Alcohol and Drug Prevention & Education Program

2016 BIENNIAL REVIEW

Posted in compliance with Part 86, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR)).

Prepared by:
Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness

Direct questions or comments to:
Robert C. Reff, Ph.D., Director
Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness
Student Health Services
Corvallis, OR 97331
robert.reff@oregonstate.edu
Oregon State University Alcohol and Drug Prevention & Education Program

BRIEF NATIONAL PREVENTION HISTORY

In the not too distant past, the best practices in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention on college campuses have been scattered in the literature with little coherent structure. These programs and related school-based policies were primarily aimed at reducing excessive alcohol use by college students, given the prevalence of this behavior.

It is recognized that heavy episodic alcohol use and its associated problems are the top public health concerns for institutions of higher education. Student alcohol use on college campuses has been found to be associated annually with approximately 1,700 deaths; 70,000 sexual assaults; 400,000 episodes of unprotected sex; 500,000 unintentional injuries; and 600,000 assaults (Hingson, Heeren, Zakocs, Kopstein, Wechsler, 2002). In an important and symbolic gesture, the US Surgeon General established a national health goal under the auspices of Healthy People 2010 of reducing college excessive alcohol use, or binge drinking, by 50% by the year 2010. Unfortunately, in a time of increased attention and efforts aimed at reducing collegiate alcohol use, from 1993–2001 (Wechsler, Lee, Nelson, and Kuo, 2002a), very little change in binge drinking rates has occurred (Wechsler, Lee, Nelson, & Kuo, 2002b).
CURRENT BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES

In part, due to the lack of success of college alcohol and other drug abuse programs in decreasing excessive alcohol use and the associated problems, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) established a committee to determine the state of prevention for institutions of higher education and submitted a report titled “A Call To Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at U.S. Colleges” in 2002.

This report has become the cornerstone by which alcohol abuse prevention programming on college campuses is based. The committee determined that few prevention programs had enough research support to suggest that they would be proven effective for college students (NIAAA, 2002). However, this report did outline a framework for developing a comprehensive prevention strategy on U.S. college campuses. The 3-in-1 framework, as it is now known, describes structuring policies, programs, and practices around three levels of intervention:

1. the individual students (and student groups)
2. the campus as a whole
3. the campus and surrounding community

Oregon State is actively implementing best practices while continually striving towards a comprehensive environmental management 3-in-1 framework for substance abuse prevention. This report outlines various
practices, identifies any assessment of those practices, and outlines areas of strength and needed improvement.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY’S PROGRAM HISTORY

Student Health Services at Oregon State University has a long-standing commitment to addressing alcohol and other substance abuse issues within the campus community. In 1990, its Health Promotion Department was granted a two-year U.S. Department of Education grant for Substance Abuse Prevention. The outgrowth of the Substance Abuse Prevention Program for Oregon State University Students evolved a peer health advocates program. Peer Health Advocates (PHA) was a peer-to-peer volunteer program committed to enhancing the health of the Oregon State community through outreach events. PHA volunteers conducted campus activities designed to raise awareness about college health issues and promote healthy behavior choices. This program has evolved into what is now known as Wellness Agents. As a result of receiving the U.S. Department of Education grant, Oregon State has had a long-term commitment to assessment of alcohol and other drug use on campus either using the Core Survey or the National College Health Assessment (NCHA).

In January 2000, OSU was selected by the Education Development Center to participate in its Social Norms Marketing Research Project (SNMRP). Funded by the National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Department of Education, this five-year study involving 16 institutions used scientific research to measure the efficacy of social norms marketing to reduce
high-risk drinking among college students. Oregon State’s participation enabled a continued normative campaign on campus during the five years of the study.

Student Health Services has also provided alcohol education classes for the past twenty years. Students who have been sanctioned by the courts and/or the university for alcohol- or marijuana-related violations are referred to IMPACT II or IMPACT-Lite classes. The IMPACT Program was revised in 2002 to an Alcohol Skills Training Program (ASTP) curriculum, based on best practices, which uses harm reduction as the theoretical framework. In 2005, a Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS) was added to the matrix of prevention/intervention options available to students. The IMPACT program currently uses components of ASTP and BASICS for a comprehensive alcohol education class.

In 2005, Oregon State University hired a full-time substance abuse prevention coordinator, showing continued and increasing support for reducing excessive and illicit use of substances on campus. In the summer of 2012, the IMPACT program was divided into two programs: up2u, a prevention program for all students and IMPACT, a program for sanctioned students. This was done to encourage student participation in the prevention efforts. Since that time, pre-IMPACT questionnaires have been redesigned to help route high-risk individuals to one-on-one meetings. The new survey process also improves data tracking and program assessment.
A team has been convened to improve efforts to support students who are active in their recovery from alcohol and drug misuse/abuse. During the summer of 2015, Student Health Services added a part-time certified alcohol and drug counselor (CADC). Students can see the CADC as part of their mandatory health fee. The CADC also meets with high-risk students who are referred to the IMPACT program for alcohol and drug-related conduct violations.

During the fall of 2015, Susie Brubaker-Cole, Vice Provost for Student Affairs and Angelo Gomez, Executive Director of the Office of Equity and Inclusion formed the Prevention and Advocacy Coalition to “... ensure strategic and coordinated campus-wide efforts related to prevention and advocacy and the broad use of evidence-informed best practices. The Coalition employs a multi-unit stakeholder approach to reach across the campus and within the community.”

The coalition was populated with students, faculty and staff from Oregon State. Community stakeholders and experts were added to assist the coalition with its charge to:

1. Develop specific goals, with implementation timelines and measures of success, to realize a vision of an OSU culture characterized by:
   - Respectful interactions and relationships, free of sexual assault and other forms of harassment and violence
   - Safe and healthy attitudes, decision-making and behaviors related to alcohol and other drugs
2. Develop evidence-based strategies and implementation plans to achieve the identified goals, with proposed:
   • Roles and responsibilities
   • Milestones
   • Timelines

3. Identify and employ measures to assess progress toward achievement of goals

4. Report periodically to the conveners and the broader campus community on priority projects and milestones toward accomplishing coalition goals

Oregon State University is committed to the goals of reducing excessive and underage alcohol use and any use of illegal substances. An intentional focus on alcohol is warranted based on the level of student involvement with it and its measured negative effects on the campus. While the majority of campus prevention and enforcement activities focus on alcohol, Oregon State continually works to develop strong interventions for other substances of abuse, particularly marijuana and non-medical prescription drugs.

Assessment Data

Oregon State is committed to offering health promotion programs guided by data related to alcohol and other drug use and its consequences. The main assessment tool utilized is the National College Health Assessment II (NCHA).
The NCHA reports on the frequency of alcohol use among Oregon State students, as well the estimate of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) that students attained, the estimated number of drinks consumed and the percent of students who engage in heavy episodic drinking as compared to national averages.

Since 2000, Student Health Services has administered this survey every two years, most recently in the spring term 2016. For the first time in 2016, graduate and international students were intentionally sampled together with undergraduate students. This was also the first time the survey was distributed through email and completed online. There are currently no broad-based screenings to determine the level of use by employees. The overall student response rate for the 2016 NCHA was 18 percent, with 1,246 respondents.

Graphs 1 through 8 describe this data for the 2014 and 2016 NCHA implementations.
Graph 1: 2014 ACHA–NCHA Data for Frequency of Alcohol Use

- OSU: Never Used Alcohol = 29.9, Used in the Last 30 Days = 68.1
- National: Never Used Alcohol = 33.2, Used in the Last 30 Days = 65.7

Graph 2: 2016 ACHA–NCHA Data for Frequency of Alcohol Use

- OSU: Never Used Alcohol = 64.6, Used in the Last 30 Days = 34
- National: Never Used Alcohol = 62.6, Used in the Last 30 Days = 36.4
Graph 3: 2014 ACHA-NCHA Data for Estimated BAC Last Time a Student “Partied” or “Socialized”

Estimated BAC (excludes non-drinkers)

Graph 4: 2016 ACHA-NCHA Data for Estimated BAC Last Time a Student “Partied” or “Socialized”

Estimated BAC (excludes non-drinkers)
Graph 5: 2014 ACHA-NCHA Data for Average Number of Drinks Last Time a Student “Partied” or “Socialized”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Average Number of Drinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>OSU: 6.98, National: 6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>OSU: 4.51, National: 4.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 6: 2016 ACHA-NCHA Data for Average Number of Drinks Last Time a Student “Partied” or “Socialized”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Average Number of Drinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>OSU: 4.93, National: 5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>OSU: 3.55, National: 3.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graph 7: 2014 ACHA-NCHA Data—Heavy Episodic Drinking
(5+ Drinks in One Sitting in the Last 2 Weeks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Percent of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>OSU: 47.3, National: 44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>OSU: 35.3, National: 31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 8: 2016 ACHA-NCHA Data—Heavy Episodic Drinking
(5+ Drinks in One Sitting in the Last 2 Weeks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Percent of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>OSU: 33.8, National: 38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>OSU: 23.0, National: 28.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to information of quantity, data are collected on frequency measures. The following graphs (9 and 10) compare 2014/2016 Oregon State information with 2014/2016 national comparator data for frequency of use on campus and negative consequences associated with student alcohol consumption.
Besides understanding negative consequences, it is important to determine the level at which Oregon State students are engaging in behaviors that may reduce or limit the risk/harm that can come from excessive alcohol use. Information on harm-reduction behaviors is presented (Graphs 11 and 12) as a way to determine areas where more education could occur and to determine if our students have used any means of protecting themselves from possible alcohol-related harm. 96.5% of Oregon State students (97.5% nationally) who drink reported one or more of the harm reduction strategies below.
In addition to understanding our students' alcohol use, we also look at our students’ marijuana use in order to understand its magnitude on our campus and to design appropriate prevention efforts. Graphs 13 and 14 provide data on marijuana use for Oregon State University and also nationally.
In recent years, the non-medical use of prescription drugs has become an increasing problem in the nation and specifically in the college population. Graphs 15 and 16 outline this data.

**Graph 15: 2014 ACHA–NCHA Data**
Percent of College Students Who Reported Using Prescription Drugs Within the Last 12 Months That Were not Prescribed to Them

**Graph 16: 2016 ACHA–NCHA Data**
Percent of College Students Who Reported Using Prescription Drugs Within the Last 12 Months That Were not Prescribed to Them
IMPACT Program

Referrals to the program come from several sources, including both on- and off-campus agencies. On-campus students are most often referred from University Housing and Dining Services and the Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards. Off-campus students are referred from Corvallis Municipal Court, Benton County Circuit Court, and occasionally other municipal courts from around the state. Students are most often referred to the program for a “minor in possession of alcohol” or “possession of a controlled substance: marijuana.” The courts recognize IMPACT as a diversion program for eligible Oregon State students. Students may also self-refer to the program. The program fee is waived for self-referrals.

IMPACT is a program designed for Oregon State students to engage in a focused and meaningful discussion about alcohol
or marijuana use. Upon completion of the IMPACT Program, students have a foundational understanding of 1) alcohol or marijuana and the effects of each on the body, 2) myths and realities associated with substance-induced effects, and 3) skills to limit the negative ramifications of underage and excessive alcohol use or other substance use. Overall, the IMPACT Program is guided by the mission of Oregon State University and is committed to stimulate a lasting attitude of inquiry, openness, and social responsibility. IMPACT is periodically revised to reflect student needs and available resources.

This is a summary of the current program:

**Pre-Survey**
- Students register online
- Students complete an online assessment with high-risk and special status indicator questions
- If student is determined to be high-risk they are required to schedule a one-on-one meeting with an on-staff Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor, Level III (CADC)
- All other students schedule online for in-person classes
Pre-IMPACT Meeting, High-Risk Students

- Student attends one-on-one meeting with CADC to review their pre-survey and discuss use
- Motivational Interviewing-based intervention
- CADC determines what the student needs in regard to service, which may include referral to Counseling & Psychological Services, further meetings with the CADC, or student may continue on to the class

IMPACT Class

- Student is required to attend two sessions, each lasting two hours and separated by a week
- Class based on Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students (BASICS) and Alcohol Skills Training Program (ASTP)

Over the course of academic year 2012/2013, the IMPACT program delivered services to 438 students. The number of students for the 2013/2014 academic year was 573. The number of students for the 2014/2015 academic year was 398. The number of students for the 2015/2016 academic year was 406.
IMPACT POST-INTERVENTION

In the fall of 2010, a new online program was implemented for facilitating the IMPACT signup and reporting process. This program improved the efficiency of the signup process and allowed for better assessment of the program. Students were automatically sent a follow-up survey approximately 60 days after their IMPACT class. An initial review of the outcome data was conducted in the spring of 2012, and revisions were made to the pre- and post survey. Below is data from the spring of 2016.

SPRING 2016 IMPACT DATA ANALYSIS

Students are assessed for high-risk alcohol use prior to their first IMPACT class and approximately 60 days following their last IMPACT class. The following graphs show data from the most recent academic year for all students and students that reported high-risk alcohol use at initial assessment.
Typical BAC and Peak BAC
Before and After IMPACT, All Students, AY 2015–2016

Typical BAC and Peak BAC Before and After IMPACT
Students who are High Risk Drinkers, AY 2015–2016
Campus Level Activities

EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS

Educational workshops are a cornerstone of early intervention practices at Oregon State. Multiple offices engage in workshop activities that are instrumental in reducing the burden of excessive and underage alcohol and substance use. The OSU alcohol and drug prevention programs delivered numerous workshops and programs over the past biennium. The 2014/2015 academic year presentations reached out to an estimated 2,400 contacts focused on substance abuse prevention. During the 2015/2016 academic year approximately 4,500 contacts were made through outreach. Groups who received outreach education and training included:

- Fraternity and Sorority Students
- Residence Life (RA Training, Residence Hall Associations)
- First-year student presentations (U-Engage)
- Various classes (Public Health/CSSA/ESL)
- Athletics
- Faculty and Staff
COLLEGIATE RECOVERY COMMUNITY

In the fall of 2013, the OSU Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC) opened its doors. Before its creation, there was a need for recovery support on the Oregon State University campus. Currently, the CRC is facilitated by a prevention and recovery specialist, one 0.49 FTE graduate assistant, and one part-time undergraduate employee. For the previous three years, the CRC operated within a substance-free space on the bottom floor of the McNary Residence Hall. Members had 24/7 access to this space for studying and socializing and it had a pool table, TV, three computers with free printing and a kitchenette. This space was a safe place for members to come and go at any time without worrying about the presence of alcohol or drugs.

All members of the CRC must: have three months of sobriety; complete an application; and meet with program staff. The CRC started with one member and has grown to 14 members by the winter 2016 term. Various events and programs for members include: weekly check-in meetings, recovery birthday parties, team-building opportunities (such as completing the high ropes course together), cooking classes, movie nights, and sober tailgating on home football game days. The CRC also offers its
space for 12-step meetings, which are open to the community when at least one CRC member is present.

In the fall term of 2016, the CRC moved into a new campus building, Dixon Lodge. This is Oregon State University’s first building dedicated to collegiate recovery support. Dixon Lodge is now home to both the CRC and the newly developed Recovery Living Community (RLC).

The RLC has been designed to provide holistic, recovery-specific support to the students who make it home. The community includes dual occupancy rooms, a community kitchen, and a dynamic programming space. Community spaces will be used to host AA and NA meetings, community meals, recovery birthday celebrations, and even yoga sessions. In an effort to make living in the RLC more accessible, funds have been allocated towards housing and dining scholarships for those who are living in this new community. As the program expands and more funds are secured, the RLC will expand the living space to 40 beds, and will include an upgraded kitchen, study lounges and meditation space.
ALCOHOLEDU

AlcoholEDU has been a mandatory requirement for all incoming first-year Oregon State University students since the fall of 2014. Two weeks before the start of each academic term all new first-year, degree-seeking students are invited to take AlcoholEDU prior to the start of their classes. In its first year of implementation, AlcoholEDU did not have a hard mandate. However, since the 2015–16 academic year, any student who fails to complete AlcoholEDU receives a grade hold on their account.

When it was first mandated in 2014, a population level program was seen as a need for Oregon State University based upon ACHA-NCHA data showing that students’ high-risk drinking rates were considerably above the national average rates. As of spring 2016, ACHA-NCHA data shows that Oregon State's high-risk drinking rates are starting to decline.

AlcoholEDU is still seen as a need on campus. There has been increased attention on the number of alcohol transports and the volume of complaints related to disruption of both on-campus and off-campus living communities due to alcohol.
Continual intervention can contribute to further decreases in high-risk drinking rates and related adverse events.

AlcoholEDU is provided by EverFi, the chosen vendor based upon compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and messaging that is consistent with our Center’s prevention approaches. AlcoholEDU also has strong efficacy data with multiple published studies linked to it.

We believe the implementation of AlcoholEDU on Oregon State University’s campuses continues to help us:

- Decrease high-risk drinking during critical times, especially the first 8 weeks of the fall term
- Increase initialization of protective factors
- Increase basic knowledge of alcohol
- Track and monitor students’ alcohol use
- Decrease alcohol-related disruptions in residence halls
- Change culture and expectations around alcohol use

AlcoholEDU is comprised of two parts and three surveys. Students take Survey 1, Part 1, and Survey 2 before matriculation. After a 30-day intersession—or waiting period—students have
been on campus for a few weeks and are instructed to take Part 2 and Survey 3.

Part 1 is the main educational component of AlcoholEDU and Part 2 is a quick overview of what was learned in Part 1 plus a survey to capture data on knowledge, attitude change, and behavior change. Below is the course structure for AlcoholEDU:

**PART 1: Primary Course Content**

- **Pre-assessment**
- **Survey 1**

**Course Lessons**

- 9 learning modules focused on strategic decision-making through real life examples

**PART 2: Review**

- **Survey 2**
- **Post-assessment**
- **INTERSESSION**
- **Survey 3**
- **Follow-up Lessons**

**SURVEYS** measure changes in attitudes and behaviors

**ASSESSMENTS** are tests and quizzes that measure student knowledge

**ALCOHOLEDU COMPLIANCE**

Compliance rates have continued to be high for first-year students and students rate the program positively. Compliance data from the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 academic years follows. For the 2014/2015 academic year, 3692 first-year,
degree-seeking students were invited to take AlcoholEDU. For the 2015–2016 academic year, 2859 first-year, degree-seeking students were invited—and required—to complete the program. Graphs 17 and 18 show completion data for the last two academic years.

**Graph 17: 2014–2015 AY Completion Rates**

- **Part 1**: 90.5%
- **Part 1 and Part 2**: 62.1%

**Graph 18: 2015–2016 AY Completion Rates**

- **Part 1**: 95.7%
- **Part 1 and Part 2**: 86.4%
ALCOHOLEDU DATA

Data reported below from the first-year, degree-seeking students during both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 academic years that took AlcoholEdu. Data from 2014/2015 include responses from students required to complete AlcoholEDU (n=3293). The 2015/2016 data include students who were required to complete AlcoholEDU as well as a small number of students who self-registered in the course, but whose data could not be parsed out (total n=2987). Graphs 19 through 24 show data related to change in knowledge, impact on behavior and behavioral intentions for the last two academic years.

Graph 19: Students’ Change in Knowledge
AY 2014-2015
n=3293

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Pre-Course</th>
<th>Post-Course</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Knowledge</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Reduction</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological Effects</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors Influencing Drinking Behavior</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding the Influence of Alcohol</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of Students Correctly Answering Questions
Graph 20: Students’ Change in Knowledge
AY 2015–2016
n=2987

Percent of Students Correctly Answering Questions

Graph 21: Reported Gains from AlcoholEDU Participation AY 2014–2015 (n=3293)
Students reported that AlcoholEDU prepared them to:

Percent of Respondents
Graph 22: Reported Gains from AlcoholEDU Participation AY 2015-2016 (n=2987)
Students reported that AlcoholEDU prepared them to:

- Change their Perceptions of Others’ Drinking Behavior: 58%
- Establish a Plan Ahead of Time to Make Responsible Decisions about Drinking: 86%
- Prevent an Alcohol Overdose: 90%
- Help Someone Who May Have Alcohol Poisoning: 85%

Percent of Respondents

Graph 23: Student Reported Behavioral Intentions
AY 2014-2015
n=3293

- Set a limit on how many drinks you’ll have: Pre-Course 78%, Post-Course 53%
- Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour: Pre-Course 25%, Post-Course 58%
- Alternate between non-alcoholic beverages and alcoholic drinks: Pre-Course 30%, Post-Course 65%
- Reduce the number of drinks you have each time you drink: Pre-Course 46%, Post-Course 73%
- Reduce the number of times you drink per week: Pre-Course 48%, Post-Course 74%

Percent of Respondents
Community & Environmental Activities

MEDICAL AMNESTY LAW

In order to remove barriers and reduce the number of alcohol poisoning-related deaths, Oregon State University and the Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness team put forth great effort to help pass the Medical Amnesty Law. Since January 1, 2015, this law protects minors in the state of Oregon from getting charged with underage possession when calling 911 for someone they think has alcohol poisoning. This law also applies to any minor in need of medical attention.
LAW ENFORCEMENT: OREGON STATE POLICE

Oregon State consistently enforces the university’s alcohol and other drug policies and state laws. To ensure consistency across the board, Oregon State troopers have a zero-tolerance policy regarding alcohol and other drug violations and criminal acts. All persons found to violate alcohol and drug statues are issued citations or arrested as appropriate. The zero-tolerance policy is explicitly disseminated during campus orientations and clearly posted in university residence halls. Additionally, Oregon State works closely with the Oregon Liquor Control Commission via a partnership with the Oregon State Police in the enforcement and education of alcohol policies and state laws.

CAMPUS POLICY & LAW ENFORCEMENT:
STUDENT CONDUCT & COMMUNITY STANDARDS

The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards provides programs and services designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of students in relation to community standards, civility, accountability, diversity, respect, and truth.

As part of the Office of the Dean of Student Life, this office supports Oregon State’s shared student values. As the central co-
ordinating office for student conduct-related matters at Oregon State, its staff assists faculty and staff with the management and support of disruptive or distressed students and may initiate the conduct review process in response to information received indicating that a student may be responsible for violations of the Student Conduct Code.

**Oregon State Philosophy on Student Conduct**

The goal of Oregon State University is to provide students with a general education so that they will acquire knowledge, skills, and wisdom to deal with and contribute to contemporary society in constructive ways.

The State Board of Higher Education and the University, through the Student Conduct and Community Standards (SCCS) Committee composed of students, faculty and staff, have established regulations and policies deemed necessary to achieve the University's objective as an educational institution. All members of the University community have a strong responsibility to protect and maintain an academic climate in which the freedom to learn can be enjoyed by all.
The possibility of disciplinary action arises when an individual's conduct does not meet University standards. Conduct staff attempt to emphasize those kinds of experiences that assist the individual involved to think out, evaluate, and become accountable for personal behavior; to establish a personal code of conduct; and if need be, to redirect behavior in order to meet University expectations and develop a plan to make things as “right” as possible, repairing any harm caused by their behavior or poor choices.

In enforcing the Student Conduct Code, the University follows due process procedures. Great emphasis is placed on the consideration of each individual case rather than attempting to have matching penalties or actions for specific incidents. Through a fair consideration of all factors in each case, a concerted effort is made to prevent arbitrary and authoritarian action. Members of the Conduct staff are available to consult with and counsel students who believe that their individual rights have been violated or who are experiencing behavioral difficulties.
CAMPUS POLICY & LAW ENFORCEMENT: UNIVERSITY HOUSING, RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION

The training model for Residential Education has been consistent in training all staff to:

- Uphold University policy and state law regarding alcohol and other drugs
- Enforce a zero-tolerance policy regarding alcohol and other drugs

All staff are instructed to document any situation that may involve alcohol or other drugs, even if it is on the basis of suspicion. To ensure consistency, professional staff routinely review conduct cases. Staff involved in this process include Residential Directors, Assistant Directors of Residential Education and the Director for Residential Education.

Oregon State provides each student an opportunity to respond to allegations of alcohol or drug violations during a conduct hearing. Students are sanctioned on a case-by-case basis, evaluating the totality of the given incident with consideration of conduct history. At the hearing, students who are found re-
responsible for first-time alcohol or other drug consumption/use violations are typically sanctioned to the IMPACT program on campus through Student Health Services. Students may face additional sanctions including, but not limited to:

- Reflection essays
- Community service
- Probation
- Housing contract cancellation
- Suspension
- Expulsion

POLICE LIAISON PROGRAMS

Oregon State’s Greek Liaison Program is a collaboration between the Corvallis Police Department and Center for Fraternity and Sorority Life of the Office of Student Life. The liaison programs provide a direct connection between students and staff and local law enforcement. Police liaisons will often make presentations on laws and policies and offer an opportunity for
students to get answers to questions before problems or violations occur. The Oregon State Police also offer a trooper liaison program within University Housing and Dining Services, providing similar services in the residential student environment.

**PREVENTION AND ADVOCACY COALITION**

This community-based coalition used funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (funneled through the Benton County Health Department in the form of monies received for enforcing underage drinking laws) to work together to address underage drinking. The coalition formally began in 2003, although members had been meeting since 2000.

Oregon State’s participation is multifaceted. Campus partners, including University Housing and Dining Services, the Center for Fraternity and Sorority Life, the Risk Management Department and Student Health Services, have developed cooperative plans with several agencies including the Benton County Health Department, the Corvallis Police Department, the Oregon State Police Department, local bar and tavern owners, downtown business owners and residents, and the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.
The coalition has been very active in efforts to reduce underage and high risk drinking on campus and in Corvallis communities. Some activities include the following:

- Monthly meetings
- Officer and trooper bike patrols during high risk times
- Responsible retailer and beverage server training – two per year offered free for the community
- Pub stroll – two per year walking around town on a Thursday night to identify happenings/issues/problems
- Collaborating with neighborhood associations
- Campus outreach during the first week of fall term

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared with assistance from Whitney Schumacher, Graduate Teaching Assistant for Prevention, Advocacy and Wellness.