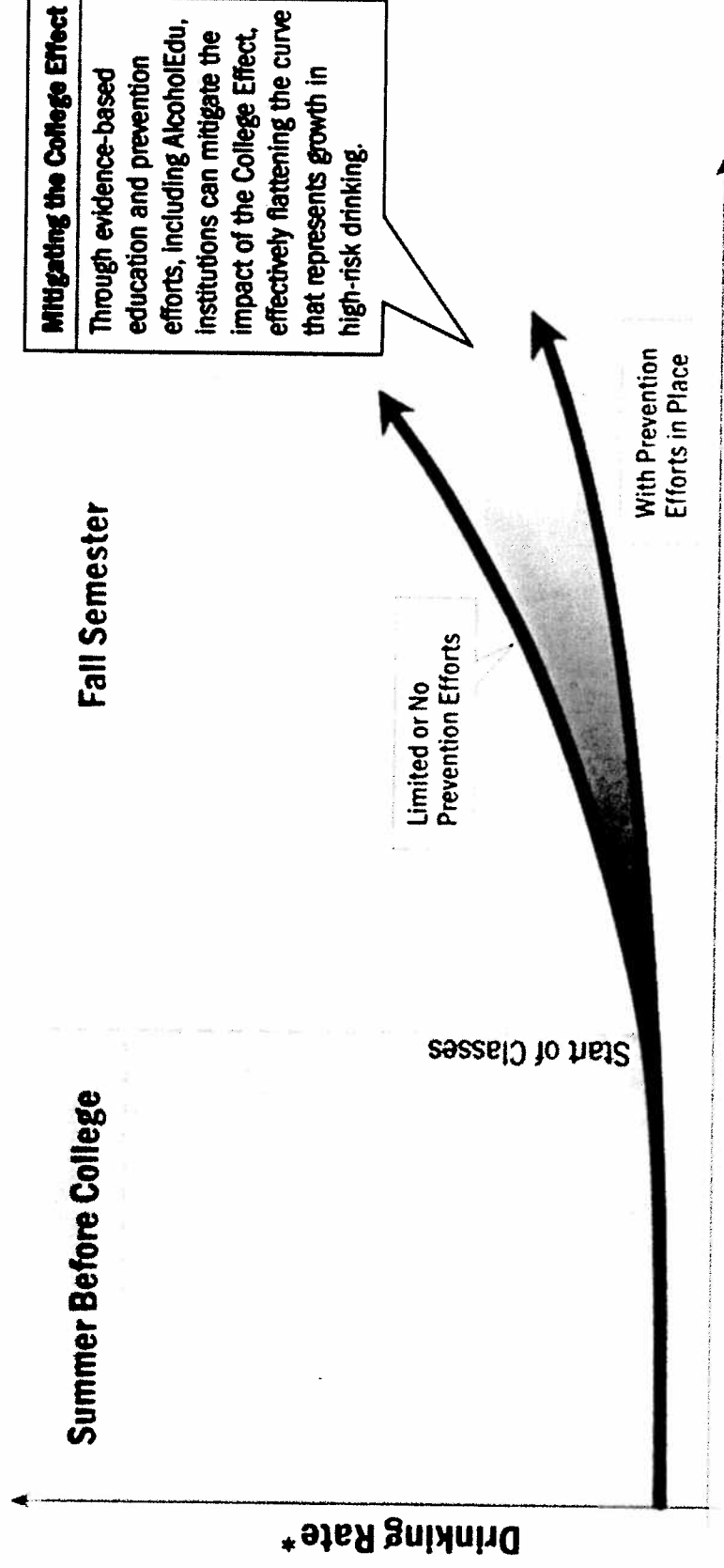
Agree it is acceptable to drink underage

In addition:

- While 62% of Michigan Tech students have never gotten drunk (45% nationally), 4% were age 14 or younger when they first got drunk (7% nationally).

Understanding The "College Effect"

Student drinking rates nationally follow a typical pattern: alcohol use generally rises the summer before a student enters college, and then increases substantially after arriving on campus. This phenomenon, known as the "College Effect," is represented by the conceptual graphic below.

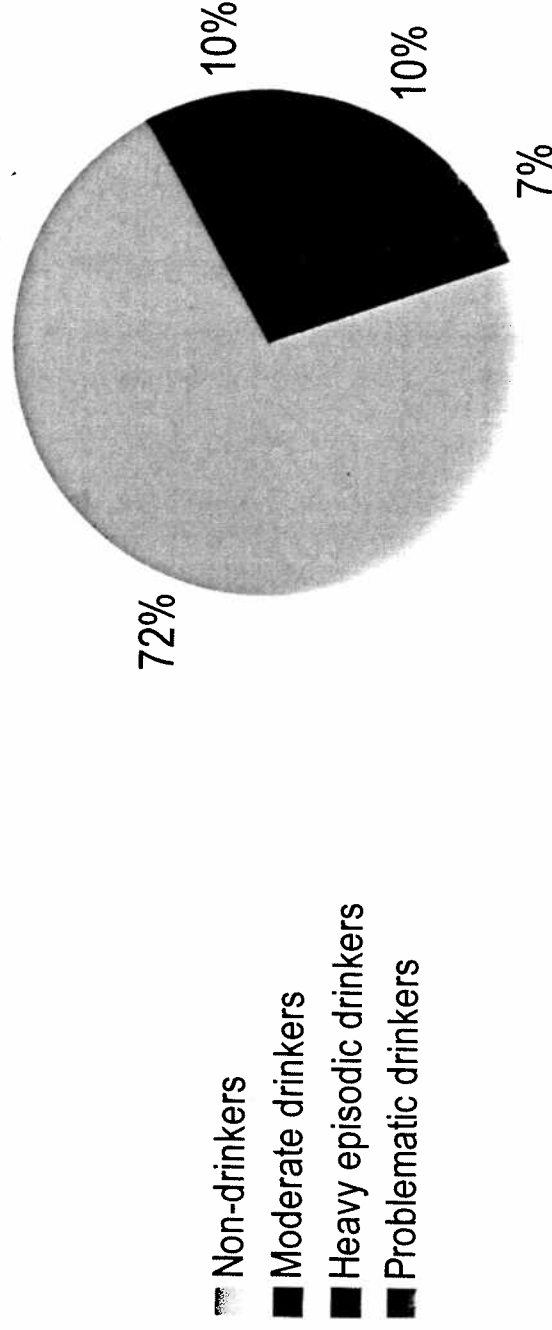


*Drinking rate is the proportion of students who have had more than a taste or sip of alcohol in the two weeks prior to the survey.

Alcohol Use at Michigan Tech

When measured midway through the fall semester (Survey 3), 17% of Michigan Tech students had been drinking in a high risk way in the previous two weeks.

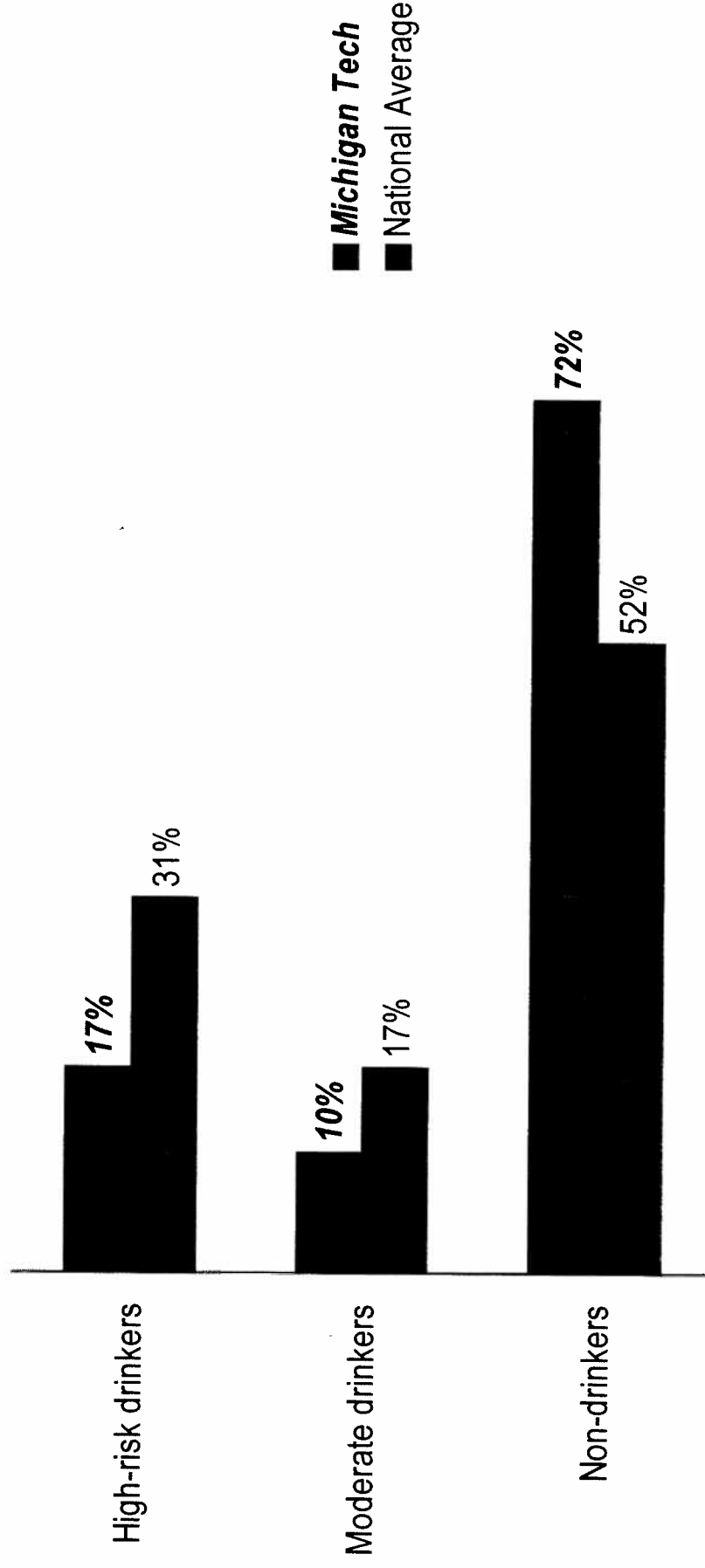
Your high-risk drinking rate: 17% (combined total of heavy episodic and problematic drinkers).



Data represents student responses collected in Survey 3, 30-45 days after completing AlcoholEdu for College.

Benchmarking Your Drinking Rate Data

The data below show your first-year student drinking rates measured midway through the fall semester as compared to the national aggregate for all students taking AlcoholEdu during the same time period.



Note: As drinking rates vary from campus to campus, it may be helpful to also compare your rates to those of a peer group (by region, athletic conference, Carnegie classification, etc.). If you are interested in a peer benchmark report, please contact your Partner Services Director.

Examining Gender Differences

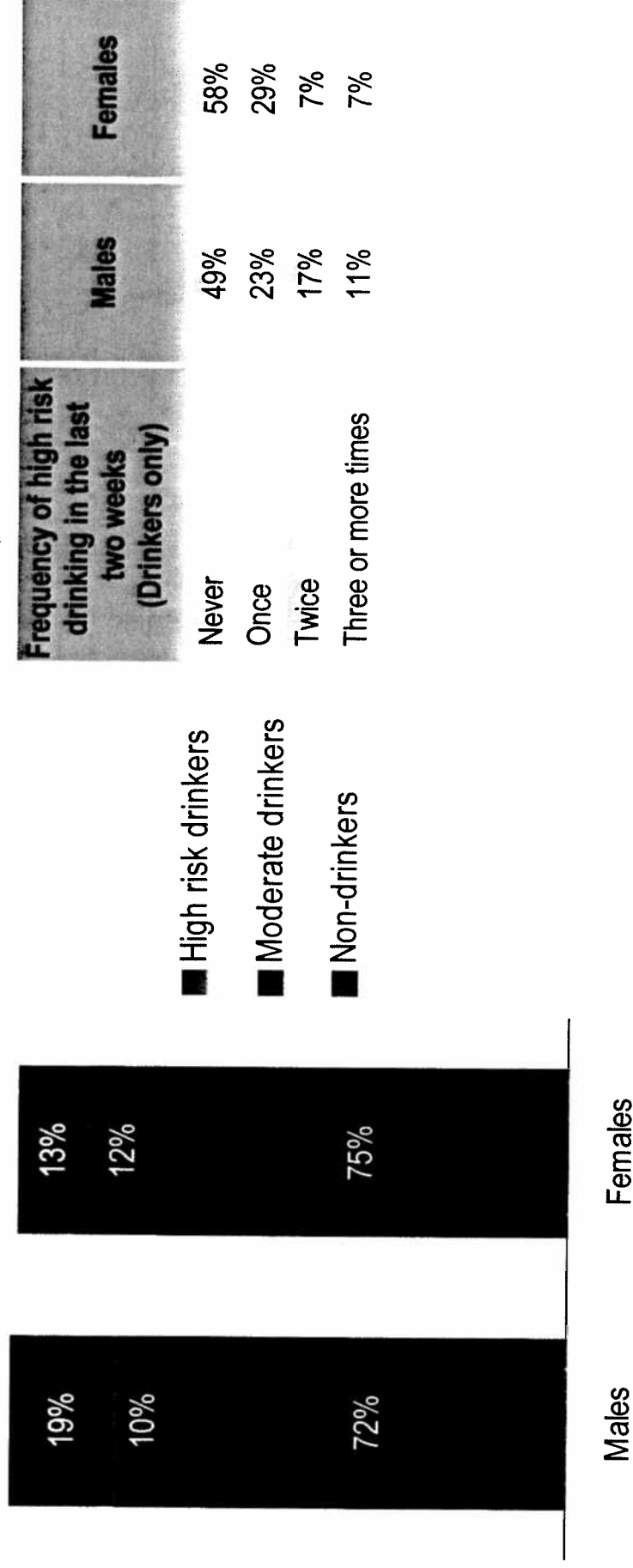
The percentage of students in each drinking category differs for men and women.

High risk drinkers

Moderate drinkers

Non-drinkers

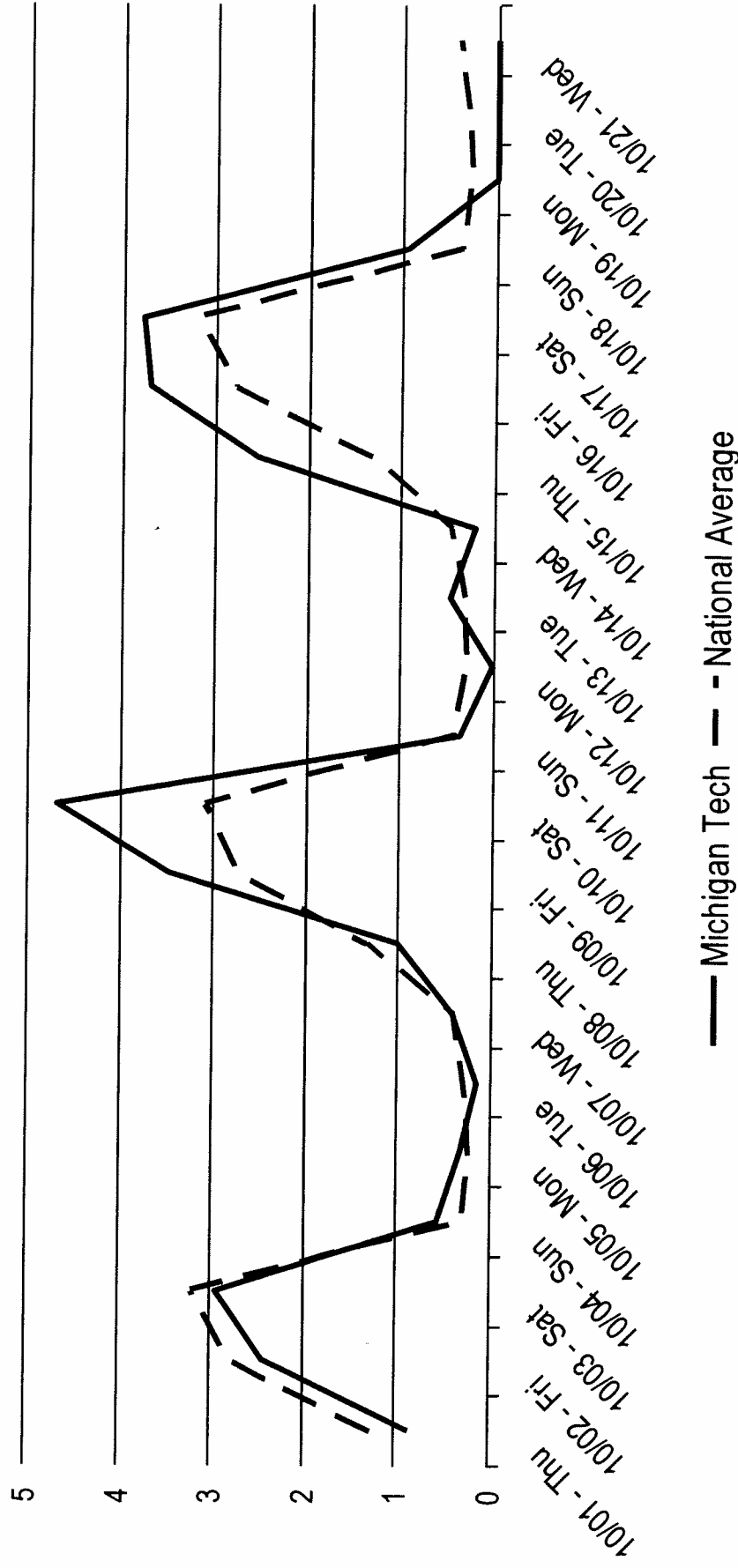
Additionally, women are drinking in a high-risk way less frequently than men.



Data represents student responses collected in Survey 3, 30-45 days after completing AlcoholEdu for College.

Identifying Peak Drinking Days

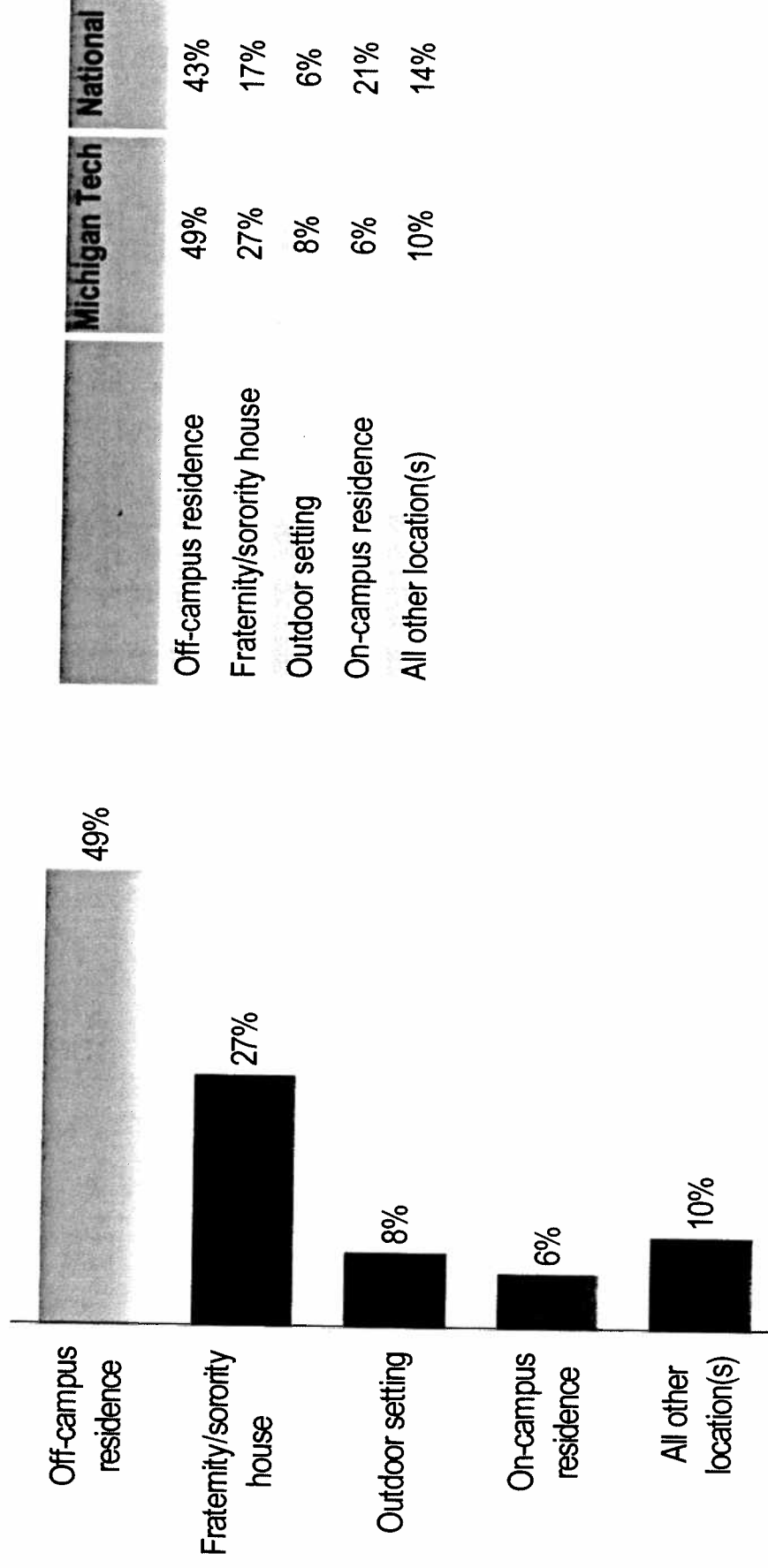
Understanding drinking behaviors across time may be useful for identifying weekly patterns or targeting highest-risk days/events for prevention and enforcement efforts.



Note: This is a snapshot of a 3-week period of time during the fall semester. As drinking rates are impacted by academic calendars, campus-wide events, holidays, etc., these rates may not be reflective of drinking patterns across the entire semester.

Where Students Drink

Michigan Tech students are most commonly drinking in an off-campus residence or in a fraternity/sorority house. Every effort should be made to target these particular locations with increased prevention and enforcement initiatives.



Why Students Drink

Michigan Tech students indicated their top 5 most important reasons for choosing to drink on a particular occasion.

How important to you is each of the following reasons for drinking alcoholic beverages:	Percentage Important/ Very Important
To have a good time with my friends	55%
To celebrate	52%
Because you like the taste	34%
Feel happy	30%
Be outgoing in social situations	25%

There were no noteworthy differences between male and female responses for any of the reasons noted.

Why Students Do Not Drink

Michigan Tech students indicated their top 5 most important reasons for choosing not to drink on a particular occasion.

When you choose not to drink alcohol, how important are the following reasons:	Percentage Important/ Very Important
I'm going to drive	68%
I don't have to drink to have a good time	61%
I have other things to do	59%
I don't want to spend the money	56%
Drinking interferes with my school work	48%

In addition, there were noteworthy differences between male and female responses for the particular reasons indicated below.

How important to you is each of the following reasons for not drinking alcoholic beverages:	Percentage Important/Very Important	
	All	Females
I'm going to drive	68%	80%
I don't have to drink to have a good time	61%	74%

Prioritizing Student Engagement

Effective prevention includes actively engaging students to reinforce positive behavioral intentions of drinkers and non-drinkers alike. The data below can inform decisions around investments in planning and prioritizing alcohol-free activities.

Students Expressing an Interest in Attending Alcohol-Free Activities

2009

536

**This year, your students are most
interested in the following:**

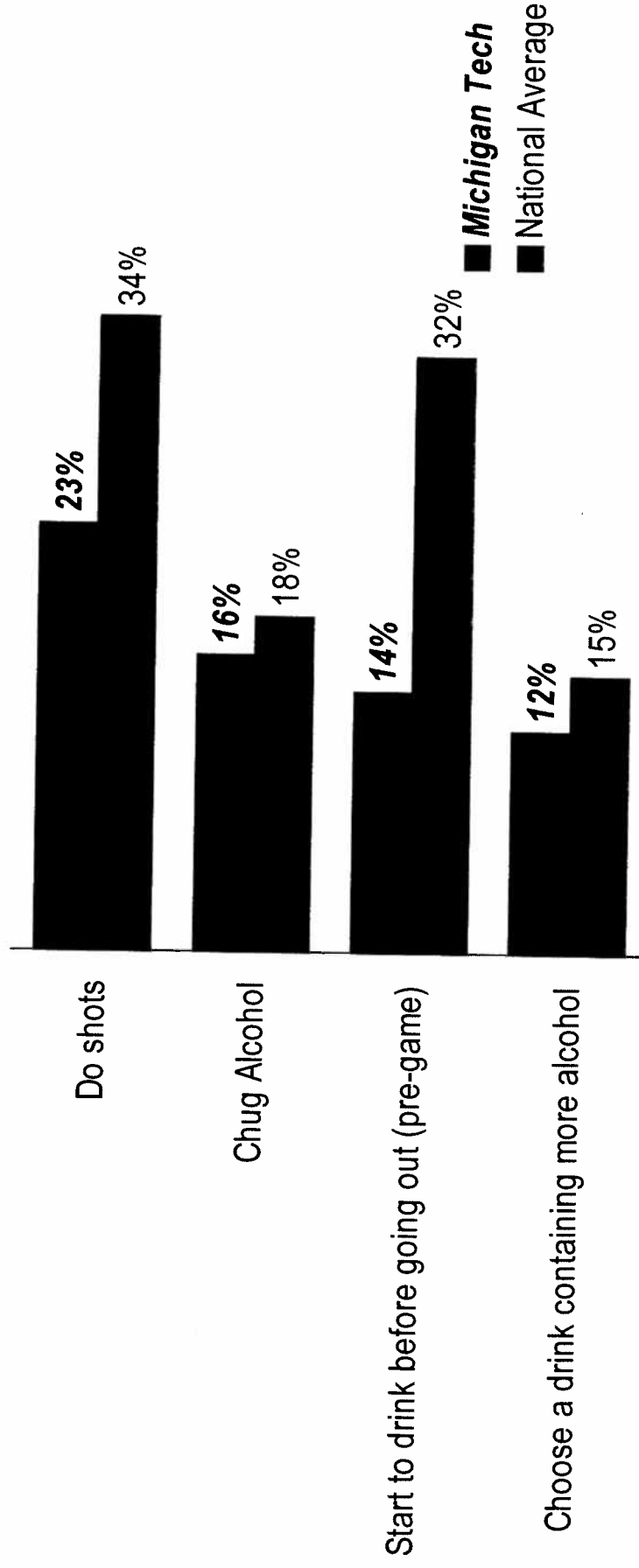
- #1 Movie Nights
- #2 Outdoor Adventures
- #3 Nothing Specific – just a place to hang out
- #4 Live Music
- #5 Intramural Sports Tournaments
- #6 Bowling

In addition to the students who are interested in attending alcohol-free activities, 131 students indicated an interest in planning these events and activities.

Drinking-Related Risk Behaviors

The most common drinking-related risk behaviors that your students engage in are doing shots and chugging alcohol. Michigan Tech may consider dedicating educational efforts that highlight the risks associated with these specific behaviors.

When you drink to what extent do you do the following?:

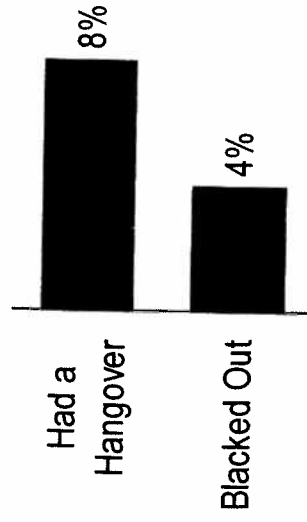


Note: Graph represents grouped responses of 5, 6, and 7 on a 7-point scale (1 = not at all; 7 = always) for drinkers only. Data collected in Survey 3, 30-45 days after completing AlcoholEdu for College.

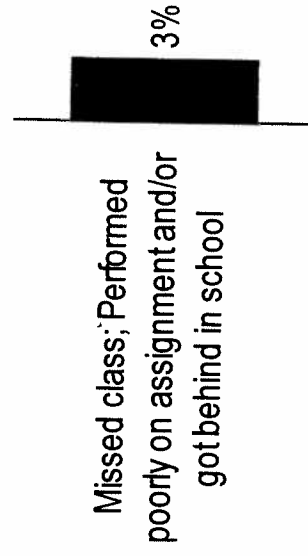
Negative Consequences of Drinking

While a majority of students did not experience negative consequences as a result of their drinking, some of the more common consequences are detailed below.

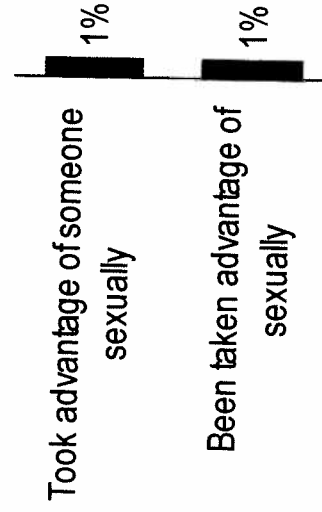
Physical Consequences (1)



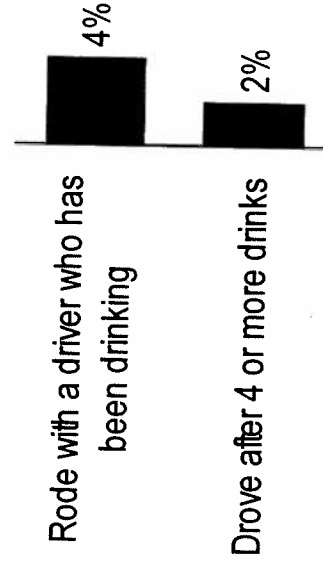
Academic Consequences (1)



Drinking-Related Sexual Consequences (2)



Consequences Related to Drunk Driving (2)



(1) Represents grouped responses of 5, 6, and 7 on a 7-point scale (1 = not at all; 7 = always) regarding the extent to which they experienced the consequence over the past two weeks.

(2) Represents grouped responses of 2-7 on a 7-point scale (1 = not at all; 7 = always) regarding the extent to which they experienced the consequence over the past two weeks.

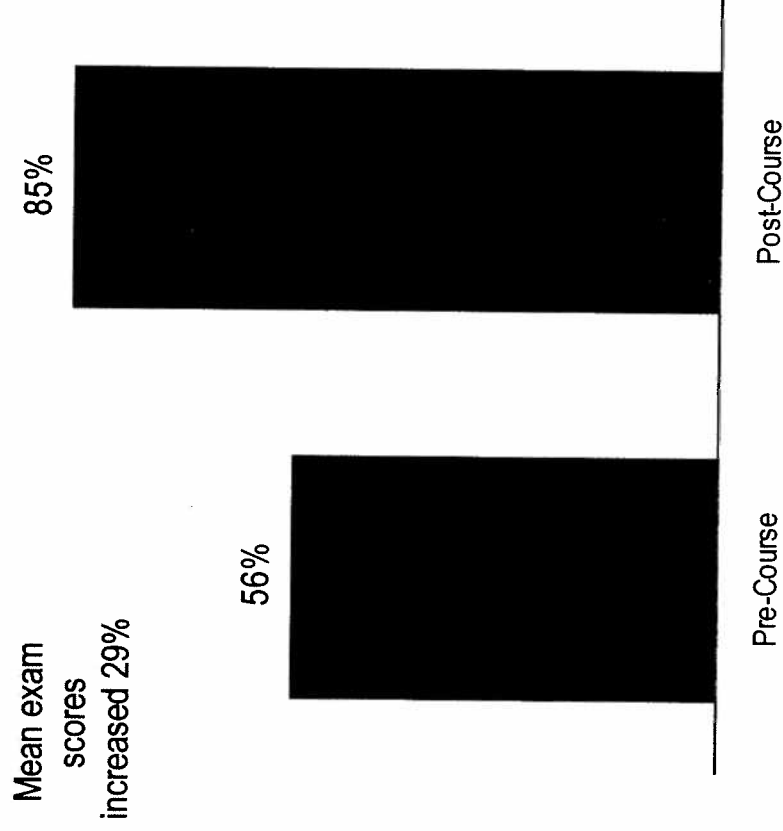
Data represents student responses collected in Survey 3, 30-45 days after completing AlcoholEdu for College.

Gains from AlcoholEdu

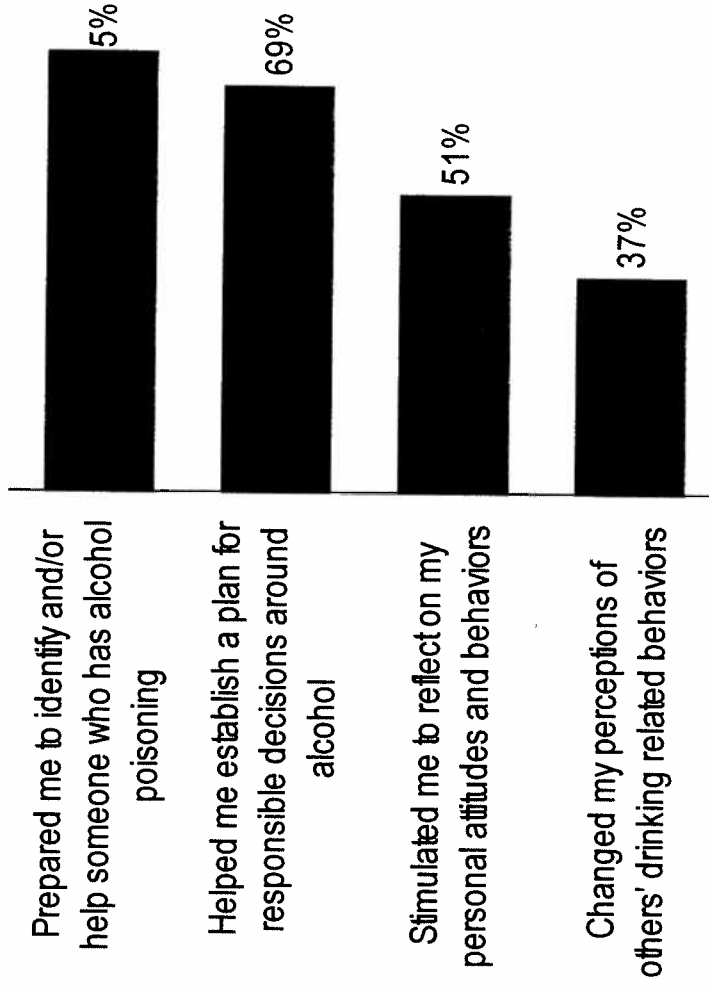
AlcoholEdu has enabled Michigan Tech to provide all first-year students with a baseline of knowledge and decision-making strategies around alcohol use.

1,144 students at Michigan Tech have completed AlcoholEdu this year, translating to 2,860 hours of prevention education (based on average course time of 2.5 hours).

Exam Scores, Fall 2009



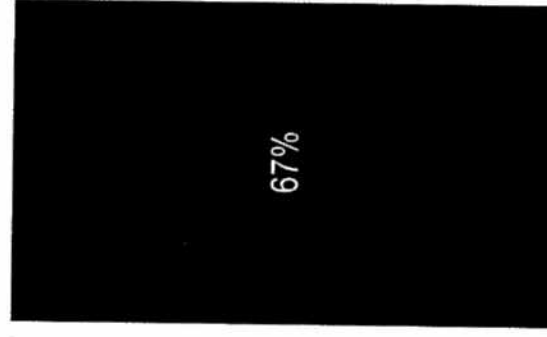
In Fall 2009, students reported that AlcoholEdu...



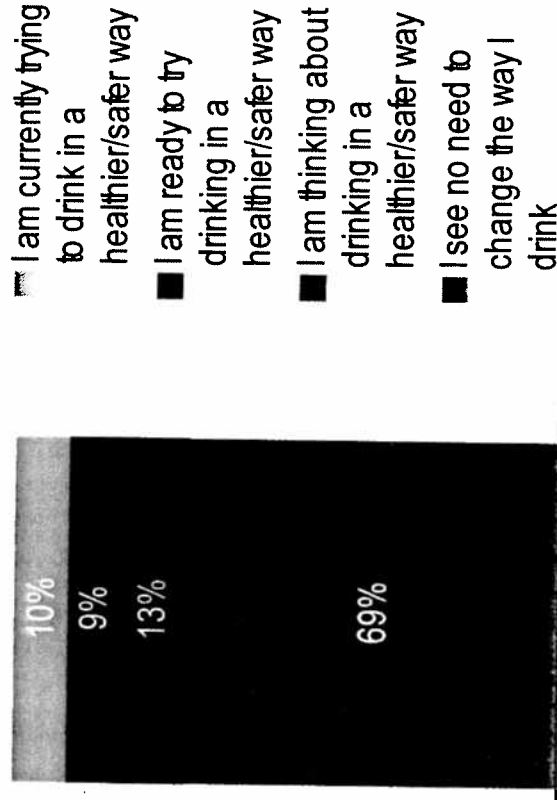
Course Impact on Those at Greatest Risk

Among the 67% (99 students) of high risk drinkers who saw “no need to change the way they drink” before taking AlcoholEdu, 31% (31 students) indicated their readiness to change after completing the course.

High Risk Drinkers
Pre-Course



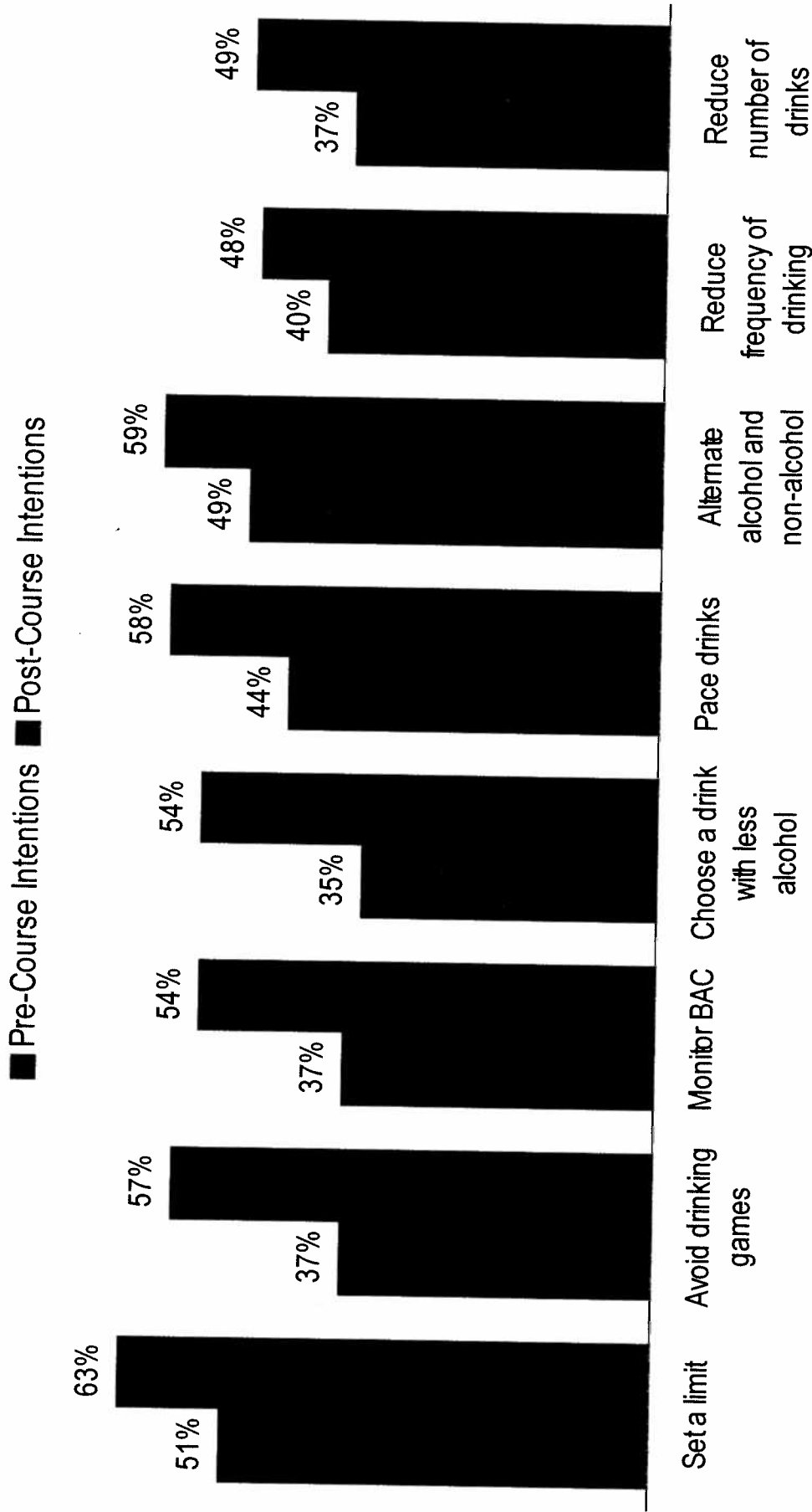
High Risk Drinkers
Post-Course



I see no need to change the way I drink alcohol

Positive Behavioral Intentions

After completing AlcoholEdu, Michigan Tech students reported an increase in several positive behavioral intentions. Programming efforts aimed at further promoting these behaviors can reinforce the messages students received through AlcoholEdu.



Leveraging the Value of Your Data

The tables below and on the following page highlight the specific strategic implications of various data points provided in this report and suggest ways that your institution might use the data to advance campus prevention efforts.

Data Provided

Profile of Incoming Students
(slides 4, 5)

Locations of Drinking
(slide 11)

Drinking Patterns by Day of the Week
(slide 10)

Reasons for Drinking/Not Drinking
(slides 12, 13)

Behavioral Intentions
(slide 19)

Strategic Implications and Recommended Next Steps

- Engage recruiting and admissions offices in an examination of messaging used in promotional materials and, if necessary, suggest potential modifications that reinforce behavioral expectations of the university.
- Engage campus/community officials and leaders regarding enforcement of campus alcohol policies, state and federal laws, issues related to access, including ID checks and seller penalties for sale of alcohol to minors
- Promote discussion regarding problems associated with high-risk events on campus and potential solutions.
- Incorporate data on drinking attitudes and behavioral intentions as part of social norms and/or social marketing messages that highlight accurate student drinking behaviors, intentions, and attitudes.
- Provide student leaders with data regarding behaviors, attitudes, and intentions to help inform programming efforts in the residence halls and throughout campus.

Leveraging the Value of Your Data

Data Provided

Drinking Rates vs. National Aggregate
(slide 8)

Drinking Rate Gender Differences
(slide 9)

Drinking-Related Risk Behaviors
(slide 15)

Negative Consequences of Drinking
(slide 16)

Post-Course Readiness to Change
(slide 18)

Student Engagement Data
(slide 14)

Strategic Implications and Recommended Next Steps

- Share data highlighting pre-college behaviors and attitudes with key stakeholders in order to encourage discussion about positive trends as well as areas of concern.
- Incorporate data on risk factors and negative consequences into educational and awareness initiatives around specific issues (i.e., women and drinking, drinking and driving).
- Encourage faculty to use data on attitudes, behaviors, and intentions to facilitate classroom discussions around how behaviors are influenced by the social and transitional challenges that college students face.
- Use data to help illustrate the need for services and resources to support students who are trying to make changes in their drinking behavior
- Include data in messaging that promotes and encourages self-referrals for students concerned about their alcohol use
- Illustrate the need for increased funding for space, equipment, staff, etc. for alcohol-free activities
- Recruit students for planning and attending alcohol-free events and activities and/or to form a programming board specifically for alcohol-free events
- Provide lists of student interests to programming boards and student organizations to elicit their support in promoting alcohol-free options

Guiding Principles for Success

Beyond what the data reveals, there are a number of guiding principles that drive successful prevention efforts.

1. Be intentional with efforts and gather data on whether they succeed.
2. Don't try to do it all – a few targeted interventions can be very effective.
3. Stay attuned to new research to inform your efforts.
4. Implement programs strategically to mitigate costs.
5. Test your messages and strategies against the research base, behavior theory, and your instincts.
6. Develop a comprehensive prevention program that includes complementary efforts.
7. Ground all strategies in data.
8. Make decisions based upon your unique culture, allies, and resources.

Additional Resources

A number of reports benchmarking your institution's data against the national average (i.e., drinking trends among women, other drug use on campus) are provided online via the Hub @ www.outsidetheclassroom.com (once you are logged in, click on the "Reports" tab).

You may also request reports that allow you to benchmark your data against that of specific peer groups such as athletic conferences, national affiliations, regional groups and others.

For assistance accessing your online reports, or to request peer benchmark reports, please contact your Partner Services Director.

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Jennifer Regan

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Appendix D

Social Norms Posters



92%

of Michigan Tech
Students have NEVER been in
trouble with the police, residence hall, or
other college authorities due to drinking.

**Now You
Know**

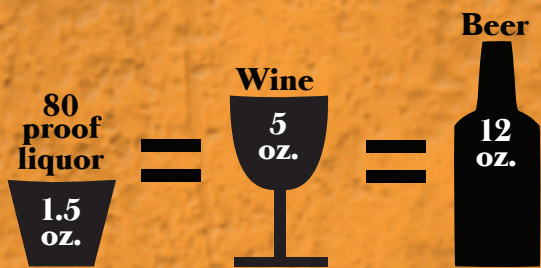
Michigan Tech

당신은 지금 알고있는가 Теперь вы знаете
Maintenant vous Savez Nyt tiedät 今度は知っている
现在您知道 الآن أنت تعرف Ahora Sabéis

The contents of this poster were developed under a grant from the Department of Education. However, those contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

Core Institute (2006). Michigan Technological University Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form. Carbondale, IL.
Michigan Technological University is an equal opportunity educational institution/equal opportunity employer.

One standard drink is defined as:



*High risk drinking, or binge drinking, is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks for males, or 4 or more drinks for females in 2 hours.



of Michigan Tech students
recognize there are risks associated
with binge drinking.*

Risks Include:

- Getting in trouble
- Injury
- Unwanted sex
- Arguments
- Vomiting
- Poor school or work performance
- Health issues
- Car accidents
- Passing out or blacking out
- Hangovers

**Now You
Know**

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One standard drink
is defined as:



*High risk drinking, or binge drinking, is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks for males, or 4 or more drinks for females in 2 hours.



of Michigan Tech students are
low-risk drinkers.* They consume
between ZERO and FOUR drinks PER WEEK.

Recall 70% of Tech students drink
once a week or less, on average.
Although not recommended,
consuming 0-4 drinks in a sitting is
still considered low-risk.

**Now You
Know**

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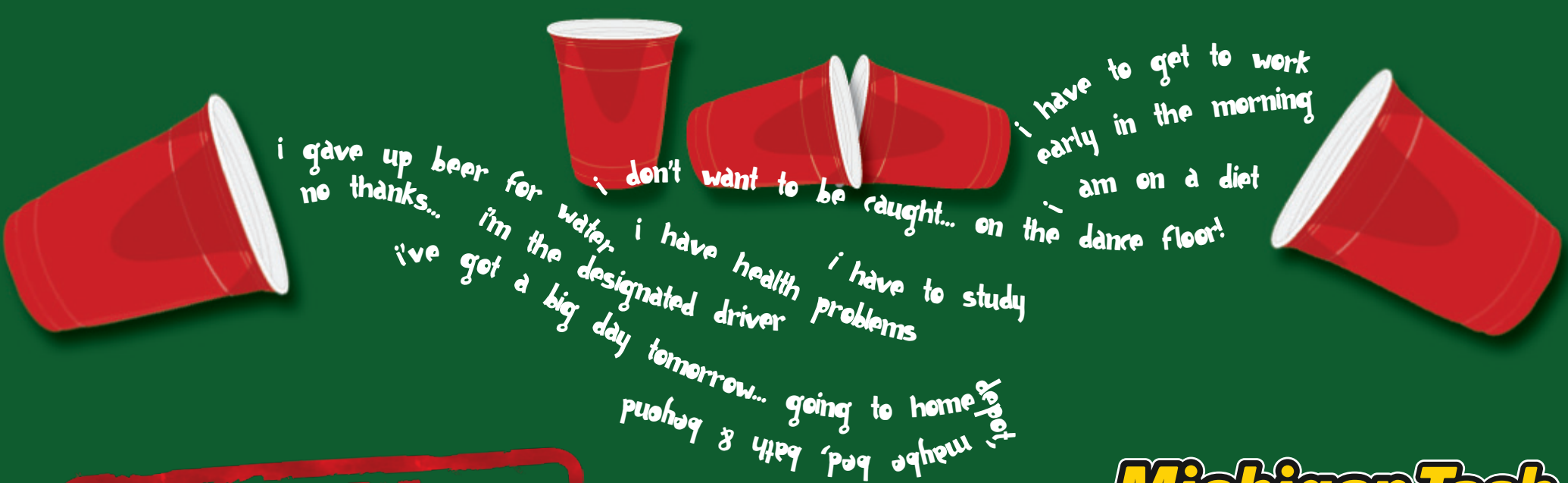
Core Institute (2006). Michigan Technological University Core Alcohol and Drug Survey Long Form. Carbondale, IL.

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i don't need a hangover

71% of Michigan Tech students have reported refusing an offer of alcohol or other drugs.



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78%



of UNWANTED sexual
intercourse cases at Michigan Tech
involved the use of alcohol or drugs.



78%



of female Michigan Tech students
drink ONCE A WEEK or LESS.



**Now You
Know**

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of unwanted sexual
intercourse cases at Michigan
Tech involved the use of alcohol or drugs.

Tagline

Website

Michigan Tech

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90%



of Michigan Tech students
believe that the average student
drinks once a week or more.

ACTUALLY...

70%



of Tech students
drink once a week
or less, on average.

Tech students find other ways to have fun...

**Now You
Know**

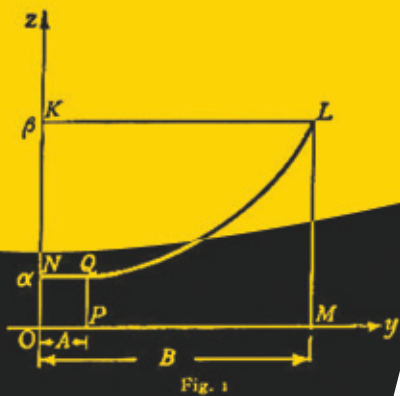
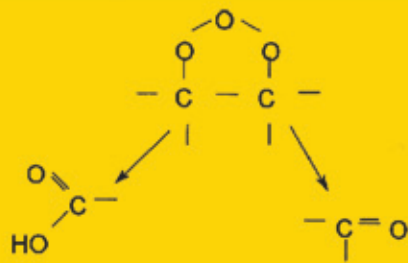
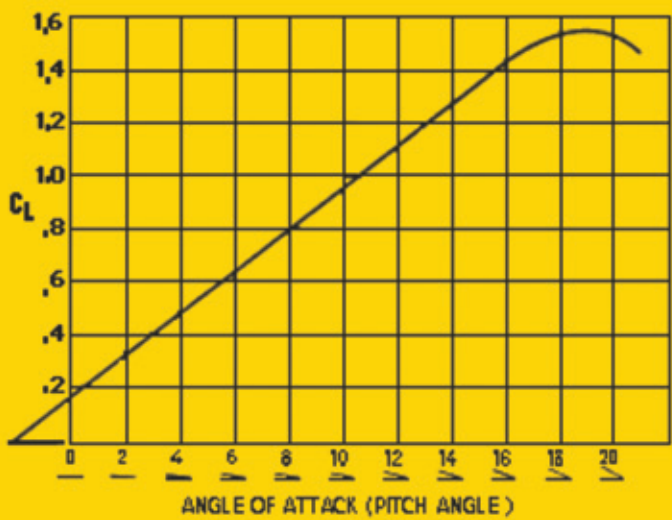
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We measure:

$$A_{el}^{row}(Q^2, W) = \frac{N_{1r}(Q^2, W) - N_{1l}(Q^2, W)}{N_{1r}(Q^2, W) + N_{1l}(Q^2, W)} =$$

$$= P_{el} \frac{3n_{Amm}(\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot P_H + n_{Amm}(\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} P_{ISN})}{n_{Amm}(3\sigma_p + \sigma_{ISN}) + \sum_{other} n_{other} \sigma_{other}}$$

$$= P_{el} \cdot P_H \cdot A_p^{row}(Q^2, W) \frac{1 + (\sigma_p A_p^*)^* / (\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} P_{ISN})}{1 + \sigma_{ISN}/3\sigma_p + (\sum n_{other} \sigma_{other})^* / (3n_{Amm} \sigma_p)}$$

In the region of the elastic peak:

$$A_{el}^{row}(Q^2) = P_{el} P_H \cdot A_p^{row}(Q^2, el) \frac{1 + (\sigma_p A_p^*)^* / (\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} P_{ISN})}{1 + \sigma_{ISN}^{el}/3\sigma_p + (\sum n_{other} \sigma_{other}^{el}) / (3n_{Amm} \sigma_p)}$$

Ratio:

$$A_{el}^{row}(Q^2, W) / A_{el}^{row}(Q^2) = \underbrace{A_p^{row}(Q^2, W)}_{\text{quantity of interest}} / \underbrace{A_p^{row}(Q^2, el)}_{\text{known from el. Form Factors}} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \frac{1 + (\sigma_p A_p^*)^* / (\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} P_{ISN})}{1 + (\sigma_p A_p^*)^* / (\sigma_p A_p^*) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} P_{ISN})} \cdot \frac{1 + \sigma_{ISN}^{el}/3\sigma_p + (\sum \dots)^{el} / (3n_{Amm} \sigma_p)}{1 + \sigma_{ISN}/3\sigma_p + (\sum \dots) / (3n_{Amm} \sigma_p)}$$

Correction factor close to 1 can be determined theoretically

Ratio of dilution factors = RDF

$$RDF = \frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_p^{el}} \frac{3n_{Amm} \sigma_p^{el} + n_{Amm} \sigma_{ISN}^{el} + \sum n_{other} \sigma_{other}^{el}}{3n_{Amm} \sigma_p(Q^2, W) + n_{Amm} \sigma_{ISN}(Q^2, W) + \sum n_{other} \sigma_{other}(Q^2, W)}$$

Known from E1 run

Ratio of measured counts from the full NH₃ target in the elastic peak region / region of interest

of Michigan Tech students
who consumed alcohol
did not let drinking affect
academic performance.



Now You Know

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SOMETIMES IT'S BETTER TO BE BELOW AVERAGE...

Michigan Tech students' annual
use of alcohol is

5% less
than the national average.

Nationally, annual alcohol use is 84% among 71,200 students across 134 colleges.

	<u>MICHIGAN TECH</u>	<u>NATIONALLY</u>
ACT ¹ :	26	21.1
FIRST-YEAR RETENTION RATE ² :	82%	75.5
UNDERGRAD GRADE AVG A (3.75 - 4.00) ³ :	16.5%	14.9%

AND SOMETIMES IT'S NOT

¹www.act.org
²NCHEMS Survey 2007
³2007 College Students' Beliefs and Values (CSBV)

Now You Know

Michigan Tech

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Appendix E

Core Alcohol and Drug Survey 2010 Executive Summary

Michigan Technological University (Online)

CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY LONG FORM - FORM 194

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Core Alcohol and Drug Survey was developed to measure alcohol and other drug usage, attitudes, and perceptions among college students at two and four-year institutions. Development of this survey was funded by the U.S. Department of Education. The survey includes several types of items about drugs and alcohol. One type deals with the students' attitudes, perceptions, and opinions about alcohol and other drugs, and the other deals with the students' own use and consequences of use. There are also several items on students' demographic and background characteristics as well as perception of campus climate issues and policy.

Key Findings from students at Michigan Technological University (Online)

Following are some key findings on the use of alcohol:

- 81.0% of the students consumed alcohol in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 72.9% of the students consumed alcohol in the past 30 days ("30-day prevalence").
- 57.0% of underage students (younger than 21) consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days.
- 43.7% of students reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks. A binge is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks in one sitting.

Following are some key findings on the use of illegal drugs

- 19.6% of the students have used marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 10.5% of the students are current marijuana users ("30-day prevalence").
- 9.0% of the students have used an illegal drug other than marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 5.1% of the students are current users of illegal drugs other than marijuana ("30-day prevalence").

The most frequently reported illegal drugs used in the past 30 days were:

- 10.5% Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)
- 3.4% Amphetamines (diet pills, speed)
- 1.8% Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)

Following are some key findings on the consequences of alcohol and drug use:

- 25.4 % reported some form of public misconduct (such as trouble with police, fighting/argument, DWI/DUI, vandalism) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.
- 21.9 % reported experiencing some kind of serious personal problems (such as suicidality, being hurt or injured, trying unsuccessfully to stop using, sexual assault) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.

Following are some key findings on opinions about the campus environment:

- 95.2 % of students said the campus has alcohol and drug policies;
4.3 % said they "don't know"; and
0.5 % said there wasn't a policy.
- 49.2 % of students said the campus has an alcohol and drug prevention program;
47.2 % said they "don't know"; and
3.6 % said there wasn't a program.
- 76.2 % of students said the campus is concerned about the prevention of drug and alcohol use;
11.0 % said they "don't know"; and
12.8 % said the campus is not concerned.

With regard to students' perceptions of other students' use:

- 85.5 % of students believe the average student on campus uses alcohol once a week or more.
- 27.1 % of students believe the average student on this campus uses some form of illegal drug at least once a week.
- 26.4 % of students indicated they would prefer not to have alcohol available at parties they attend.
- 82.8 % of students indicated they would prefer not to have drugs available at parties they attend.

The following percentages of survey respondents said they saw drinking as a central part of the social life of the following groups:

- 84.6 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of male students.
- 66.5 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of female students.
- 34.0 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of faculty/staff.
- 54.2 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of alumni.
- 58.1 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of athletes.
- 91.3 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of fraternities.
- 83.3 % of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of sororities.
- 63.4 % of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes alcohol use.
- 11.4 % of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes drug use.
- 2.1 % of the students said they do not feel safe on campus.

Compared to other campuses...

- 34.5 % feel that alcohol use is greater
- 19.6 % feel that alcohol use is less
- 45.9 % feel alcohol use is about the same

On the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, respondents were asked to report whether students on this campus cared about a number of campus climate issues (with the response options being "not at all", "slightly", "somewhat", and "very much"). The following percentages of respondents on this campus indicated that their fellow students cared "somewhat" or "very much" about the following issues:

- 86.3 % said students cared about sexual assault
- 75.1 % said students cared about assaults that are non-sexual
- 70.3 % said students cared about harassment because of gender
- 70.2 % said students cared about harassment because of race or ethnicity
- 68.6 % said students cared about harassment because of sexual orientation
- 67.6 % said students cared about campus vandalism
- 59.4 % said students cared about harassment because of religion
- 36.3 % said students cared about alcohol and other drug use

Table 1 shows the percentage of students who reported having experienced any of the following within the last year and, if so, the percentage who reported consuming alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents.

Table 1 - Experiences of Harassment or Violence

<u>Experience</u>	<u>Used Alcohol or Drugs</u>	<u>Incident</u>
3.1%	20.0%	Ethnic or racial harassment
8.0%	44.8%	Threats of physical violence
3.9%	64.3%	Actual physical violence
0.8%	0.0%	Theft involving force or threat of force
2.6%	66.7%	Forced sexual touching or fondling
1.6%	80.0%	Unwanted sexual intercourse

On the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, students were asked to rate the degree of risk people take when they act in certain ways, listed below. The response options were, "no risk", "slight risk", "moderate risk", "great risk", and "can't say". The numbers listed below indicate the percentage of respondents who felt there was "great risk" associated with the following behaviors:

- 6.1 % try marijuana once or twice
- 12.7 % smoke marijuana occasionally
- 34.5 % smoke marijuana regularly
- 37.6 % try cocaine once or twice
- 79.2 % take cocaine regularly
- 43.3 % try LSD once or twice
- 77.7 % take LSD regularly
- 38.4 % try amphetamines once or twice
- 73.9 % take amphetamines regularly
- 12.8 % take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day
- 50.8 % take four or five drinks nearly every day
- 40.7 % have five or more drinks in one sitting
- 47.1 % take steroids for body building or improved athletic performance
- 28.4 % consume alcohol prior to being sexually active
- 31.8 % regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with a single partner
- 82.4 % regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with multiple partners

Sexual Behavior:

60.9 % of the students reported engaging in sexual intercourse within the past year. Of these, 23.4 % used alcohol the last time they had intercourse and 2.2 % used drugs.

In the last 30 days, the following percentages of students engaged in the behaviors described below:

- 60.8 % refused an offer of alcohol or other drugs
- 20.9 % bragged about alcohol or other drug use
- 76.0 % heard someone else brag about alcohol or other drug use
- 11.2 % carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, etc. (not hunting or job related)
- 38.2 % experienced peer pressure to drink or use drugs
- 12.5 % held a drink to have people stop bothering you about why you weren't drinking
- 17.6 % thought a sexual partner was not attractive because he/she was drunk
- 9.9 % told a sexual partner that he/she was not attractive because he/she was drunk

The following data describes how students say their friends would feel if they...

- | | |
|--|--|
| Tried marijuana once or twice | - 48.4 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Smoked marijuana occasionally | - 63.2 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Smoked marijuana regularly | - 84.3 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Tried cocaine once or twice | - 90.9 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Took cocaine regularly | - 98.4 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Tried LSD once or twice | - 87.2 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Took LSD regularly | - 98.4 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Took one or two drinks every day | - 55.1 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Took four or five drinks every day | - 86.9 % of their friends would disapprove |
| Had five or more drinks at one sitting | - 49.9 % of their friends would disapprove |

The following are some key findings on the perceived effects of alcohol:

- 73.9 % say it breaks the ice
- 72.9 % say it enhances social activity
- 44.9 % say it makes it easier to deal with stress

- 63.3 % say it facilitates a connection with peers
- 69.2 % say it gives people something to talk about

- 60.4 % say it facilitates male bonding
- 51.3 % say it facilitates female bonding

- 60.5 % say it allows people to have more fun
- 74.8 % say it gives people something to do
- 22.0 % say it makes food taste better

- 28.6 % say it makes women sexier
- 13.2 % say it makes men sexier
- 14.7 % say it makes me sexier
- 46.1 % say it facilitates sexual opportunity

Use of Drugs

The following tables provide additional details about students' reported use of drugs at this institution. Unless otherwise indicated, percentages are based on the total number of students responding validly to a given item.

For comparison purposes some figures are included from a reference group of 71189 students from 148 institutions from the 2006 Aggregated National Data.

In general, substantial proportions of students report having used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana in response to the question, "At what age did you first use _____?" whereas comparatively few report having used each of the other substances. This question examines "lifetime prevalence" as opposed to annual prevalence and 30-day prevalence.

Table 2 describes lifetime prevalence, annual prevalence, 30-day prevalence, and high frequency use (3 times a week or more).

Table 2 - Substance Use

Substance	Lifetime Prevalence		Annual Prevalence		30-Day Prevalence		3X/Week or more	
	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.
Tobacco	48.8	50.4	38.0	38.6	23.1	26.3	14.0	14.8
Alcohol	84.6	87.1	81.0	84.2	72.9	71.9	29.0	23.0
Marijuana	36.5	45.3	19.6	30.1	10.5	16.8	3.1	6.4
Cocaine	6.7	9.2	3.9	5.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.3
Amphetamines	9.7	13.8	5.2	6.2	3.4	3.1	1.3	1.8
Sedatives	5.6	8.0	2.3	4.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.4
Hallucinogens	6.9	8.3	3.4	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.1
Opiates	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2
Inhalants	2.6	4.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Designer drugs	4.6	7.6	1.8	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1
Steroids	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other drugs	4.4	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2

Notes:

Coll. = Michigan Technological University (Online)

Ref. = Reference group of 71189 college students

The average number of drinks consumed per week at this institution is 5.6 drinks. The national average is 5.5 drinks (based on a sample of 70247). The percentage of students who report having binged in the last two weeks at this institution is 43.7% compared to the national average of 46.7%.

Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Use

The proportion of students who report having had problems as a result of drinking or drug use is another indicator of the level of substance abuse. The percentages of students who reported that within the past year they had various problematic experiences are given in Table 3. The top group of items represents public misconduct or behaviors that involve actual or potential harm to others. The second group represents possibly serious personal problems. The last group may consist of less serious (and more common) experiences which nevertheless may indicate excessive use.

Table 3 - Problematic Experiences

<u>This Institution</u>	<u>Reference Group</u>	<u>Experience</u>
0.8	1.4	Been arrested for DW/DUI
3.6	13.7	Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities
4.9	6.8	Damaged property, pulled fire alarms, etc.
19.5	27.0	Driven a car while under the influence
22.2	32.3	Got into an argument or fight
0.3	1.3	Tried to commit suicide
3.1	4.5	Seriously thought about suicide
15.5	16.2	Been hurt or injured
6.5	10.1	Been taken advantage sexually
2.6	3.2	Taken advantage of another sexually
3.9	5.2	Tried unsuccessfully to stop using
11.6	10.8	Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem
14.7	22.1	Performed poorly on a test or important project
26.3	37.2	Done something I later regretted
22.4	30.1	Missed a class
28.4	30.9	Been criticized by someone I know
32.5	33.9	Had a memory loss
47.4	54.3	Got nauseated or vomited
59.1	62.5	Had a hangover

Differences among Student Groups

Table 4 compares substance use patterns and consequences of several campus groups: males and females, younger and older, academically more and less successful, and on and off-campus residents.

Table 4 - Differences among Student Groups

	<u>Gender</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>Average Grades</u>		<u>Campus Residence</u>	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
Sample Sizes:	129	262	135	254	318	73	127	264
Currently use (in the past 30 days) alcohol	74.2	72.2	57.0	81.2	73.0	72.2	57.9	80.1
Currently use (in the past 30 days) marijuana	5.5	13.1	9.8	11.2	9.5	15.1	7.1	12.2
Currently use (in the past 30 days) illegal drugs other than marijuana	1.6	6.9	6.7	4.4	4.4	8.2	5.6	4.9
Had 6 or more binges in the past 2 weeks	2.3	8.0	5.9	6.3	3.8	16.4	3.9	7.2
Have driven a car while under the influence during past year	15.6	21.5	11.9	23.8	20.0	17.8	9.6	24.3
Have been taken advantage of sexually during past year	6.3	8.6	6.8	6.4	4.8	13.9	3.2	8.0
Have taken advantage of another sexually during past year	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	5.6	2.4	2.7

Sample Demographics

Following are some summary characteristics of the students who completed and returned the questionnaire.

15.6% were freshmen	65.3% were in the "typical" college age range of 18-22.
15.3% were sophomores	33.0% were female.
19.6% were juniors	67.5% lived off campus.
29.3% were seniors	50.9% worked part-time or full-time.
18.1% were graduates	89.3% were full-time students.
2.0% were other	24.4% reported spending at least 5 hours per month in volunteer work.

Appendix F

Minimum Sanctioning Rules for Alcohol and Drug Behaviors

MINIMUM Sanctioning Rules **For Alcohol and Drug Behaviors** **2010-11**

Alcohol Possession or Intoxication by Resident/Student

Student's Behavior	Action by Authority	Sanction/Special Conditions	Comments
Resident displays empty alcoholic beverage container(s) in a Chemical Free area, or resident who displays container is a minor	RA speaks to Resident about Empty Container rules; referral to staff if containers aren't removed promptly/second offense	Resident removes containers; if referred to staff, receives DW at minimum depending on circumstances	Assign an educational sanction
Minor resident frequently returns to Hall bragging he/she is drinking regularly	Referral to staff for Conduct Intervention.	Verbal warning; write up behavioral agreement with student	No judicial file created
Student is in possession of alcohol (minor or 21+ student violating alcohol rules)	Student is charged with AOD policy violation	DP for six months is minimum, Alcohol Intake at CWS	\$50 Education Fee Send CC to CWS (kellyjo@mtu.edu)
Student is intoxicated but not falling down drunk/passing out	Student is charged with AOD policy violation	DP for six months is minimum, Alcohol Intake at CWS	\$50 Education Fee Send CC to CWS (kellyjo@mtu.edu)
Student is intoxicated and causes noise/disturbance/disorderly conduct and/or passes out/needs medical attention	Student is charged with AOD policy violation and additional charges as appropriate for disturbance	DP for six months is minimum, Alcohol Intake at CWS	\$50 Education Fee; possible parental notification on first offense if minor; possible denial of campus residency; possible suspension with out-patient treatment Send CC to CWS (kellyjo@mtu.edu)

Student's Behavior	Action by Authority	Sanction/Special Conditions	Comments
Student has second alcohol incident.	Student is charged with AOD policy violation	DP for one calendar year is minimum. Alcohol Intake at CWS. <u>Parental notification applies if minor.</u>	\$50 Education Fee. Possible denial of campus residency; possible suspension with outpatient treatment. Note: There is no rule that third offense requires suspension from University Send CC to CWS (kellyjo@mtu.edu)
Student has second or more alcohol incident of intoxication and causes noise/disturbance/disorderly conduct and/or passes out/needs medical attention	Student is charged with AOD policy violation and additional charges as appropriate for disturbance	DP for one calendar year is minimum. Alcohol Intake at Counseling Services. <u>Parental notification applies if minor.</u>	\$50 Education Fee. Possible denial of campus residency; possible suspension with outpatient treatment. . Note: There is no rule that third offense requires suspension from University Send CC to CWS (kellyjo@mtu.edu)

Other Alcohol and Drug Infractions

Student's Behavior	Action by Authority	Sanction/Special Condition	Comments
Providing Alcohol to Minors (includes Organization conduct)	Student/Organization is charged with AOD policy violation	DP for 6 month (student) or one calendar year (organization) is minimum	Organization charged \$10 -20 fine per minor served to account no. D95045.
Alcohol or Empty Container in University Vehicle (Organization Conduct)	Organization is charged with AOD policy violation	Minimum – organization banned from using Univ. vehicle for one semester.	If students are minors, possibly charge for MIP depending on facts.
Possession/Use of Illegal Substance (narcotics/illegal drugs)	Student is charged with AOD policy violation	DP for one calendar year is minimum; Marijuana 101 or other substance abuse education. <u>parental notification possible on first offense if minor.</u>	\$50 Education Fee; additional fine possible; assessment possible; possible denial of campus residency
Obnoxious Odor (2 RAs attest to marijuana smell coming from a residence hall room, not confirmed by Public Safety)	Student is charged with AOD policy violation, smoking violation and obnoxious odor.	If drug policy violation is dismissed, DP for up to 6 months and educational conditions.	\$50 Education Fee if Marijuana 101 is assigned; if obnoxious odor incidents recur, possible denial of campus residency
Sale of Illegal Substance (narcotics/illegal drugs)	Student or organization is charged with AOD policy violation	Suspension for some period of time is required. <u>Parental notification if minor</u>	Fine to be determined by hearing officer/panel.

Attachment: Parental Notification Policy

Policy History:
 Implemented 8/1998
 Revised 8/1999
 Reviewed 8/2000
 Revised 8/2003
 Revised 5/2004

Revised 1/2005
Revised 4/2005 (modification of drug and parental notification policy)
Revised 6/2008 (use of "choices" program)
Revised 5/2009 (use of Alcohol edu for sanctions)
Revised 7/2010 (generic referral to CWS)

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION POLICY For Minor Students (All Cases Referred to OSA)

- First alcohol violation: MTU generally will *NOT* notify parents or legal guardians of students under the age of 21 of first-time alcohol violations, unless there are extenuating circumstances.
 - Extenuating circumstances that would warrant notification to the parent or guardian of a first-time alcohol violation include conduct by the student that indicates that the student is or could be a danger to him/her self, others, or property.
- Second and subsequent violations: MTU *WILL* notify parents or legal guardians of students under the age of 21 of all second and subsequent violations of the alcohol policy.
- Drug violations. On first offenses, MTU may notify the parents or guardians of *ALL* conduct by students under the age of 21 that violates MTU's drug policy or that violates local, state or federal law as it relates to illegal drug use. MTU will notify on all second offenses.
- When MTU determines that it must notify the parent or legal guardians of students under the age of 21 according to the above policy, it will give the student advance notice of the notification so that the student may, if he/she chooses, initiate contact with his/her parent or guardian first.

- MTU reserves the right to not notify parents or guardians of drug or alcohol violations of students under the age of 21 if MTU determines that, because of the student's family situation, doing so would endanger the student's life or well-being.

Appendix G

Values Statement

*“We inspire community, scholarship,
possibilities, accountability and tenacity.”*

WE INSPIRE COMMUNITY

We inspire an engaged community that actively seeks improvement through acceptance and understanding.

WE INSPIRE SCHOLARSHIP

We inspire students to achieve world-class scholarship through academics, research, and continued learning.

WE INSPIRE POSSIBILITIES

We inspire the exploration and creation of all possibilities through innovative use of our skills and knowledge.

WE INSPIRE ACCOUNTABILITY

We inspire individuals to hold themselves accountable, and to act with integrity, honesty, and diligence.

WE INSPIRE TENACITY

We inspire the tenacity required to make ethical choices and to persevere through all obstacles.

1885 – 2010

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