



**SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE UNIVERSITY**

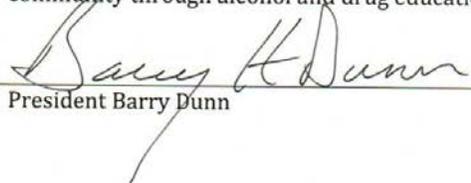
Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Act Biennial Review

In Compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

South Dakota State University

2016-2018

I have reviewed this report and support continued efforts to support our campus community through alcohol and drug education, prevention, and response.



President Barry Dunn

9-7-18
Date

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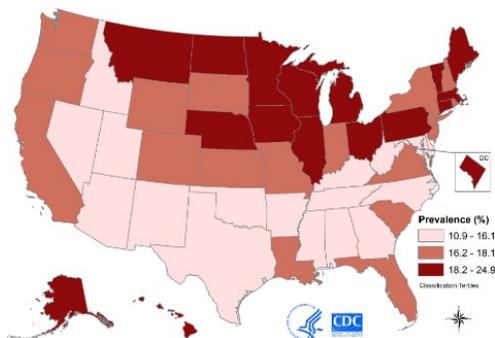
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PART I: INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

The Biennial Review is an important evaluation undertaken to comply with the Drug-Free Schools Act. The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations require institutions who receive federal funds or financial assistance, to develop and maintain alcohol and drug (AOD) prevention programming. Within this framework, the expectation is that South Dakota State University (SDSU) develops forms of programming, policy implementation, enforcement, etc. SDSU is a public institution, and therefore must comply with these regulations. For more information about the Drug-Free School and Campuses information [click here](#).

SDSU is located in Brookings, SD and has extension locations throughout the state. For more information about SDSU [click here](#). The students and staff that are committed to succeeding at SDSU deserve an environment that upholds the policies and protocol of safety, preventative measures, education, and progression. In Figure 1 and Figure 2, the information indicates that South Dakota residents, and residents of bordering states, have higher binge drinking and intensity of binge drinking than many other states. SDSU will continue all efforts to reduce negative effects of excessive alcohol use understanding that many students come from regions where alcohol use, arguably alcohol abuse, are normalized.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults,† 2015



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

†Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census standard population. Binge drinking is defined as 4 or more drinks for a woman or 5 or more drinks for a man on an occasion during the past 30 days.

To see the risk factor information [click here](#).

At A Glance 2016

Excessive Alcohol Use

Preventing a Leading Risk for Death, Disease, and Injury

Excessive alcohol use is responsible for 88,000 deaths in the United States each year. It also accounts for 1 of 10 deaths among working-age adults and shortens the lives of those who die by an average of 30 years. Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any alcohol use by pregnant women or anyone younger than 21.

In 2010, excessive alcohol use cost the US economy \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink, and \$2 of every \$5 of these costs were paid by the public. Binge drinking is responsible for over half the deaths and three-quarters of the costs due to excessive alcohol use. Ninety percent of adults who are excessive drinkers binge drink, and 90% of the alcohol consumed by youth is consumed while binge drinking.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is at the forefront of the nation's efforts to prevent excessive alcohol use and related harms in states and communities.

Binge drinking is defined as consuming 4 or more drinks on an occasion for a woman or 5 or more drinks on an occasion for a man.

Heavy drinking is defined as consuming 8 or more drinks per week for a woman or 15 or more drinks per week for a man.

Fast Facts

- Excessive alcohol use accounts for 1 of 10 deaths among working-age adults in the United States.
- 90% of adults who are excessive drinkers binge drink, and 90% of the alcohol consumed by youth is consumed while binge drinking.
- 9 of 10 adults who binge drink are not alcohol dependent.
- Effective strategies for preventing excessive drinking are available but underused.
- CDC contributes to the prevention of excessive alcohol use by improving public health surveillance, building state and local capacity in alcohol epidemiology, and supporting evidence-based prevention strategies.



Public Health Problem

Binge Drinking: The Most Common Form of Excessive Alcohol Use

Binge drinking is the most common pattern of excessive alcohol use in the United States. More than 1 of 6 US adults, or 38 million people, are binge drinkers, and they binge an average of four times a month. In addition,

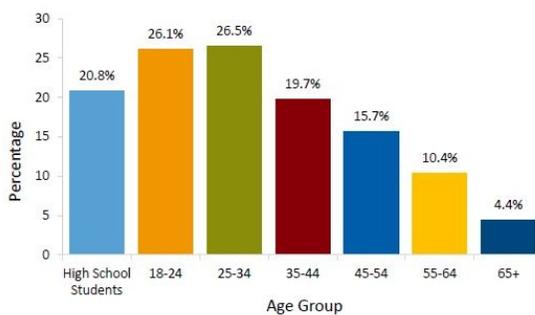
- Binge drinkers consume an average of 8 drinks when they binge, which far exceeds the threshold that defines this health risk behavior.
- Nine of 10 adults who binge drink are not alcohol dependent (alcoholics).
- Binge drinking is more common among men, people aged 18 to 34 years, whites, and those with annual household incomes of \$75,000 or more.

“Excessive alcohol use kills many people in the prime of their lives and is a huge drain on the US economy. We need to work together to implement scientifically proven public health strategies to reduce this tragic loss of life and the social and economic costs that are related to it.”

Ursula Bauer, PhD, MPH
Director of CDC’s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion



Percentage of People Who Reported Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, by Age Group, United States, 2013



Note: High school students are defined as those in grades 9-12.

Sources: CDC. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2013.

The Dangers of Drinking Too Much

Excessive alcohol use places drinkers, their families, and their communities at risk for many harmful health effects, including

- **Chronic conditions.** Over time, excessive drinking can lead to high blood pressure, various cancers, heart disease, stroke, and liver disease.
- **Sexual risk behaviors.** Excessive drinking increases sexual risk behaviors, which can result in unintended pregnancy, HIV infection, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- **Motor vehicle crashes.** Excessive drinking can lead to motor vehicle crashes, resulting in injuries and deaths. Binge drinkers are responsible for most of the alcohol-impaired driving episodes involving US adults.
- **Violence and injuries.** Excessive alcohol use can lead to falls, drowning, homicide, suicide, intimate partner violence, and sexual assault.
- **Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.** Any alcohol use by a pregnant woman can harm a developing fetus, resulting in physical, behavioral, and learning problems later in life.

For more information on excessive alcohol use [click here](#).

Alcohol Use and Your Health

Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use leads to approximately 88,000 deaths and shortens the life of those who die by almost 30 years. Further, excessive drinking cost the economy \$249 billion in 2010. Most excessive drinkers are not alcohol dependent.

What is considered a “drink”?

In the United States, a standard drink sizes:

- 12-ounces of beer (5% alcohol content).
- 8-ounces of malt liquor (7% alcohol content).
- 5-ounces of wine (12% alcohol content).
- 1.5-ounces of 80-proof (40% alcohol content) distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka, whiskey).

What is excessive drinking?

Excessive drinking includes binge drinking, heavy drinking, and any drinking by pregnant women or people younger than age 21.

- Binge drinking, the most common form of excessive drinking, is defined as consuming
 - For women, 4 or more drinks during a single occasion.

- For men, 5 or more drinks during a single occasion.
- Heavy drinking is defined as consuming
 - For women, 8 or more drinks per week.
 - For men, 15 or more drinks per week.

If you chose to drink, do so in moderation:

The *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the *Dietary Guidelines* do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

However, there are some people who should **not** drink any alcohol, including those who are:

- Younger than age 21.
- Pregnant or may be pregnant.
- Experiencing health problems that could be made worse by drinking.

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries
 - Motor vehicle crashes
 - Falls
 - Drownings
 - Burns
- Violence
 - Homicide
 - Suicide
 - Sexual assault
 - Intimate partner violence
- Alcohol poisoning
- Reproductive health
 - Risky sexual behaviors
 - Unintended pregnancy
 - Sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV
 - Miscarriage
 - Stillbirth
 - Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs)

Long-Term Health Risks

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including:

- Chronic diseases
 - High blood pressure
 - Heart disease
 - Stroke
 - Liver disease
 - Digestive problems.
- Cancers
 - Breast
 - Mouth, throat and esophagus
 - Liver
 - Colon
- Learning and memory problems
 - Dementia
 - Poor school performance.
- Mental health problems
 - Depression
 - Anxiety.
- Social problems
 - Lost productivity
 - Family problems
 - Unemployment.
- Alcohol dependence

For more information on alcohol use and your health [click here](#). For information regarding marijuana use and drug facts [click here](#).

Biennial Review Process

The Biennial Review examines the implemented programs, policies, and correlating data for a period of two years. This report reviews Academic Year 2016-2017 and Academic Year 2017-2018. Written by the Dean of Students, Dr. Sam Jennings, Ph.D., the collaboration effort for data and information collection has been between Division of Student Affairs entities and the Office of Safety and Security. Biennial Reports are kept for seven years. They are shared online on the Office of the Dean of Students website, and via InsideState, and they can be retrieved electronically, or by mail, by contacting:

Attn: Dean of Students
Morrill Hall, Room 312
South Dakota State University
Brookings, 57007

Annual Policy Notification Process

SDSU policies are influenced by the South Dakota Board of Regents, and while the policies are distributed annually, online access is 24/7, year-round. Students can receive Student Code policies through multiple avenues: MyState (the online student portal), correspondence from University Housing & Residential Life with move-in information, and on the university's webpage. As the website has been updated and altered this academic year, the following links are direct connections to policies and information: [Student Code](#) , [University Housing & Residential Life](#) , and the [Board of Regents' Policies](#).

PART II: ANNUAL POLICY NOTIFICATION

DISTRIBUTION OF AOD POLICIES TO EMPLOYEES (AND OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES)

The South Dakota Board of Regents (SDBOR) and SDSU policies stem from those of the State of South Dakota in the areas of human rights complaint procedures, drug free compliance, sexual harassment, equal opportunity, etc. For more information on the Board of Regents' policies, see [click here](#). For more information on the South Dakota State University policy manual, see [click here](#).

The South Dakota Bureau of Human Resources' Employee Handbook lists multiple policies that are relevant to this report, including but not limited to the Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy, the Drug Free Workplace Policy, the Tobacco Free Environment Policy, the Anti-Harassment/Discrimination Policy and the Workplace Safety Policy. To see this handbook in detail go to: [click here](#).*

**If this link is somehow outdated, please contact us at: Division of Student Affairs, South Dakota State University, 605-688-4493.*

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for staff to receive services. The link to EAP information is also provided through the SDSU HR newsletter provided to all staff. For more information, go about EAP [click here](#).

DISTRIBUTION OF AOD POLICIES TO STUDENTS

Sanctions and conditions are available for distribution in conduct hearings, meetings between Resident Hall Directors/Community Assistants and the student(s), for events and fairs, etc.

Specifically, when a student is administered through the conduct process, via the Office of Student Conflict Prevention, Management and Conduct Services, Residential Life, or in a meeting with the Dean of Students, students receive their outcome letter, which describes the policies that were violated and related outcomes.

Facts for Jacks provided sanctions for the 2015-2016 academic school year, and in the 2016-2017 academic year, recycled booklet strategies were packaged together with sanctions and conditions of 2016-2017. Sanctions and conditions were passed out in paper form, and also posted online. Finally, in the 2017-2018 academic year, the sanctions and conditions have been updated on the [Office of the Dean of Students](#) website. Naturally, with sanction updates, a consistently updated provision of the Student Code of Conduct can be found here [here](#); this code is available to all faculty, staff, and students. [Click here](#) for Board of Regents policies.

Conduct Standards & Legal Sanctions by Academic Year: [click here](#).


SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
Search infractions
MENU

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

SDSU Alcohol and Drug Sanctions & Conditions for 2017 to 2018

SDSU Alcohol/Drug Sanctions & Conditions for 2017-2018

Severity of Sanctions are a Direct Result of Severity of Number of Infractions

Alcohol - First Offense
No Abusive Drinking and No Additional Serious Offenses

Sanction: Warning for one semester
Sanction Duration: The equivalent of one semester (minimum)
Condition 1: - Fine up to \$10
Condition 2: - Online Alcohol Education Module

Fine Breakdown:

- Host - \$50
- Belligerent Guest - \$50
- Uncooperative Guest - \$40
- Cooperative drinking Guest - \$25
- Cooperative Nondrinking Guest - \$0

Facts

Strategies and Tips

Sanctions & Condition Changes

Resources

Biennial Alcohol & Other Drug Report

- 2016 - 2018 Report
- 2012 - 2014 Report
- 2008 - 2010 Report

Alcohol - First Offense

SDSU Alcohol & Drug Sanctions & Conditions, 2016-2017

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Belligerent Guest - \$50

Uncooperative Guest - \$40

Cooperative Drinking Guest - \$25

Cooperative Nondrinking Guest - \$0

Alcohol - First Offense: Abusive Drinking and/or Additional Serious Offenses

Sanction: Warning or Disciplinary Probation

Condition 1 - Fine up to \$50

Condition 2 - BASICS Alcohol Evaluation and Education

Condition 3 - Parental Notification

Alcohol - Second Offense

Sanction: Behavioral Probation

Condition 1 - Fine of \$100

Condition 2 - BASICS Alcohol Evaluation and Education

Condition 3 - Parental Notification

Alcohol - Third Offense

Either suspension for a minimum of one semester or in compelling circumstances -

Sanction: Extended Behavioral Probation or Suspension for a defined period of time

Condition 1 - A fine ranging from \$150 to \$200

Condition 2 - BASICS Re-evaluation

Abusive Drinking: Explanation

- The student had a BAC of .160 or greater
- The student reported a blackout
- The student was involved in aggressive or injurious behavior
- The student required medical attention/treatment
- The student reports having committed multiple underage violations prior to the most recent violation
- The student has committed his/her third Student Code alcohol violation
- The violation involves the use/possession of marijuana or other controlled substances, whether it be a first or second Student Code violation
- The student reports other drinking behaviors or episodes that may indicate a pattern of abuse
- When large quantities of alcohol are found in a room, specifically: fifty or more cans of beer (including full, partially drank and empty cans); two or more full bottles of hard liquor; or two or more empty bottles of hard liquor

Marijuana & Other Drugs - First Offense

Sanction: Behavioral Probation

Condition 1 - Fine up to \$50

Condition 2 - BASICS Evaluation and Education

Condition 3 - Parental Notification

Marijuana & Other Drugs - Second Offense

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Condition 2 - BASICS Re-evaluation

Marijuana & Other Drugs - Third Offense

Sanction: Suspension for a minimum of one semester

Condition 1 - Fine up to \$200

Other Serious Behaviors: Partial List (See Student Code of Conduct for Details)

- Sex Offenses - Always Forward to Title IX Coordinator
- Acts of Aggression
- Disorderly Conduct
- Controlled Substances
- Encouraging Code Violations/Aiding & Abetting
- Falsification of Information
- Failure to Comply with Institutional Officials
- Damage

Attempted Theft of Services or Property

SDSU Alcohol & Drug Sanctions & Conditions, 2017-2018

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- Failure to Comply with Institutional Officials
- Damage
- Attempted Theft of Services or Property

PART III: AOD USE PREVEALENCE

Commented [SJ1]: Update all data

Rates of Prevalence & Incidents, Needs Assessment and Trend Data

SDSU Annual Security Report; Crime and Disciplinary Referral Data

CRIMINAL ARRESTS	2013	2014	2015	2016
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
On Campus	244	105	223	175
Non-Campus building or property	0	5	10	20
Residential Facilities for Students	150	89	108	92
Adjacent Public Property	13	23	8	44
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
On Campus	59	40	54	44
Non-Campus building or property	2	2	4	5
Residential Facilities for Students	23	33	14	26
Adjacent Public Property	6	4	9	2
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS TO CAMPUS JUDICIAL SYSTEM	2013	2014	2015	2016
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
On Campus	284	423	324	302
Non-Campus building or property	0	0	0	0
Residential Facilities for Students	284	392	294	282
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	1
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
On Campus	0	1	0	0
Non-Campus building or property	0	0	0	0
Residential Facilities for Students	0	1	0	0
Adjacent Public Property	0	0	0	0

**Source: Division of Student Affairs and Office of Safety and Security*

Data regarding policy violation charges, findings, and sanctions are collected in the Maxient student conduct software system. For the entire Annual Security Report, [click here](#).

Needs Assessment and Trend Data

Discussing Health & AOD Risks on Campus

In past academic years, e-Chug offered staff an online assessment tool to better understand individual students' choices as well as population trends with alcohol. Below is data from three different collection periods. Another method of trying to understand students'

perceptions and general trends is through analyzing data found within the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA II).

The following data displays eChug results from the last biennial report(s):

eChug Data	2008-2010	2010-2012	2012-2014	Change
Number of assessments	2385	1534	3071	+ 1537

eChug Data	2008-2010	2010-2012	2012-2014	Change
Male	1164 (49%)	834 (54%)	1437 (47%)	+ 603
Female	1221 (51%)	700 (46%)	1632 (53%)	+ 932
Freshmen	1415 (59%)	913 (60%)	2122 (69%)	+ 1209
Average estimated BAC in a typical week	0.09	0.10	0.09	- 0.01
BAC Mode	0 (659) 27.6%	0 (395) 25.7%	0 (1088) 35.1%	+ 9.4%
Average highest BAC	0.15	0.16	0.15	- 0.01
Highest BAC Mode	0 (519) 21.7%	0 (349) 22.7%	0 (920) 29.7%	+ 7%
Average drinks per month	36.60	38.95	33.00	- 5.95%
Average drinks per month Mode	0 (574) 24.1%	0 (349) 22.8%	0 (100) 32.3%	+ 9.5%
Average days driving after 3+ drinks	0.31	0.27	0.21	+ 0.06
Average days driving after 3+ drinks Mode	0 (2091) 87.7%	0 (1368) 89.2%	0 (2814) 90.8%	+ 1.6%
Average days passenger after driver 3+ drinks	0.54	0.43	0.35	- 0.08
Average days passenger after driver 3+ drinks Mode	0 (1895) 79.4%	0 (1283) 83.6%	0 (2632) 84.9%	+ 1.3%

Quick Facts from Surveys

Statistics below are from the bi-annual ACHA-NCHA II. While there are more specific questions asked in the survey, these percentages stem from the executive summaries in both years. Access to these surveys are through the Choices and Prevention committee folder in Box, found on InsideState.

The percent of students who reported alcohol use affected their academic performance (within a 12 month time period).	5.4% (in 2013 survey) 5.3% (in 2015 survey) 4.8% (in 2017 survey)
Actual use of alcohol vs. perceived use (within a 30 day time period)	68.1% actual vs. 95.7% perceived (in 2013 survey) 65.6 % actual vs. 92.5% perceived (in 2015 survey) 63.8 % actual vs. 93.6 % perceived (in 2017 survey)
Students who reported choosing not to drink alcohol most of the time or always when they partied/socialized (within a 12 month time period).	26.2% (in 2013 survey – M, 20.9%, F, 29.6%) 23.0% (in 2015 survey – M, 17.5%, F, 26.5%) 28.5% (in 2017 survey – M, 21.1%, F, 31.5%)
When drinking alcohol, the percentage of students who reported “doing something they later regretted (within a 12 month time period).”	34.7% (in 2013 survey – M, 35.1%, F, 34.4%) 37.6% (in 2015 survey – M, 39%, F, 36.6%) 34.5% (in 2017 survey – M, 35.7%, F, 33.6%)

*Source: American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA-II) for South Dakota State University, Spring 2017. N=695

Responding to Student Needs: Class Attendance and AOD Screenings

Students attend events, classes, or counseling either independently or by recommendation. When students violate alcohol policy, the sanctions or conditions could include an e-Chug assessment before a BASICS motivational interview and screening with Counseling Services. Title IX/EEO staff have been using the Campus Clarity online platform, *Think About It*, for training students and staff in sexual assault

prevention; in this program is also an educational component for alcohol awareness entitled, *Think About It: Alcohol*. The *Think About It* trainings are available upon request as well by students or staff.

Semester, Year	Class	Total Attendees
Fall 2014	Choices, Chances, and Changes	116
Fall 2014	12-Hour Class	48
Spring 2015	Choices, Chances, and Changes	95
Spring 2015	12-Hour Class	66
Fall 2015	Choices, Chances, and Changes	94
Spring 2016	Choices, Chances, and Changes	81
Fall 2016	BASICS Screenings	51 (Assigned)
Fall 2016	Think About It: Alcohol	148 (Assigned)

*Source: Counseling Services and Student Conduct, SDSU

PART IV: AOD POLICY

Enforcement and Compliance Inventory & Related Outcomes

*Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**

Title IV — 21st Century Schools

SEC. 401. 21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS.

Title IV (20 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

TITLE IV--21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS

PART A — SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE.

This part may be cited as the 'Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act'. SEC. 4002.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this part is to support programs that prevent violence in and around schools; that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; that involve parents and communities; and that are coordinated with related Federal, State, school, and community efforts and resources to foster a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports student academic achievement, through the provision of Federal assistance to —

- (1) States for grants to local educational agencies and consortia of such agencies to establish, operate, and improve local programs of school drug and violence prevention and early intervention;
- (2) States for grants to, and contracts with, community-based organizations and public and private entities for programs of drug and violence prevention and early intervention, including community-wide drug and violence prevention planning and organizing activities;
- (3) States for development, training, technical assistance, and coordination activities; and
- (4) Public and private entities to provide technical assistance; conduct training, demonstrations, and evaluation; and to provide supplementary services and community-wide drug and violence prevention planning and organizing activities for the prevention of drug use and violence among students and youth.

SEC. 4003. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated —

- (1) \$650,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years, for State grants under subpart 1; and
- (2) Such sums for fiscal year 2002, and for each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years, for national programs under subpart 2.

**To review the U.S. Department of Education Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act [click here](#).*

A Board of Regents policy was passed in Summer, 2016, regarding sales of alcohol at institutions, and to view that [click here](#).

Student Code and Subsequent Processes – Specific Policy Information

The information from the Student Code of Conduct included below is for reference purposes only. This is not intended to serve as the official Student Code of Conduct. The active student code can be found by [clicking here](#).

Alcohol Amnesty Policy *[specific sections below]*

- i. This section aims to remove the barriers that may prevent any Student from seeking emergency medical attention by providing an opportunity for the University to intervene in a caring and non-punitive manner. The goal is to reduce the potential risk of alcohol-related injuries or deaths and increase the likelihood that Students will seek medical attention in crisis situations.
- ii. A Student who seeks emergency medical attention (or who has emergency medical attention sought on their behalf) for alcohol-related consumption will not be sanctioned for violating alcohol consumption prohibitions found in the Student Code related to that incident, as long as the Student completes the following requirements:
 - Participates in an initial meeting with the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee; and
 - Completes all recommendations from the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee; and
 - Submits proof of completion of all recommendations within the timeframe designated by the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee, at the initial meeting.
- iii. A bystander Student who has engaged in alcohol consumption and who seeks emergency medical attention for someone else, or tries to actively engage in assistance for someone else for that person's alcohol-related consumption will not be sanctioned for violating alcohol consumption prohibitions found in the Student Code related to their own consumption but will be invited to meet with the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee.
- iv. The University will not pursue any disciplinary action related to any alcohol or drug consumption against any Student who has been sexually assaulted or sexually harassed, for their use of alcohol at the time of the sexual assault or sexual harassment.
- v. 3.c.ii. and 3.c.iii. of this section will only apply to a Student who seeks emergency medical attention before police or University employees or agents take any official action or intervention related to the alcohol consumption.
- vi. Alcohol amnesty does not preclude disciplinary action regarding other violations of the Student Code.
- vii. Alcohol amnesty only applies to the University's Student conduct process. It does not apply to any criminal, civil, or other legal consequence for violations under federal, state, or local law.
- viii. Alcohol amnesty is not designed to protect or shield those Students who repeatedly violate the Student Code. The Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee, may assess each situation on a case-by-case basis, denying the safeguards of alcohol amnesty if serious or repeated incidents prompt a higher degree of concern or response, which may include disciplinary action under this Student Code.

Prohibited Conduct

i. The following sections describe actions that detract from the effectiveness of the University's productive living-and-learning community. Any Student found to have engaged, attempted to engage, or allowed or assisted another in engaging, in the following prohibited conduct is subject to the Student conduct process and conduct sanctions outlined in this Student Code. In instances where prohibited conduct contained in this policy is defined differently in another SDBOR or University Policy, the definition contained in this policy shall be used to address prohibited conduct by a Student.

vii. Use and Misuse of Substances

1. [3.f.viii.1.] The unauthorized manufacture, sale, possession, use, or consumption of the following by Students:
 - a. [3.f.viii.1.a.] Alcohol;
 - b. [3.f.viii.1.b.] Marijuana; or
 - c. [3.f.viii.1.c.] Controlled substances.
2. However, possession, use, or distribution of alcohol, marijuana, or controlled substances is permitted on University Premises when:
 - a. Needed in conjunction with approved research activities;
 - b. Alcohol is possessed, used, or distributed in a lawful manner inside a designated residence hall facility occupied exclusively by upper- division and/or non-traditional Students who are at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - c. Alcohol is possessed, used, or distributed in a lawful manner on University Premises that have been designated by the University President as places where such possession, use, and distribution may be permitted, subject to such conditions as the University President may also prescribe, provided that a notice of such designation and conditions have been filed previously with the executive director of the SDBOR;
 - d. The possession, use, or distribution of the controlled substance is prescribed by a licensed health care professional authorized to prescribe such substances.
 - e. Alcohol is possessed, used, or distributed in a manner that is expressly approved by a SDBOR or University Policy; or
3. [3.f.viii.3.] The unauthorized possession of any drug paraphernalia including, but not limited to, any equipment, materials, or products of any kind which are used, intended for use, designed for use, or have been used for the manufacture, distribution, use or storage of any controlled substance.

x. Conduct by Organizations

1. Organizations that, formally or informally, through repeated practice, initiate, encourage, support, or tolerate conduct by members, associates, or invitees that violates the provisions of this Student Code shall be subject to conduct sanctions.
 - a. The privileges of official recognition by the University may be extended to Organizations, including those that maintain residences for their members, only if such Organizations agree to adopt and to enforce policies that, at

minimum:

- b. Prohibit the manufacture, possession, use, dispensing, or provisions of alcoholic beverages at Organizational functions or in the Organizational residence by persons under the age of 21;
 - c. Prohibit the manufacture, possession, use, or dispensing of marijuana or unauthorized controlled substances at Organizational functions or in the Organizational residence;
 - d. Prohibit the expenditure of Organizational funds on alcoholic beverages, marijuana, or controlled substances;
 - e. Prohibit the informal collection of monies from members, associates, or invitees to be spent on alcoholic beverages, marijuana, or controlled substances;
 - f. Prohibit possession, use, or distribution of alcohol, marijuana, or controlled substances on University Premises, except as explicitly permitted by this Student Code;
 - g. Establish conduct policies and sanctions regarding violations by individual members no less stringent than those set forth under SDBOR or University Policies, except that limited use of alcoholic beverages is permissible as set out above; and
 - h. Require that a report be filed with the Senior Student Affairs Officer each semester identifying all actions taken pursuant to the Student conduct policies required in this Student Code.
2. The University may impose additional or more restrictive conditions on official recognition.
 3. Organizations are also subject to the SDBOR and University antidiscrimination policies, as set forth in SDBOR Policy 1:18 and University Policy 4:3. However, social fraternities and sororities that are exempt from taxation under federal law may maintain single-sex membership practices without violating antidiscrimination policies, as recognized by 20 U.S.C. 1681(a)(6).

Student Conduct Process

Allegations

- ii. Allegations of misconduct may be reported against any Student by anyone. Allegations shall be directed to the Student Conduct Officer in the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. The reporting party will disclose the facts that form the basis for the allegation, the identities of any other witnesses, and any other relevant information regarding the alleged misconduct.
 1. Allegations of academic misconduct will be reported to the Student Conduct Officer but are initially addressed through SDBOR Policy 2:33 and University Policy 2:4.
 2. Allegations of Human Rights Violations shall follow the process outlined in SDBOR Policy 1:18 and University Policy 4:6.
- iii. The Student Conduct Officer shall make an initial determination whether the

allegations, if true, would violate the Student Code. If the Student Conduct Officer determines that the allegations, if true, would violate the Student Code, the Student Conduct Officer shall conduct an informal preliminary investigation to determine whether the allegations are credible. This process may include speaking with witnesses and reviewing any documentation.

1. As to off-campus conduct, the Student Conduct Officer shall determine whether the incident adversely affects the University, any Organizations, members of the University community, or the pursuit of their lawful objectives.
 2. Allegations of academic misconduct that are not informally resolved pursuant to SDBOR Policy 2:33 and University Policy 2:4 will enter the Student Conduct process here.
 3. Allegations of Human Rights Violations that are not informally resolved pursuant to SDBOR Policy 1:18 and University Policy 4:6 will enter the Student Conduct process here.
- iv. If the Student Conduct Officer determines that either (i) the allegations, if true, would not violate the Student Code or (ii) that the allegations are not credible, then the Student Conduct Officer should inform the Complainant of this determination and inform the Complainant that the allegations may be re-submitted should additional information become available.
- v. If the Student Conduct Officer determines that the allegations, if true, would violate the Student Code and determines that the allegations are credible, the Student Conduct Officer shall provide written notice to the Respondent within fifteen (15) days of receiving the report of alleged misconduct or notification from the Faculty Member of the need to address alleged academic misconduct through the Student Code.
- vi. The written notice to the Respondent must include the following:
1. The alleged behavior that would be a violation of the Student Code;
 2. The section(s) of the Student Code alleged to have been violated;
 3. The name of the Complainant;
 4. A time to meet with the Student Conduct Officer to provide the Respondent with the opportunity to give their account of the incident leading to the allegation of misconduct;
 5. Information about the right to have an Advisor present throughout the Student Conduct process;
 6. Information about both the informal and formal resolution processes;
 7. A time for a hearing to occur no earlier than ten (10), and no later than twenty (20), days after this written notice is deemed received to address any alleged violations that are not informally resolved.
 - a. The minimum time limit may be waived by the Respondent.
 - b. The maximum time limit may be extended at the discretion of the Student Conduct Officer.

Interim Measures

- vii. In certain circumstances, the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee, may impose interim measures that go into effect immediately, prior to a hearing before a Student Conduct Panel, and remain in effect until no longer needed.
1. Interim measures are intended to protect the interests of both the Complainant and the Respondent prior to a hearing. Interim measures may be both remedial (designed to address a Complainant's safety and well-being and continued access to educational opportunities) or protective (involving action toward a Respondent). Interim measures may include, but are not limited to, no-contact directives, residence modifications, academic modifications and support, University work schedule modifications, interim residence suspension, or interim suspension. Written notice of interim measures shall be provided to the party to whom the interim measures are directed.
 2. Interim suspension may be imposed only for one or more of the following purposes:
 - a. To ensure the safety and well-being of members of the University community or preservation of University property or other property located on premises controlled by the University;
 - b. To ensure a Student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being; or
 - c. To ensure the normal operations of the University where a Student poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University.
 3. During the interim suspension, the Student may be denied access to residence facilities, the campus (including classes), and all other University activities or privileges.
 4. A Student placed on interim suspension shall be given written notice of interim measures, which shall include:
 - a. The reasons for the interim suspension;
 - b. The parameters of the interim suspension; and
 - c. Information concerning the right to appeal the interim suspension.
 5. Interim Suspension Appeal Process
 - a. The Student must submit a written request for a meeting to the Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee.
 - b. The Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee, will schedule a meeting with the Student as soon as practical and no later than three (3) days after receiving the written request. At this meeting, the Student is provided the opportunity to raise any objections to the interim suspension or to request alternative interim measures.
 - c. The Senior Student Affairs Officer, or designee, has sole discretion regarding interim measures.

Informal Resolution

- viii. The Student Conduct Officer may speak separately and individually with the Complainant and the Respondent to determine whether the alleged misconduct can be resolved through informal resolution.
1. In matters involving allegations of Human Rights Violations, informal

resolution may not take the form of having the Complainant and the Respondent be in the same room at the same time.

2. In matters involving allegations of Human Rights Violations, the Student Conduct Officer should consider whether the informal resolution is equitable and will end the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.
- ix. Informal resolution may be reached where:
1. The parties involved mutually agree to a full resolution of the alleged misconduct that is acceptable to the Student Conduct Officer. This must be documented in writing and signed by the Complainant, Respondent, and Student Conduct Officer.
 2. The Respondent waives a formal hearing by admitting to the misconduct and accepting the proposed sanctions. This must be documented in writing and signed by the Respondent and the Student Conduct Officer.
 - a. This type of informal resolution is not available in matters involving allegations of Human Rights Violations.
 3. Partial informal resolution may be reached where the Respondent admits to the misconduct but does not accept the proposed conduct sanctions. When this occurs, the process moves to formal resolution with the hearing being limited to the question of appropriate conduct sanctions. This must be documented in writing and signed by the Respondent and the Student Conduct Officer.
 - a. This type of informal resolution is not available in matters involving allegations of Human Rights Violations.
 4. Informal resolution shall be final, and the parties who agreed in writing to informal resolution waive any right to appeal.
 5. The Student Conduct Officer's involvement in attempting to informally resolve the allegation of misconduct does not impact the Student Conduct Officer's ability to later serve as the Student Conduct Panel or a member thereof in the formal resolution process.
 6. Informal resolution may be reached at any time before the Chair issues any findings, conclusions, and, when a violation is found, conduct sanctions it determines to be appropriate through the formal resolution process.

Formal Resolution

- x. If the alleged misconduct is not fully resolved through informal resolution, any unresolved matter proceeds to a hearing.
- xi. The composition of the Student Conduct Panel shall be determined as follows:
 1. For matters where the Student Conduct Officer serves as Chair of the Student Conduct Panel, the Student Conduct Officer shall have sole discretion regarding whether the Student Conduct Panel includes:
 - a. Option 1: only the Student Conduct Officer; or
 - b. Option 2: the Student Conduct Officer and any University employee or employees or independent contractor authorized by the Senior Student Affairs Officer to determine whether a Student has violated the Student Code and to recommend imposition of conduct sanctions.
 2. For matters involving allegations of academic misconduct, the Student

Conduct Panel must include at least one Faculty Member or academic administrator appointed by the Provost in the form described in Option 2 above.

3. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will be provided notice of the identity of the member(s) of the Student Conduct Panel. Both parties may request in writing (and must include supporting information) that (i) the Student Conduct Panel include additional members (Option 2), and/or (ii) a Student Conduct Panel member be replaced due to an actual conflict of interest. Such requests must be submitted, in writing to the Senior Student Affairs Officer no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the notice is provided to the party. The Senior Student Affairs Officer shall make a final decision as to these requests and will provide notice to both parties of the decision.
- xii. Hearings shall be conducted by a Student Conduct Panel according to the following guidelines:
 1. Hearings shall be conducted in private. Witnesses other than the Complainant and the Respondent may only be present during the hearing while presenting their information.
 2. The Chair shall have sole discretion and final decision-making authority over the following:
 - a. Whether an individual's conduct interferes with the hearing and requires that individual's removal;
 - b. Whether written information, materials, documents, and statements submitted are relevant and will be accepted for consideration by the Student Conduct Panel;
 - c. All questions about the interpretation of the Student conduct process; and
 - d. Whether to have separate or joint hearings when a hearing would involve more than one Respondent.
- xiii. Neither the Complainant nor the Respondent are required to attend or participate in the hearing, and such decision will have no bearing on the question of whether the Respondent violated the Student Code.
- xiv. The Respondent has no obligation to provide any information, materials, documents, or witnesses, or answer any questions and is presumed to not have violated the Student Code.
- xv. If the Complainant or Respondent wants the Student Conduct Panel to review any materials or documents or wants to present any witnesses at the hearing, such materials and documents and/or witness lists must be submitted to the Chair by the following deadlines in order to be considered:
 1. In matters alleging Human Rights Violations, all materials and documents and/or witness lists must be submitted at least seventy-two (72) hours before the hearing. Additionally, a copy of the final report prepared by the Title IX investigator(s) will be provided to the Complainant, Respondent, and the Student Conduct Panel members.
 2. For all other matters, all materials and documents and/or witness lists must be submitted at least twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing.
 3. The Chair will promptly provide the other party and the Student Conduct

Panel members a copy of any materials, documents, and witness lists submitted.

- xvi. The Complainant and the Respondent have the right to be assisted by an Advisor of their choice, at their own expense. Ordinarily, no more than two Advisors for each Student shall be permitted. The Advisor is limited to advising the Student directly, and is not permitted to speak to anyone else, or participate directly, in any hearing.
- xvii. The Student Conduct Officer shall record the audio of the hearing.
- xviii. Generally, the hearing will be conducted in the following order:
 - 1. The Chair will ask each individual present at the hearing to identify themselves by providing their name and role at the hearing (e.g. Complainant, Respondent, member of the Student Conduct Panel, etc.).
 - 2. The Chair will remind the Respondent:
 - a. Of the materials that the Student Conduct Panel received prior to the hearing;
 - b. Of the right to have an Advisor present;
 - c. Of the right to refuse to speak as a witness against themselves;
 - d. That the refusal to speak as witness against themselves will have no bearing on the question of whether the Respondent violated the Student Code;
 - e. Of the alleged behavior that would be a violation of the Student Code; and
 - f. Of the section(s) of the Student Code alleged to have been violated.
 - 3. The Chair will provide the Complainant with the opportunity to engage in the hearing. If the Complainant agrees to engage, then:
 - a. The Chair will provide the Complainant the opportunity to provide any additional relevant factual details that were not previously provided. The Complainant may choose to do so or may decline and maintain the right to not provide information, materials, documents, or answer questions. The Complainant may decline but still present witnesses.
 - b. The Chair will ask the Complainant to present any witnesses, who will be brought to the hearing one at a time, and ask questions of the witness.
 - c. The Student Conduct Panel will then ask questions of the witness.
 - d. The Chair will ask the Respondent for any questions for the witness. The Respondent will provide the Chair any questions in writing.
 - e. The Chair will ask the witness any questions provided by the Respondent that the Chair determines to be relevant.
 - f. The Chair will ask the Complainant to present the next witness. The process described above shall repeat for each witness until the Complainant has presented all of its witnesses.
 - 4. The Chair will provide the Respondent the opportunity to engage in the hearing. If the Respondent agrees to engage, then:
 - a. The Chair will provide the Respondent the opportunity to provide any additional relevant factual details that were not previously provided. The

Respondent may choose to do so or may decline and maintain the right to not provide information, materials, documents, or answer questions. The Respondent may decline but still present witnesses.

- b. The Chair will ask the Respondent to present any witnesses, who will be brought to the hearing one at a time, and ask questions of the witness.
 - c. The Student Conduct Panel will then ask questions of the witness.
 - d. The Chair will ask the Complainant for any questions for the witness. The Complainant will provide the Chair any questions in writing.
 - e. The Chair will ask the witness any questions provided by the Complainant that the Chair determines to be relevant.
 - f. The Chair will ask the Respondent to present the next witness. The process described above shall repeat for each witness until the Respondent has presented all of its witnesses.
- xix. The Student Conduct Panel may ask the Complainant and/or the Respondent whether they agree to answer questions. The Student Conduct Panel may then ask questions of either or both parties who agree to answer questions.
- xx. The Student Conduct Panel will meet in a closed session to discuss and make its recommendation, which closed session shall not be audio recorded.
- xxi. The Student Conduct Panel shall review all information and materials presented to it and shall decide by majority vote whether the Respondent violated the Student Code by a preponderance of the evidence (i.e., more likely than not).
- xxii. The Student Conduct Panel shall prepare written findings to support its determination. These shall include:
1. Concise statements of each factual finding;
 2. Brief explanations of whether and why the factual findings support a conclusion that the conduct either violated or did not violate the Student Code (these must address each factual element that must be satisfied to establish that conduct has violated the Student Code); and
 3. If a violation is found, recommendations of appropriate conduct sanctions and any supporting rationale.
- xxiii. The Student Conduct Panel shall forward its written findings, conclusions, and any recommended conduct sanctions to the Chair. The Chair has sole discretion to adopt or reject the findings, conclusions, and any recommended conduct sanctions.
1. If the findings, conclusions, or recommended conduct sanctions are rejected, the Chair shall issue any findings, conclusions, and, when a violation is found, any conduct sanctions it determines to be appropriate, and will provide the Student Conduct Panel with an explanation for its decision.
 2. The Chair shall determine the effective date of any conduct sanctions imposed, which effective date should be on or after the exhaustion of the appeal as a matter of right. However, interim measures may remain in place, or be instituted, until the effective date of any conduct sanctions.
- xxiv. The Chair's written findings, conclusions, and any conduct sanctions shall be provided to the Respondent. When FERPA allows or the Clery Act requires, the Complainant will receive the permitted information simultaneously.
1. In matters involving allegations of academic misconduct, the Chair's written

findings, conclusions, and any conduct sanctions shall also be provided to the Faculty Member.

- xxv. The audio record of the hearing shall be the property of the University and shall be maintained by the Student Conduct Officer. No other person may record the hearing.
1. The audio record and its contents shall be confidential and may only be used for purposes of any appeals. Any person who discloses the contents of the audio record to parties not involved in the appeal shall be subject to conduct sanction.
 2. In the event of an appeal, the Respondent shall be given access to the audio record for purposes of preparing an appeal. When the alleged misconduct involves allegations of Human Rights Violations, the Complainant shall be given access to the audio record for purposes of preparing an appeal. Access shall be provided at such places and times as the Senior Student Affairs Officer may direct.
 3. Except as required by law, the University shall not be required to change the form in which the record is maintained.

xxvi. Individual Conduct Sanctions

1. In each case in which the Chair determines that a Respondent has violated the Student Code, the Chair shall determine and impose appropriate conduct sanction(s). Where a violation of SDBOR or University Policy is established, and where a conduct sanction is mandated under SDBOR or University Policy, that conduct sanction shall be imposed.
2. In matters involving allegations of academic misconduct that are informally resolved pursuant to SDBOR Policy 2:33 and University Policy 2:4, the Student Conduct Officer will receive the information from the Faculty Member and shall determine and impose appropriate conduct sanction(s).
3. Complainants shall be informed in writing and at the same time as the Respondent of any outcome and conduct sanctions imposed in the following circumstances:
 - a. When the conduct sanction involves remedial action that directly relates to the Complainant (e.g., a directive requiring the Respondent to not have contact with the Complainant);
 - b. Where the allegations against the Respondent would also constitute a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense as defined by FERPA; or
 - c. Where the allegations against the Respondent would also constitute Human Rights Violations. In this circumstance, the rationale for the result must also be included.
4. FERPA allows the University to disclose the final results of a conduct proceeding when the Chair determines that the Respondent violated the Student Code and that violation falls within the definition of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense as defined by FERPA. For purposes of this subsection, "final results" means the name of the Respondent, the violation committed, and any conduct sanction(s) imposed by the University.
5. FERPA further allows the University to inform the parents or legal guardians of a Respondent younger than twenty-one (21) years of age that the Respondent has

violated University Policy concerning the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances.

- a. At the University, parental notification will likely occur when:
 - i. The Student, through a hearing, is determined to be responsible for an alcohol or drug related violation in which:
 1. a minimum sanction of behavioral probation resulted; or
 2. it has been determined that the Student had a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .20 or greater; or
 3. transport to a medical facility due to alcohol poisoning was required; or
 4. At the discretion of the Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee, and
 5. The Student is less than twenty-one (21) years of age; and
 6. The Student commits the offense while on University owned or controlled property; or
 7. The Student commits the offense during travel sponsored by a University department, college, or recognized Student Organization; or
 8. The Student commits the offense while attending an event sponsored by a University department, college, or recognized Student Organization.
 - ii. Notification by another South Dakota public university within the SDBOR system that a University Student has been involved in a situation on that university's campus which leads to a minimum sanction of behavioral probation and the Student is less than twenty-one (21) years of age.
 - iii. An emergency medical circumstance exists related to alcohol/drugs, even if no violation has occurred. Hospital personnel, family members, or friends may have also notified parents.
- b. Parental notification will likely not occur when:
 - i. The Student is twenty-one (21) years of age or older; and
 - ii. The Student is merely reported to be involved in a violation of the alcohol/controlled substance policy. (Notification only occurs after a hearing has been conducted and a hearing officer/body has determined that the Student violated policy.)
 - iii. The sanction for the policy violation is less severe than behavioral probation.
- c. Decisions regarding parental notification are made by the Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee, in consultation with the appropriate reporting parties.
- d. Notification, except in emergency circumstances, will be done in writing by the Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee.
- e. Students will be sent notice in writing of a parental notification letter. Such correspondence will be sent seven (7) calendar days in advance of the parental notification letter being sent.
- f. In all cases, the parent or guardian listed by the Student on University

records will be the individual notified. Notification of other interested parties is the responsibility of the Student and/or the parent or guardian or record.

xxvii. The following conduct sanctions may be imposed upon any Respondent found to have violated the Student Code. More than one of the conduct sanctions listed below may be imposed for any single violation. Imposition of a conduct sanction may be delayed or suspended on such conditions as the Student Conduct Officer may prescribe.

1. Warning – A statement to the Respondent that the Respondent has violated the Student Code of Conduct, which may include a written reprimand sent to the Student indicating additional violations of the Student Code during the warning period of less than one (1) year may lead to more severe sanctions.
2. Behavioral Probation – Behavioral probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe conduct sanctions if the Respondent is later found to have engaged in any additional violation(s) of the Student Code during the probationary period.
3. Residence Hall Suspension – Separation of the Respondent from the University's residence facilities for a definite period of time, after which the Respondent is eligible to return. Conditions for return to the residence facilities may be specified.
4. Residence Hall Expulsion – Permanent separation of the Respondent from the University's residence facilities. A sanction of residence expulsion will take the form of residence suspension pending completion of the appeals process.
5. Behavioral Suspension – Separation of the Respondent from the University for a definite period of time, after which the Respondent is eligible to return. Conditions for return may be specified. A Respondent who has been suspended from one university within the SDBOR system may not enroll at another university within the SDBOR system until the period of suspension has ended.
6. Expulsion – Permanent separation of the Respondent from the University. A Respondent who has been expelled from one university within the SDBOR system may not enroll at another university within the SDBOR system. A sanction of expulsion will take the form of suspension pending completion of the appeals process.

xxviii. The following nonexclusive list of conditions contains examples that may be added to any conduct sanction, as determined by the hearing officer:

1. Loss of Privileges – Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time. The privileges of continued participation in University activities, access to University facilities or residences may be conditioned upon participation in or completion of educational programming at the Student's expense.
2. Fines – Monetary payments that are associated with certain sanctions. Students will be required to pay for educational programming, chemical dependency screening, not completing sanctions, and, as applicable to formal hearings with a panel, reimburse the University for the room and equipment rental if found responsible for a violation of the Student Code.
3. Restitution – Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service, money, or material replacement.

4. Educational Activities – Work assignments, essays, service to the University, community service, workshops, or other related educational activities.
 5. Withholding Degree – The University may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the Student conduct process or the completion of all conduct sanctions imposed.
 6. Revoking Admission and/or Degree – The University may revoke admission to, or a degree awarded from, the University for violation of University standards for obtaining admission or the degree, or for other serious violations of the Student Code committed by the Respondent prior to graduation.
- xxix. Conduct sanctions shall not be made part of the Respondent’s permanent academic record, but shall become part of the Respondent’s conduct record. The Respondent’s conduct record containing conduct sanctions other than suspension, expulsion, revoking admission and/or a degree, or withholding a degree, will be expunged seven (7) years after the date of the original finding of a violation of the Student Code. The Respondent’s conduct record containing any of the conduct sanctions above shall be maintained permanently. Where restitution is required of a Respondent, the University reserves the right to disclose all portions of the conduct file as may be necessary to obtain a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction. Such files shall be preserved at least until all necessary compensation has been obtained.
- xxx. Students enrolled at the University shall be held accountable for their conduct while visiting all other universities within the SDBOR system. Students may be required, as a condition of continued enrollment, to appear at the university where the alleged misconduct took place, at their own expense, for a conduct hearing and to answer allegations based on their conduct while at that university.
1. Any conduct sanction imposed by a university within the SDBOR system shall be effective at all other universities within the SDBOR system. A Respondent suspended at one university within the SDBOR system shall not be able to enroll at another university within the SDBOR system until the period of suspension has ended. A Respondent who has been expelled from one university within the SDBOR system may not enroll at another university within the SDBOR system.
 2. When a Respondent is brought forward on allegations of misconduct by another SDBOR university, any conduct sanction issued after a finding of a violation shall be determined by the university that brought forward the allegations of misconduct. Unless suspension or expulsion is mandated by this policy or SDBOR Policy 3:4, suspension or expulsion may only be imposed after first consulting with the Senior Student Affairs Officer from the university where the Respondent is enrolled.
- d. Organizational Conduct Sanctions
- i. The following conduct sanctions may be imposed upon Organizations:
 - ii. Those conduct sanctions listed above in 4.e.i. and 4.e.ii.

For more information on the student code [click here](#).

Methods Used for General Enforcement

The Office of Safety and Security manages the University Police Department (UPD) that employs full-time and part-time staff for continual policy and law enforcement. They work in tandem with Brookings Police Department, county entities, etc. For more information about their duties and purpose, [click here](#). In Fall, 2016, tailgating management became more intentional, including issuing wrist bands to over-21 year olds where alcohol access was present. For more information, see the tailgating policy [here](#) at this link.

For SDSU student athletes, the **Athletics Department** enforces multiple standards for well-being which are developed from NCAA health and safety standards. To see the standards click here [click here](#). The Athletics Department Student-Athlete Code of Conduct* is listed below:

South Dakota State University Student-Athlete Code of Conduct

I. Introduction

Welcome back to returning student-athletes and we look forward to working with you during the upcoming year. And hello to new student- athletes who are about to experience for the first time what it means to be a Jackrabbit. Participation in SDSU's intercollegiate athletic program is a privilege. You not only represent yourself, but also your teammates, others in the athletic department, the University, our community, our state, our conferences and our alumni throughout the world. Given the significance of this privilege, additional responsibilities are placed upon you beyond those placed on other students at the University.

All student-athletes are members of SDSU's student body. You are a student first, and your participation in intercollegiate athletics derives from your status as a student. Accordingly, all University policies governing student conduct apply to you, and can be found at: <http://www3.sdstate.edu/StudentLife/JudicialAffairs/StudentCode/>.

This Student-Athlete Code of Conduct is designed to alert you, the student-athlete, to the behavior expected of you, and to the potential consequences that inappropriate behavior may have on your status as a student-athlete, and stands above and beyond the student conduct code of SDSU. Disciplinary decisions based on this Student-Athlete Code of Conduct can be appealed following the general student code website stated above.

The Athletic Department may take action under this Code of Conduct regarding your participation in the University's intercollegiate athletics program, and also the awarding, renewal, and modification of an athletic scholarship that you may now have. This Code of Conduct is intended to complement, not replace, conduct rules that your sport team has adopted, including consequences for violating those sport team rules. Always remember that a coach has the right to impose additional sanctions above and beyond those outlined in this policy. The following includes but may not be limited to incidents considered to be unacceptable and will be designated as a Level I or Level II misconduct:

1. Consuming alcohol and/or taking other drugs while driving a motor vehicle of any kind.
2. Use of alcohol and/or other drugs during road trips.

3. Use of alcohol and/or other drugs that interfere with your scholastic success, athletic performance, personal relationships (fighting), finances or lead to legal problems.
4. Irresponsible use and/or being intoxicated in a public place.
5. Consuming alcohol and/or taking other drugs in department-issued SDSU athletic team gear.
6. Consuming alcohol and/or taking other drugs with recruits, specifically the individual host(s) responsible for the safety and well being of the recruit.

II. Policies on Misconduct

There are two levels of misconduct that may affect your ability to fully participate in SDSU's intercollegiate athletic program: Level I, Level II. The SDSU Student-Athlete Substance Abuse Policies and Procedures is in addition to this Code of Conduct and those policies and procedures will be implemented as well.

A. Level I Misconduct

If the SDSU Athletic Department has information which leads it to conclude that a student-athlete has been charged or arrested with a violation of local, state or federal law involving violence (sexual assault, battery, etc.), theft (any degree), drugs (possession, distribution or intent to distribute, etc.), a major alcohol offense (DUI, providing alcohol to a minor, etc.) or any felony charge, the student-athlete shall be immediately suspended from intercollegiate athletic participation, which may include practice. The suspension remains in effect until either 1) the charges are resolved by the legal system; or 2) University or departmental disciplinary measures have been issued and/or the department lifts or modifies the suspension or the term of the suspension is served.

By suspending the student-athlete, the department is not pre-judging guilt or innocence, rather the suspension protects the integrity of the department, including all of our student-athletes, when there is an arrest or criminal charge.

1. Sanctions for Level I Misconduct:

- First Offense – The student-athlete will be suspended from competition and may be suspended from practice. The Athletic Director and/or Head Coach reserve the right to dismiss the student-athlete from the team.
- Second Offense – The student-athlete will be suspended from competition for a minimum of one year and may be suspended from practice. The Athletic Director and/or Head Coach reserve the right to dismiss the student- athlete from the team.
- Third Offense – The student-athlete will be dismissed from the team.

Termination of scholarship benefits: The Athletic Director or head coach may pursue revocation or modification of athletically-related financial aid as a consequence of any and all Level I misconduct. Any action to revoke or modify athletically-related financial aid will be in accordance with NCAA policies and procedures.

Agreement to return: A signed agreement between the head coach, athletic director and student-athlete outlining conditions and expectations of the student-athlete shall be in place before any student-athlete suspended for Level I misconduct may return to competition.

B. Level II Misconduct

A student-athlete arrested or charged with other infractions (non-Level I violations) such as public intoxication, disorderly conduct, minor in possession, etc. is subject to the following sanctions. The Athletic Director reserves the right to declare any infraction as Level I.

2. Sanctions for Level II Misconduct:

- First Offense – The student-athlete is required to meet with the Associate Athletic Director for Compliance/SWA and your sport supervisor to review the infraction. The student-athlete may be required to a) Attend an assessment session with an appropriate counseling provider to assess if additional intervention is needed; b) Perform community service as directed.
- Second Offense – The student-athlete is required to meet with the Associate Athletic Director for Compliance/SWA and your sport supervisor initially and a follow-up meeting with the Associate AD for Compliance/SWA, your sport supervisor, Head Coach and the Athletic Director to review the infraction. The student-athlete will be required to
 - a) Attend an assessment session with appropriate counseling provider to assess if additional intervention is needed; b) Perform community service as directed; c) Shall be suspended at least 10% of all regularly scheduled competitions beginning with the next event. The student-athlete will not be allowed to travel with the team until they have served the established number of missed contests.
 - Baseball – 5 dates of competition
 - Basketball – 3 dates of competition
 - Cross Country – 1 date of competition
 - Equestrian – 1 date of competition
 - Football – 1 game
 - Golf – 1 date of competition
 - Soccer – 2 dates of competition
 - Softball – 6 dates of competition
 - Swimming – 2 dates of competition
 - Tennis – 2 dates of competition
 - Track and Field – 1 date of competition
 - Volleyball – 3 dates of competition
 - Wrestling – 2 dates of competition

If a team completes its competition schedule while a student-athlete is under a Level II misconduct second offense, the student-athlete's suspension will be carried over into next season's competition. If a student-athlete has a Level II misconduct second offense during a red shirt year, the student's suspension will begin during his/her first eligible season of competition.

- Third Offense – Any third level II offense shall be considered a Level I first offense violation.

Suspension Guidelines: When suspended from competition, a student-athlete will be allowed use of facilities for academic services, athletic training and strength and conditioning. The student-athlete may be suspended from practice activities.

III. Social Networking Sites

The Athletic Department staff has the authority to view Facebook, My Space, or any other public online journal, and review profiles and other information for appropriate content relating to being a student-athlete. Photos, "groups" or other content (including "wall-postings"), which violate or appear to violate the conditions of this Code of Conduct or other laws may be considered a violation of this Code of Conduct. This includes, but is not limited to, derogatory statements, depictions of underage drinking or alcohol use, and any reference to illicit drugs or other inappropriate behavior not reasonably related to a legitimate academic activity.

iv. Hazing & Pre-Initiation Activities

All forms of hazing on the part of any individual, group of individuals or organizations are subject to disciplinary action. No initiation or other activity shall be undertaken which endangers the health or safety of an individual, demands an individual to engage in conduct of an unbecoming or humiliating nature, or in any way detracts from an individual's academic pursuits. For purposes of this policy and university disciplinary action, hazing is defined as any act which intentionally, unintentionally or recklessly endangers the physical, mental or emotional health or safety of a student and/or results in ridicule, for the purpose of admission into, affiliation with or as a condition for continued membership in any group. This applies to any group, organization or team connected with the university, regardless of the individual's willingness to participate in any forced or required activity. Failure to report hazing activity may be considered a violation of this policy.

v. Student Hosts During Recruiting Visits

An enrolled student-athlete may participate as a student host during a prospect's official visit to the campus. It is the responsibility of the student host to understand and abide by NCAA Bylaw 13.6.7.5, and institutional regulations.

It is the responsibility of South Dakota State University to use its best efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of prospective student-athletes visiting campus. At the same time, it is incumbent upon prospective student-athletes and their student host to avoid any situations or activities that would jeopardize their safety or would be against NCAA regulations, SDSU policies, or local laws, rules and regulations.

The State of South Dakota does not allow the consumption of alcohol by any individual under the age of 21. It is the responsibility of the student host to discourage and report any violations of this State law to their coach.

The use of banned substances (illegal drugs) is prohibited during any visit to SDSU's campus. It is the responsibility of the student host to discourage and report any violations of this State law.

Campus visits are to exclude inappropriate behavior including, but not limited to, sexual activity, sexual harassment, and/or any type of visitation to strip clubs/adult entertainment.

Any gambling activities during the prospective student-athlete's official visit are prohibited.

A prospective student-athlete may not have contact with representatives of SDSU's athletics interests (boosters). It is the responsibility of the student host to ensure that such contact does not take place when they are entertaining prospective student-athletes. If an unplanned meeting occurs, only an exchange of greeting is permissible.

These official and unofficial visit policies have been established to ensure that a prospective student-athlete's visit is a quality and informative experience. Compliance with these policies is required. Incidents contrary to these guidelines may result in a decision by the University to decline admission or grant financial aid to a prospective student-athlete and may also result in penalties to current student-athletes up to and including dismissal from the team.

**Provided by Athletics Department staff in December, 2016*

The **Behavior Intervention Team** meets weekly to discuss student or staff concerns,

intervention needs, or warning signs in the SDSU student community. Members stem from Division of Student Affairs administrators, Counseling Services, University Housing & Residential Life, Office of Safety and Security/University Police Department, Academic Affairs, Human Resources, Athletics, and the Office of Student Conflict Prevention, Management, and Conduct Services. Each meeting, members review concerning behaviors including, but not limited to, self-harm, safety of others, alcohol or substance abuse, anger management, etc. More information about the Behavior Intervention Team (BIT) can be found [here](#).

University Housing & Residential Life supports around 4,000 residents on campus in housing options that include single, double, suite, or family housing units. They are dedicated to upholding policies and providing sustainable living-and-learning communities. The Residence Hall Directors (RHDs) and Community Assistants (CAs) engage with residents – and each other – to create an environment of progress, trust, and success. Students are made aware of alcohol and other drug policies through both the Residential Life Handbook and/or the Student Code of Conduct as well as the current AOD Sanctions and Conditions Chart; RHDs and CAs are trained in the subject matter as well. RHDs work closely with the Assistant Director of Student Conduct to review and adjudicate student conduct cases. For more information, the current Residential Life Handbook can be found by [clicking here](#). For more information on Residential Life’s approach to safety and security, [click here](#).

PART V: AOD COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

There are multiple programming initiatives that are supported by many entities on campus, and even by those who are partners to SDSU. The following describe these initiatives.

Choices and Prevention (CAP)

A committee on campus especially focused on alcohol education and prevention efforts is Choices and Prevention (CAP). The committee aims to support the SDSU student population and overall campus wellness. The Alcohol and Drug Education Task Force was the original committee formed to appraise alcohol and other drug education and prevention initiatives and, from this, CAP was created in 2012. CAP consistently reviews its mission, budget, and has up-to-date discussions amongst its members in bi-weekly meetings that occur throughout the year. See Charter for more details about mission, vision, and fluid membership.

At present, active CAP members include staff from Counseling Services, Residential Life, Health Promotions, Athletics, Wintrose Student Success Center and TRiO, Student Affairs, Greek Life, and Title IX/EEO. Members are always encouraged to bring students from their areas.

Continuous strategic planning has afforded CAP the ability to maintain and support programmatic efforts to bring to students alcohol and other drug awareness and education. There is not necessarily one target population of CAP, but many: residents, off-campus peers, staff, etc. Furthermore, CAP and SDSU staff members continue to lessen gaps in programmatic and student engagement efforts.

Goals include continuing and maintaining outreach initiatives such as educational programming through speakers, events, grants, etc., as well as continual group and goal development. Assessment and data retrieval is another identified need and this upcoming year that will be another focus. Marketing of AOD programming on campus will continue to be supported by CAP members through social media, flyers, the *Collegian* (the student newspaper), etc.

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS CHOICES AND PREVENTION (CAP):

CHARTER

REVISED JANUARY 7, 2015

Responsibilities: The assembled team known as “Choices and Prevention” (CAP) shall function as a hub for activities, events, and initiatives designed to educate students on responsible lifestyle choices. CAP will not be responsible for each event and activity, but is charged with promoting cohesive topic-based messages across campus.

Mission: CAP functions as a clearinghouse for student health and wellness initiatives on campus focusing on alcohol and substance education and prevention.

Vision: CAP will be the exemplar for higher education in South Dakota for substance use education and prevention leading to collaborative relationships with campus partners, entities in the city of Brookings, and the region.

Composition and Appointment:

1. Active Membership
 - a. Dean of Students – Chair
 - b. Coordinator for Conflict Prevention
 - c. Title IX Representative(s)
 - d. Counseling Supervisor
 - e. Wellness Coordinator
2. Office Representation – Members and their office colleagues can rotate bi-weekly attendance for steady involvement
 - a. University Housing & Residential Life
 - b. Counseling Services
 - c. Student Engagement and/or Greek Life

- d. Academic Advising and Support
- 3. Student Representation
 - 1. Student Organization Members and/or
 - 2. Student Leaders/Representatives
- 4. Liaison Representation
 - a. Promotions (Collegian, University Relations, etc.)
 - b. Athletics
 - c. Faculty
 - i. Specific faculty member(s) concerned with AOD education and prevention
 - ii. Representatives of departments with similar initiatives

Organization, Meetings, and Staff Support: CAP will meet bi-weekly during the academic year and less frequently during extended academic breaks. Administrative support will be provided from within the committee or upon request of any member of the committee to an employee in their purview.

Accountability and Reporting: A formal annual report will be written at the end of each academic year. The committee will also be responsible for the biannual Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance Report at the end of every even-numbered year.

Connecting to Residents

Programmatic efforts within University Housing & Residential Life occur each academic year, and CAP continues to be available for programmatic support. Residence hall communities – a wing or unit in a residence hall – have the opportunity to win the weekly drawing for drawstring bags as long as there have been no violations or AOD incidents for that time period. The bags were designed and created locally by CFPromo in Brookings, SD. This project began in the 2014-2015 academic year, and has continued since. The feedback received from Resident Hall Directors is that students appreciate the bag incentives, and staff have seen them worn on campus and in the community. In collecting some informal data from bag winners, 75.2% of students responded “definitely” and “probably,” when asked that getting a bag made them feel good about making healthy choices about alcohol and partying. Specific to bystander intervention, 67.8% of students answered “very likely” and “somewhat likely,” when asked how likely they would be to encourage others to make positive decisions regarding alcohol and partying. Data was retrieved via QuestionPro.



Bystander Intervention and Sexual Assault Education Prevention

After submitting the “Cutting Edge Approaches to Sexual Violence Prevention” grant in Fall, 2014, technical assistance and conference calls were provided by consultants for SDSU staff in hopes that continued, responsive programming can occur in the area of bystander intervention. The consulting committee included Dr. Alan Berkowitz as well as other state representatives involved in violence prevention. Staff that were working with the consulting committee included those in the Title IX/EEO office, Wellness Center, Counseling Services, Residence Life, and the Office of Student Conflict Prevention, Management, and Conduct Services. Note, while the assistance ended this Summer, in 2016, Dr.

Berkowitz offered insight into the newly established program, Step Up.

StepUP! is a program that was developed by the University of Arizona and NCAA partnership, and it allows staff opportunities to provide students bystander intervention training. The training began with the Feminist Equality Movement (FEM) student organization, and has recently been piloted with a Greek organization in Spring 2018. Overall, the reviews have been positive and students agreed the trainings should be maintained. Within the training, facilitators were able to discuss with the group alcohol, bystander intervention, consent, healthy relationships, etc. For more information about StepUP! click [here](#). The primary group that is focused specifically on this training’s development on campus is the Sexual Assault Education Task Force. For more information about the Sexual Assault Education Task Force, see Sexual Assault Education and Prevention below.

Elaine Pasqua visited SDSU twice in 2015, and conducted workshops with students and staff. The September 2015 evening presentation attracted over 400 students to the Student Union to learn about AOD education, sexual assault prevention, sexual health

matters, etc. In September, 2016 SDSU invited Esther Lastique and Dr. Joni Frater, creators of SexEd Bootcamp, back to campus; they spoke in September, 2014. They will be joining SDSU again in September, 2018. In April, 2016, CAP members developed a preventative campaign for Alcohol Awareness Month and Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Month. Combining these two topic areas was a powerful endeavor, and Title IX's "**It's on Us**" messaging created a statement for students to not only believe in, but display as well. See AOD Education: Outreach and Financial Support for more details.

A portion of educating on the risks of using alcohol and other drugs is having a set of reasonable policies and sanctions in place. For more information about reporting Title IX concerns, [click here](#). For more information on the policies established to promote equal opportunity and eliminate discrimination and harassment at SDSU click on this [link](#).

**The Board of Regents' policies relating to non-discrimination, sexual harassment, human rights complaint procedures can be found here:*

4:4 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION, AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

4:5 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

4:6 HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

To review policies relating to equal employment, sexual harassment, or other human rights complain procedures, [click here](#).

The Sexual Assault Education Task Force was established in Fall, 2017. Its members include representatives from Division of Student Affairs' offices, the Title IX/EO Office, as well as the Graduate School. Throughout its nearly 9-month tenure, the task force members have created the "Got Your Back, Jack" campaign, continued to support the StepUP! model of bystander intervention training, and has been involved in grant narrative preparations and educational event sponsorship. The mantra for the task force is "creating a culture of respecting each other, protecting each other, and supporting each other." The four educational foci include alcohol, sexual assault prevention and awareness, discrimination and harassment (which includes inclusivity and diversity issues), and academic honesty. The task force transitioned into a permanent sub-committee under the leadership of the Title IX Advisory Committee in Summer, 2018.

[AOD Education: Outreach and Financial Support](#)

In April, 2016, a coordinated effort between CAP, the Wellness Center, and Residential Life resulted in a **Blue Flag Campaign** for the month of April. April is both Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Alcohol Awareness Month. It was agreed that the Blue Flag Campaign would support the "It's on Us" message that is a nation-wide effort for sexual assault prevention that was already begun by the Title IX/EO Office. Furthermore, student testimonies were utilized for relatable promotion of healthy choice making; see the previous Biennial AOD Report for details.

As previously discussed in the last Biennial AOD Report, *Rethinking Drinking* (NIAAA) booklets offered a foundation of information for the *Facts for Jacks: A Student's Guide for Substance Abuse Prevention*. Recycled *Facts for Jacks* are available in the waiting area of Residential Life Administration offices, and were provided with the 2016-2017 AOD sanctions and Division of Student Affairs Resources in the previous academic year. These three items were bundled together in packets for easier dissemination. You will find the Facts for Jacks information [here](#). To view current sanctions and conditions, [click here](#).

Jacks Tips was launched Fall, 2016 and are still utilized by staff currently. After providing social norms campaigning with ACHA statistics for the last two or more years, personnel wanted to look at qualitative, encouraging rhetoric that came directly from students. See "How CAP Uses Data" for more information.

Active Programming and Educational Opportunities: CAP RFPs

When applicants apply for funding opportunities, the award can be up to \$500 (unless otherwise awarded). Since the establishment of this award, starting in the 2014-2015 year, the group (or individual) can come present to CAP their concepts and how they envision the activity going, which is assessed by CAP members present, and the group decides on supporting the project. A narrative is required to give feedback about successes and areas of improvement, along with specific funding feedback, e.g. what they would have spent the funds on differently and more.

The academic year of 2017-2018 had a sharp increase of requests for proposals by CAP. There were five throughout the year: the SHARP/ROTC 5K, Hobo Night Live 2017, Stall Street Journal and water bottle provisions during homecoming, a Wine & Canvas event, and a DUI Awareness Fair.

The "**Sexual Harassment, Assault, and Rape Prevention**" (SHARP) 5K was held in September to substitute for the weather delayed Denim Day 5K that had been planned for April, 2017. The Army ROTC student applicant coordinated this sexual assault and harassment awareness 5K in partnership with Title IX/EO personnel. CAP helped with the funding and promotion of the event, and Title IX/EO staff gave an educational overview of sexual assault and harassment prevention before the event took place. They estimated 30-40 people participated in the 5K run on campus.

Hobo Night Live, the annual homecoming event that is hosted by University Housing & Residential Life, has provided alcohol-free activities since 2013. In 2016, approximately 800 students (including residents), community members, and families attended. In 2017, there were estimated the same amount of students who attended, including families, and hundreds of students attended the entertainment events. ACHA statistics and Jacks Tips were shared at both annual activities and color-changing cups (with statistics on them) have been popular with the attendees.

Another activity that occurred during homecoming week was the **Stall Street Journal** and water bottle provisions by the Binnewies Res. Life staff to students. Binnewies staff developed a mental and behavioral health information flyer – which was placed in the

stalls of the hall bathrooms. The students found the information helpful and the concept allowed residential life staff to have in-depth conversations with them about campus resources and behavior modification. Water bottles had contact information for campus resources, and these were handed out during homecoming weekend.

At the end of the semester, in December, a Binnewies community assistant (CA) group provided students a **Wine & Canvas** night. With this event, the staff made a spinoff of the canvas painting events that have become popular, and made it into an educational activity discussing watching your drinks and knowing what is in the drink. The staff would nonchalantly walk around the students – who were involved in painting and talking – and put food dye into their “drinks.” By the end of the evening, the students understood risks associated with not paying attention to situations in a setting where there is alcohol present. There were 48 in attendance and some students from other floors in Binnewies. The feedback received from the staff is that this was an “eye-opener” for many of them. Staff have discussed repeating this activity in other halls.

The final grant activity for the year was held in April: the **DUI Awareness Fair**. This activity occurred at the end of the month, before finals week. In the feedback received, it is estimated that there were over 300 in attendance. Specifically, one popular activity was driving golf carts through a police obstacle course with drunk goggles on. Students enjoyed that. There were multiple campus and community partners present to share information with students: Safe Ride, SDSU’s Criminal Justice student organization, UPD, Brookings Police Department (BPD), Brookings Sheriff’s Office, South Dakota Highway Patrol, MADD, Brookings Ambulance crew, and the Brookings States Attorney’s Office. A raffle was done as well, in which students’ prizes were CAP bags and Safe Ride shirts.

How CAP Uses Data:

Social Norms Campaign

ACHA surveys have afforded staff with the ability to use SDSU-specific data from both 2013 and 2015 for social norms campaigning. The social norms campaign started Spring, 2014 and since then social norms have been provided electronically, via media outlets such as the *Collegian* or Facebook, and during prime events such as Hobo Day, Halloween, the Wellness Fair, Spring Break, etc. The Coordinator for Conflict Prevention also provided ACHA statistics to the Residential Life staff using them during the Live Life in Full Bloom event(s) as well as past two Hobo Night Live events in 2016 and 2017. Statistics provided were related to alcohol, marijuana, academic choices, and overall health and wellness.

Jacks Tips

As previously mentioned, **Jacks Tips** was launched this Fall, 2016. The Jacks Tip questionnaire was launched with multiple inquiries, such as: “If you could give students a tip, what would it be.... For being a successful student..... For maintaining health and wellness..... For socializing without using alcohol and drugs.... [or] For dealing with a friend or peer who has had too much to drink (this can apply to someone using marijuana

or other drugs)?”

The strength in these testimonies is that they are at the student’s level, which is more relatable than a staff member making recommendations. Jacks Tips are shared on social media, via Facebook. There are plans to post Jacks Tips on Twitter, as another means of promoting healthy choices. In Spring, 2018, staff ordered coffee sleeves for the Student Union’s Union Coffee. Staff wanted to disseminate the statements to a larger, more varied group of people: more students, staff, the public who visits campus, etc. Acknowledging that the coffee sleeves are a passive form of communicating healthy choices, our campus Union Coffee has much business and has heard from students that they are interesting and where could they find more information out about the tips. Ideally, staff could create a questionnaire getting more feedback, or find a way to promote CAP further, the committee who developed this design and outreach.



Comics

Comics were a form of passive outreach used to educate students and encourage them to make healthy choices in four areas: alcohol, marijuana use, consent, and academic procrastination. Staff felt that having another source of information that is not text-heavy, and available for various learning differences, would benefit students. The comics were launched in Fall 2017 and shared on social media throughout the academic year during homecoming, finals, or other potentially heavy substance use times like Spring Break.

AOD Program Strengths

The AOD program strengths lie in the passion of the educators. Students who receive information about AOD use, abuse, and consequences are fortunate to have educators who are engaging and informed about the topic. Similarly, the educators are interested in reaching students where they are, not trying to scare or belittle students into making more healthy decisions.

While the program may benefit from a full-time AOD / chemical dependency (CD) counselor who could lead other AOD educators on a strategic path to educating students, a Coordinator for Conflict Prevention, who has a background as a certified social worker, was hired during Fall 2014. The Choices and Prevention team has been developing a strategic plan to use the resources available to educate students and the focus remains to be preventative, not reactive. Still, this endeavor will progress in time as partnerships between campus organizations and departments increase. Finally, after evolving campus-wide collaboration, developing a community coalition would help support and inform

alcohol education practices as they affect the larger community.

AOD Program Opportunities

Beyond identified student groups, the goal is to further establish relationships with the students in the bell curve that have yet to become involved in organizations – and may not be interested in doing so – but who may need some assistance or direction for their wellbeing in the internal and external struggles of peer dynamics and challenges revolving around AOD use. To close the gaps in programming and student engagement, SDSU staff members need a cohesive and comprehensive plan.

AOD Programming Goals

Social norms statistics regarding student perceptions and behaviors, some of which include AOD behaviors, were designed and developed for launching in Spring, 2014. For the 2012-2014 Biennial Alcohol and Other Drug Report, these progressions and objectives were identified in December, 2014:

1. Grant submitted for train-the-trainer in Social Norms Approach and Bystander Intervention in November, 2014. SDSU has been offered a debriefing post-submission and will implement what staff already understand of the approach and intervention into training and education programming in the future.
2. In development is establishing joint AOD educational programming that stems from chemical dependency class curriculum, UC 109/Wellness and HEROH curriculum, with a possible correlation with sexual assault and conflict prevention information.
3. To encourage students to make better choices, specifically regarding AOD use and preventative decisions, campus services on MyState will be updated to include student services that support development of emotional wellbeing via counseling, physical wellness, tutoring, financial management information, etc. The goal is to have the services listed during Spring Semester (2015) with the technological updates.
4. Promotion materials for CAP and the Our State pledge: CAP Banner at Hobo Week, in residence halls, and during specific times in the academic year; drawstring bag prizes for positive behavior in residence halls; advertisements for responsible decision making for Hobo Week, Halloween, and Facebook posts for Thanksgiving, Winter Break, and New Year's Eve via CAPSDState page.
5. Staff reviewing AOD survey programming: eChug and other concepts, and their effectiveness for Academic Year 2015-2016.

AOD Program Goals & Policy Recommendations

Continuous strategic planning has afforded CAP the ability to maintain and support programmatic efforts to bring to students alcohol and other drug awareness and education. There is not necessarily one target population of CAP, but many – residents, off-campus peers, staff, etc. Furthermore, CAP and SDSU staff members continue to lessen gaps in programmatic and student engagement efforts.

Goal include continuing and maintaining outreach initiatives such as educational programming through speakers, events, grants, etc., as well as continual group and goal development. Assessment and data retrieval is another identified need and this upcoming

year that will be another focus. Marketing of AOD programming on campus will continue to be supported by CAP members through social media, flyers, the *Collegian*, etc.

Counseling Center

The Counseling Center employs licensed counselors for mental health needs and who makes referrals to alcohol programs. They also offer a National Screening Day for alcohol use once a year. Pamphlets are available in the waiting area on alcohol use. Counseling appointments are free to students. Other resources include East Central Behavioral Health for evaluations and individual sessions, as well as First Step, and both are located in the Brookings area. Avera and Brookings Health System are also available to students and community members. The Counseling Center staff administer alcohol and chemical dependency assessments to students, and makes further recommendations for these students, when needed. For more information about Counseling Services [click here](#).

University Housing & Residential Life

Using the intentional interaction program model, Residence Hall Directors (RHDs) and Community Assistants (CAs) create dialogue and activities that increase awareness for students' development. Focus is on student wellness and success in multiple areas. Discussions involving alcohol and other drugs prevention, stress management, emotional well-being, etc., are some of the appropriate topics for the first-year and second-year students in campus housing.

University Police Department

UPD programs focus on alcohol and drug awareness, personal safety, sexual assault and violence risk reduction, etc. They offer presentations to a multitude of audiences. For more information regarding their presentations and programs, [click here](#).

Wellness Center

Helping Everyone Reach Optimal Health (HEROH) Programs: HEROH is a student volunteer peer education organization that operates out of the SDSU Wellness Center. As certified peer educators, HEROH provides information regarding substance abuse in classrooms and residential halls.

Presentations are conducted each fall and spring semester on timely topics such as binge drinking, alcohol poisoning, and the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol.

Safe Ride Home: The mission of Safe Ride is to save lives, prevent injuries, protect neighborhoods from late night vandalism, and keep impaired drivers off the road by offering SDSU students, Brookings community members, and visitors a safe transportation alternative. The program operates on two routes on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings from 9:00 PM to 2:30 AM; each route is completed, approximately, every 25 minutes. Routes focus on the more densely populated residential areas, the SDSU campus community, and downtown areas. In the 2014-2015 academic year, Safe Ride provided transportation for 16,289 people. In the 2015-2016 academic year, the number increased significantly to 20,068 individuals. The transportation program runs from late August to the beginning of May. For Safe Ride Routes and Bus Times, and

general Safe Ride information, [click here](#).

Student Health 101 Newsletter: The newsletter offers information to students about many topics, including alcohol and other drugs, student success, relationship building, stress management, etc. It is available electronically and students can sign up for it via text/e-mail. For more information about the Student Health 101 Newsletter [click here](#).

Wellness Center Monthly Newsletter: This newsletter provides information on alcohol and drug abuse awareness and prevention four times per year.

PART VI: AOD COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Biennium Period Being Reviewed

- 1) Continue to utilize and track the effectiveness of BASICS.
- 2) Continue to support programming focused on alcohol use reduction, such as Hobo Night Live, during homecoming week.
- 3) Increase the authentic conversations with parents and students regarding AOD.
- 4) Utilize data mining, data management, and data analytics to further understand and explain alcohol use trends and sanction effectiveness.

PART VII: AOD GOAL AND OBJECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT

Biennial Term 2012-2014 to Current

***Goal 1:** Submitted grant; we only received technical assistance.

***Goal 2:** Succeeded in collaboration with UC-109 classes between AOD, Title IX/EEO, and Health Promotions staff.

***Goal 3:** Due in part to software change on the website management, Goal 3 was limited to mass distribution of *Facts for Jacks* through MyState.

***Goal 4:** Promotion materials have been continuing.

***Goal 5:** AOD survey program, e-Chug and other concepts, have been evaluated. E-Chug has been kept as a focused use for BASICS as a specific alcohol use response.

PART VIII: AOD SWOT/C ANALYSIS

Policy Analysis – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

Strengths:

- *Clarity in policies.
- *Consistent application and enforcement.
- *Professional judgment utilized to help encourage student education.
- *Amnesty policy.
- *Alcohol sales policy.

Weaknesses:

- *New policies are under review, so impact has not been fully realized.

Opportunities:

- *Track E.R. transport visits in Maxient.
- *Create consistent reports with type and number of sanctions administered, by violation.
- *Develop an all-encompassing report with time series data collection, in regarding to trends.

Threats:

- *Regional culture demonstrates a high tolerance for alcohol use and abuse, which translates to dangerous behaviors in the college age population.
- *The trend or environmental support for the “college student’s rite of passage,” i.e. having experiences that instill partying behavior, binge drinking, or other unhealthy activities

Programs/Interventions Analysis – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

Strengths:

- *More direct AOD information presented during the summer at New Student Orientation to parents.
- *More direct AOD information presented to students the day after move-in, at Thumpstart.
- *Student-centered social norming through Jacks Tips.

Weaknesses:

- *No opportunity for specific and required alcohol education.
- *Removal of general Freshman seminar courses, in favor of college-specific seminars, which may lead to a reduction of non-academic content.
- *Centralized programming calendar has not yet been developed.

Opportunities:

- *Develop detailed process summary metrics regarding program and intervention effectiveness.
- *Pursue further program level outcome data, i.e. students altered attitudes, behavior change, or other environmental/trend data, etc.

Threats:

- *Pervasive alcohol use seen as an inescapable reality, in this region.
- *Student comfort with believing inaccurate myths about alcohol use, even when confronted with

counter data.

A specific effort to remove signals to the social acceptability of alcohol use, the supervisor of the bookstore which is housed in the Student Union has agreed to relocate all alcohol-related paraphernalia to other locations. Specifically, items such as wine glasses, corkscrews, bottle openers, wheeled coolers and similar will be sold at the football stadium and/or retail location downtown. This removes alcohol-related items from the central bookstore where the primary customers are underage with respect to alcohol laws of South Dakota.

PART IX: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT BIENNIUM

1. Continue to develop more frequent educational opportunities for sharing with students and staff the health risks involved with alcohol use and binge drinking.
2. Maintain dialogue about learning outcomes relatable to alcohol education, and develop dialogue points and objectives from a generalized context to specifically outlined outcomes. Implement across campus in the Division of Student Affairs and other partner departments.
3. Maintain programming, but expand upon assessment development regarding programs, educational outcomes, and data management.
4. Increase continuity between Academic Affairs, Division of Student Affairs, and campus administrators, in regards to prevention programs, treatment interventions, and research in substance use and abuse areas.

PART X: CONCLUSION

Our biennial report development is made better due to the dedication of Division of Students Affairs staff. Furthermore, the guidance of the Illinois Higher Education Center's checklist made this report more organized and efficiently written.

To review the Illinois Higher Education Center's checklist for details, [click here](#).