



**2014 BIENNIAL REVIEW
OF THE DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1989

**THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
- UNIVERSITY PARK -**

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I. INTRODUCTION.

The Pennsylvania State University – University Park (the “University”) has a long-standing dedication to maintaining a scholarly community that promotes a shared set of values, including concern for oneself and for others, and support for a campus climate where students can work, grow and succeed. A productive community is a healthy community, and, to this end, the University has the responsibility to respect and promote the physical and emotional wellness of students, faculty and staff.

Illegal alcohol or drug use, or alcohol or drug abuse, on or off University premises negatively affects the University community and places students at personal and academic risk. The University strives to provide a healthy and safe experience for students, in addition to responding to any misconduct. University rules and procedures regarding student alcohol or drug violations are specifically established to provide: (a) therapeutic or medical support interventions for students; (b) community expectations for student conduct behaviors; and (c) an orderly and safe environment for community members.

The University recognizes that a long-term commitment is required to appropriately address the vexing issues of alcohol and drug abuse. For several years, the University has implemented comprehensive, targeted and evidence-based initiatives in connection with substance abuse on campus. The University’s goal through these efforts, in large part, has been:

- To improve the health, safety and educational experience for students, staff and faculty members;
 - To articulate and consistently enforce clear policies that promote an educational environment free from substance abuse;
 - To provide ongoing education for members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and other drug use;
 - To provide treatment and counseling to reduce the negative impact of dangerous and high-risk alcohol and drug use on the individual user; and
- To be visionary in combating the negative issues surrounding alcohol and other drug use and abuse on campus.

The University uses an environmental management strategies framework to approach substance abuse issues, which emphasizes education, environmental change, intervention, counseling and support, enforcement and outreach. A discussion of the myriad programs and other University efforts to curb alcohol and drug abuse will be discussed below.

A. DFSCA Statutory and Regulatory Requirements.

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (“DFSCA”) requires the University to adopt and implement a program to prevent illicit drug use and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.¹ At a minimum, the DFSCA requires two components to this program: (1) the

¹ 20 U.S.C.A. § 1011i.

annual distribution of information about the University’s drug and alcohol prevention program (“DAAPP”); and (2) a biennial review.

The DFSCA requires the annual distribution of the following information to each student and employee:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution’s property or as a part of any of the institution’s activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health-risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students; and
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State, and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required above.²

The implementing regulations³ state that the drug and alcohol abuse prevention program must include the “annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student’s program of study.”⁴

Under the DFSCA, each biennial review must:

- Determine the DAAPP’s effectiveness and implement changes to the program if the changes are needed;
- Determine the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that—
 - Occur on the institution’s campus (as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1029(f)(6)), or as part of any of the institution’s activities; and
 - Are reported to campus officials.
- Determine the number and type of sanctions described above that are imposed by the institution as a result of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities on the institution’s campus or as part of any of the institution’s activities; and
- Ensure that the sanctions required are consistently enforced.

² *Id.* § 1011i(a)(1).

³ The regulations relevant to the DFSCA can be found at 34 C.F.R. § 86.1, *et seq.*

⁴ 34 C.F.R. § 86.100(a).

B. University Policies and Procedures.

It is the policy of the University to maintain an academic and work environment free from the unlawful use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse. The University's policy on the possession, use and distribution of alcohol, POLICY AD18 POSSESSION, USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, states:

The use, possession and distribution of alcoholic beverages are prohibited upon the property of The Pennsylvania State University unless specifically authorized. Where such use, possession and distribution are permitted, strict compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is required.

The University's drug policy, Policy AD33 A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE, states:

It is the policy of The Pennsylvania State University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance, on property owned, leased or controlled by the University and used in the performance of University services is prohibited.

The University's policy on the compliance with the DFSCA, POLICY AD87 COMPLIANCE WITH THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT, states in relevant part:

It is the policy of the University to maintain an academic and work environment free from the unlawful use of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse. To that end, it is the University's policy to comply in all respects with the DFSCA, and the University shall undertake the following actions:

The University will distribute on an annual basis, in writing, to each employee and student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit (except for continuing education credits):

- i. standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
- ii. a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;

- iii. a description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- iv. a description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students;
- v. a clear statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees who violate the prohibitions on unlawful drug or alcohol abuse (consistent with local, State and Federal law); and
- vi. a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the University's standards of conduct regarding drugs and alcohol.

The University will conduct a biennial review of its drug and alcohol prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implement changes to the program if needed, determine the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities which are reported to campus officials and that occur on the University's campuses or as part of its activities, determine the number and type of sanctions imposed by the University for drug and alcohol violations on the University's campus or as part of its activities, and ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violations of the University's standards of conduct related to drugs and alcohol are consistently enforced. The results of the biennial review will be documented.

Upon request, the University shall make available to the public the information it distributes on annual basis, as well as make its biennial review available when completed.

These policies are accessible online at: <http://guru.psu.edu/policies/>. These policies are also included in the Appendix.

The University also follows the appropriate U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission for employees subject to such regulation.

C. Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program Goals.

- Communicate and consistently enforce policies that promote an educational environment free from substance misuse/abuse;
- Provide ongoing education for members of the campus community for the purpose of preventing alcohol abuse and illegal drug use;
- Provide services for individuals who abuse substances, such as intervention, counseling, treatment, and referral;

- Implement campus activities that promote and reinforce:
 - the multiple dimensions of health and well-being (i.e., intellectual, social, emotional, spiritual or ethical, and physical);
 - responsible living;
 - respect for community and campus standards; and
 - personal responsibility on and off campus.
- Provide leadership for addressing the negative impact alcohol and other drug use and abuse have on campus and in the local community.

II. SCOPE OF REVIEW.

The University is committed to conducting a biennial review of its drug and alcohol prevention program. Linda LaSalle, Ph.D., Associate Director for Educational Services, in conjunction with other University personnel appointed to the 2014 Biennial Review Committee, prepared this biennial review of the DAAPP during academic years 2012 – 2013 and 2013 – 2014. Consistent with the DFSCA, this biennial review aims to:

- determine the effectiveness and implement changes to the program if needed;
- determine the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities which are reported to campus officials and that occur on the University's campuses or as part of its activities;
- determine the number and type of sanctions imposed by the University for drug and alcohol violations on the University's campus or as part of its activities; and
- ensure that the disciplinary sanctions for violations of the University's standards of conduct related to drugs and alcohol are consistently enforced.

In preparation of the 2014 biennial review, the University considered the following information and documents:

- Drug and alcohol abuse prevention program information that had been distributed to students and employees during the biennium;
- Policies related to drug and alcohol use by students and employees;
- Information about the number of drug and alcohol-related violations and fatalities that occurred on the University's campus that were reported to University officials;
- Information about the number and type of sanctions imposed by the University as a result of drug and alcohol-related violations; and
- Federal, state, and local mandates.
- Various resources available to students and employees regarding drug and alcohol abuse;
- Residence Life policies related to drugs and alcohol; and
- Incident reports related to any possible infractions of the drug and alcohol policy presented to students.

The University also reviewed recommendations from the 2012 biennial review, and they are discussed later in this report. Those recommendations included: 1) increasing faculty participation in addressing alcohol issues; 2) enhancing campus grounds by implementing a tobacco-free campus policy; and 3) continuing to address the institution's 'party school' reputation by enhancing programs, services and outreach, promoting the "Healthy Penn State" campaign, and increasing student involvement in alcohol, tobacco and other drug initiatives.

III. SUMMARY OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY PARK: 2012 – 2014.

A. The University's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Initiatives.

The University has implemented innovative programming aimed at curbing dangerous substance abuse behaviors on campus this biennium. The University continues to allocate significant resources to the ongoing evaluation of these various programming efforts as well as the identification of promising and effective strategies. These efforts rely heavily upon collaboration among all segments of the University, including faculty, staff, students and community members. The University has also followed the advice of national experts—including the Institute of Medicine, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the U.S. Surgeon General—in implementing its comprehensive community-and campus-based prevention and intervention approach.

While many of these initiatives are long-standing, others are relatively new and exemplify the University's innovative spirit in dealing with substance abuse concerns. The University's program includes: (i) education through a variety of sources, departments, offices, and policies; (ii) fostering an environment that supports health-promoting norms (sometimes referred to as a "normative environment"); (iii) enforcement of its substance abuse policies; and (iv) outreach programs. Examples of these initiatives implemented during the biennium within the University's environmental management strategies framework are detailed below.

1. Education.

a) University Health Services (UHS).

UHS provides high-quality outpatient health services to currently registered University students. UHS has experienced and caring professionals who provide a wide range of services, including acute care, preventive medicine, and health education.

Within UHS, Health Promotion and Wellness (HPW) is a resource for health information and programs for University students. HPW's goals include: increasing awareness and knowledge of health issues, such as sexual health, nutrition and fitness, wellness, alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and body image and eating disorders; promoting healthy lifestyle choices; providing health education programs, information, and materials to students; and advocating for a healthy University community. The HPW staff includes experienced professionals and trained student peer educators.

b) The Partnership.

In 1999, with the support of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, the University began a collaboration with many individuals and groups from the surrounding off-campus Centre County region, called *The Partnership — Campus and Community United Against Dangerous Drinking*.⁵ The mission of *The Partnership* is to educate and support various sectors of the Centre Region in reducing the high-risk behavior that can accompany the consumption of alcohol. Currently co-chaired by the University's Vice President for Student Affairs, Damon Sims, and State College Borough Manager, Thomas J. Fountaine, *The Partnership's* main function has been to assemble data to better understand various aspects of dangerous student drinking behavior, including tracking changes over time in the level of drinking and the resultant consequences.⁶ It has been the goal of *The Partnership* to use this data to create a body of evidence that provides the basis for broader discussion and debate for determining appropriate intervention and assessment strategies going forward.⁷

In recent years, this data has been presented in a comprehensive yearly report prepared by the University.⁸ Data is presented on undergraduate students' drinking behaviors, including overall drinking behavior and high-risk behavior, and the negative consequences of drinking, including alcohol-related emergency room visits, self-reported consequences, and sanctions/citations, as well as the University's late-night programming efforts. Generally, *The Partnership* has aimed to present data for the previous five years.

⁵ *The Partnership* website is <http://sites.psu.edu/thepartnership/>.

⁶ *The Partnership* meets regularly. Representatives from the following campus offices have participated in these efforts: UHS, Penn State Union and Student Activities, Residence Life, Office of Student Conduct, Counseling and Psychological Services and Student Affairs Research and Assessment (SARA). Representatives from the following off-campus community offices have participated: Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, State College Police Department, Mount Nittany Medical Center and State College Area School District. Minutes of *The Partnership* meeting from November 19, 2013 and the roster of current participants in *The Partnership* are included in the Appendix. These documents are accessible at <http://sites.psu.edu/thepartnership/>.

⁷ SARA also conducts Penn State *Pulse* web surveys regarding student drinking. The SARA website is located at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/assessment/>. *Pulse* surveys provide longitudinal data allowing comparison of student attitudes and behaviors over time and measure effectiveness of efforts. Though revised over the years, the *Pulse* program was initiated in 1995 by the Division of Student Affairs to gather feedback on a host of student issues, not necessarily limited to drinking behaviors. Copies of *Pulse* Student Drinking Reports based on these surveys conducted during the biennium are included in the Appendix (a survey was not conducted in 2012). Frequency reports for the survey data in these *Pulse* Student Drinking Reports for these years are attached in the Appendix, and reports detailing significant differences within student groups captured through the surveys for these years are also included. *Pulse* Student Drinking Reports and reports on other student issues dating back to 1995 are accessible at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/assessment/chronoarchive.shtml>.

⁸ Copies of Annual Assessment reports from years during this biennium are included in the Appendix and are also accessible at: <http://sites.psu.edu/thepartnership/annual-reports/>.

c) Penn State SAFE.

From 2008 through the spring of 2011, the University required all first-year students to complete an online alcohol education program called *AlcoholEdu*. In August 2011, the University launched *Penn State SAFE* (Student Alcohol Feedback and Education). *SAFE* is an online alcohol education program mandatory for all first-year students 21 years-old or younger. Designed to address alcohol issues prior to a student's matriculation, *SAFE* provides information about the effects of alcohol on the mind and body, University alcohol policies and related consequences, and state and local laws related to alcohol consumption.⁹ At the outset, participants complete a baseline survey prior to taking the program. Students then receive a personalized normative feedback report comparing their drinking behavior to campus drinking norms. Students receive a follow-up survey 30 days after their arrival on campus. This evidence-based strategy is designed to decrease alcohol consumption by identifying misperceptions in drinking norms through an individualized approach.

In summer 2011, UHS collaborated with Dr. John Hustad, Ph.D., Penn State Hershey Medical Center, on a randomized controlled trial of *SAFE*. The results indicated that participants who received *SAFE* reported drinking less alcohol on a typical drinking occasion than students who did not receive the program, and this difference was statistically significant. In addition, there was a trend for participants in *SAFE* to report fewer alcohol-related consequences at follow-up than participants in the waitlist control group. The full report is available from UHS.

SARA also produced reports summarizing data collected through *SAFE* in 2012. The 2013 reports are currently under development.¹⁰

For the summer and fall 2013 implementations, at University Park, 7,918 students started the program. Of those who started, 94.5% completed Part 1 and 72.0% completed Part 2.

The University collected student satisfaction data for the implementations of *SAFE*.¹¹

⁹ A chart summarizing completion data for the implementations of *SAFE* during the biennium are all included in the Appendix.

All incoming first-year students, regardless of age, are also required to complete *AWARE*, a sexual assault awareness learning module, prior to arriving on campus. The goals of both *SAFE* and *AWARE* are to help students make informed decisions as they make the transition into college life. *AWARE* helps students increase their knowledge and understanding of sexual assault and sexual harassment. A summary of the fall semester 2012 and 2013 satisfaction survey results for *AWARE*, and completion and implementation charts for the 2012 and 2013 *AWARE* modules are included in the Appendix. Student access to and information regarding *SAFE* and *AWARE* is accessible at <http://edge.psu.edu/firstyear>.

¹⁰ The 2012 *SAFE* Executive Summary is included in the Appendix. The 2013 *SAFE* Executive Summary is currently under development.

¹¹ A summary of the fall semester 2012 and 2013 satisfaction survey results for *SAFE* are included in the Appendix.

d) Student Orientation.

The University also focuses on alcohol issues during first-year student orientation. Starting in May 2013 the University rolled out a 1.5 day orientation for first-year students and parents. During the orientation students attend a 1-hour interactive session about health and safety. Students learn about alcohol poisoning and the connection between alcohol and sexual assault. Students also learn about Pennsylvania alcohol laws and University alcohol policies. Parents participate in a 1-hour session about health and safety. Several health issues, including alcohol and sexual assault, are discussed during the session. Parents also receive a guide which includes information about Pennsylvania alcohol laws and University alcohol policies.

e) Fraternities & Sororities.

Since 2010, the Interfraternity Council, the Panhellenic Association, the Multicultural Greek Council and the National Pan-Hellenic Council require that all member fraternities and sororities participate in alcohol education programs each academic year. This resulted in eighty-eight programs being held throughout the 2012-2013 year and approximately 3,700 students attended. In 2013-14, 86 programs were held and approximately 3,850 students attended.

The Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Association also offer two incentive programs that provide rewards to fraternity and sorority chapters who host or attend educational programs. Alcohol education is one of the program topics. Each fraternity and sorority chapter also must demonstrate that the chapter's new member education program includes a substantial alcohol education component.

f) Residence Life.

Resident Assistants, whose training class "CNED 302" has two sessions devoted to drug and alcohol use, conduct programming that incorporates alcohol education, including the dissemination of information about University alcohol policy and state law through floor meetings and one-on-one interactions.¹² Residence Life also collaborates with UHS, HPW, and the University Police on alcohol and drug issues.

g) Workshops, Speakers and Presentations.

The University provides numerous workshops, speakers and presentations related to alcohol issues on campus. For example, in 2012-2013, UHS staff conducted 43 educational programs about alcohol for academic classes, sororities and fraternities and other student groups. In 2013-2014, UHS conducted 33 alcohol education programs. Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) conducts alcohol and other drug education as well. CAPS incorporates information about alcohol and other drug use into first-year seminars Students in Distress, and Show You Care programs. In 2012-2013, CAPS conducted 36 programs that included alcohol-related information. In 2013-2014, CAPS conducted 42 programs. The University also invites nationally-recognized speakers on alcohol prevention to campus to speak with first-year student athletes each year. Intercollegiate Athletics invited Mike Green, a nationally recognized speaker,

¹² Residence Life posts information concerning alcohol to bulletin boards located in residence halls.

to campus. Mr. Green delivered his “Four Stages of Drinking” presentation to first-year student athletes in fall 2012 and fall 2013. University Police and Public Safety are actively involved in alcohol and drug education programs, especially in the residence halls.

h) Campus and Community.

In October 2013, the University held a national symposium entitled *Alcohol, Campuses, and Communities: Partnering for Solutions*.¹³ The objectives of the symposium were to: 1) bring together students, faculty, staff, administrators, community members, and parents to engage in discussion about alcohol, campuses, and communities; 2) foster collaboration among researchers and practitioners in the area of high-risk drinking; and 3) facilitate learning and dialogue across constituencies. The symposium featured national experts, University researchers and faculty, as well as state and local officials. Approximately 230 individuals attended the symposium. Attendees included students, staff, faculty, administrators and community members.

The University also collaborates with the State College Borough on many alcohol issues, including the First Eight Week initiative, which is an ongoing project to evaluate and address adverse behavior in certain State College residential neighborhoods during the University’s Fall Semester. The State College Borough coordinates the First Eight Week initiative to educate students about Borough policies and laws related to alcohol use. The Borough partners with the University and the Centre Region Council of Governments on the First Eight Week initiative, meeting on a weekly basis throughout the fall semester. As part of the First Eight Week initiative, the State College Borough, the University’s Division of Student Affairs, and the Off-Campus Student Union co-sponsor LION (Living in One Neighborhood) Walk. LION Walk is an annual fall welcoming event promoting safety, community cohesion, and neighborhood sustainability. As part of LION Walk, teams of four, including a student, police officer, Borough official, and Penn State official, welcome students and non-students to the community. Among other things, LION distributes written materials on several topics, including health and safety information on alcohol.¹⁴

i) Policies.

The University annually distributes its Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (“ASR”) entitled *Policies, Safety & U* to all students, faculty and staff.¹⁵ As discussed below, this document includes information about the University’s alcohol policy, the University’s code of

¹³ The program for the symposium is included in the Appendix.

¹⁴ Copies of the LION Fall 2012 “Party Smart” Magazine and 2013 “Neighborhood Guide” and examples of other materials distributed during LION Walk are included in the Appendix. The University also distributes alcohol poisoning magnets, and Blood Alcohol (BAC) Cards to students, including every first-year student upon arrival in residence halls.

¹⁵ Copies of *Policies, Safety and U* from 2012 and 2013 are in the Appendix.

conduct, state and local laws and ordinances, sanctions for drug and alcohol violations, and resources for alcohol-related problems.

j) Committees.

(1) Committee for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

CSAP is a University system-wide group addressing alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. The mission of CSAP is to leverage resources to support the campuses in identifying, implementing, and delivering evidence-based strategies for alcohol and other drug prevention. CSAP meets regularly and includes representation from every University campus. The members of CSAP work with University students, faculty and staff system-wide to promote policies and practices to reduce high-risk alcohol and the consumption of illegal drugs and tobacco products.

CSAP held its second annual meeting on September 27 and 28, 2012. Approximately 30 staff attended the 1.5 day conference. Session topics included: high concentration alcohol products, *BASICS*, PLCB grant submission process, co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues, and biennial review documentation. On October 7 and 8, 2013, CSAP held its annual meeting in conjunction with the Alcohol Symposium. Session topics included: marijuana and hookah use and women, substance use and sexual assault.

(2) Student Alcohol Advisory Committee (SAAC).

In 2010-2011, the Vice President for Student Affairs formed a Student Alcohol Advisory Committee (SAAC). Representatives from various other organizations, including various Greek-letter councils, the Off-Campus Student Union, and the Association of Residence Hall Students serve on SAAC. SAAC meets regularly to discuss new or proposed initiatives and offer advice.

2. Normative Environment.

a) Alcohol-free Activities.

Beginning in the late 1990s, the University was one of the first institutions in the country to offer to its students a program of late-night, alcohol-free activities. In fact, this program, called *LateNight Penn State*, was so successful that in 1999 the U.S. Department of Education recognized it as a model program for reducing alcohol consumption among college students. Over the years, *LateNight Penn State*, which is offered at the HUB student center, Thursday through Sunday with activities running until 1:30 a.m. on most Fridays and Saturdays, has featured musicians, comedians, magic shows, arts and crafts, dancing, games and movies. *LateNight Penn State* is very popular among students. The University has seen the attendance rate for this program reach approximately 50,000 students in a year.

Staff in Residence Life organized alcohol-free community building events throughout the academic year.

Penn State Strength and Fitness operates several campus fitness facilities with late night hours, which provides students with a healthy alternative to drinking. Student Affairs and

Intercollegiate Athletics offer an alcohol-free tailgating experience in the area of the football stadium closest to undergraduate residence halls.

Since 2010, among several other initiatives, the University also instituted a responsible action protocol encouraging students to get help in the event of alcohol-related emergencies. Under this program, students who seek medical assistance for peers suffering from alcohol poisoning or related problems are not charged through the campus student conduct system for their own alcohol violations. In this regard, students who act responsibly by notifying the appropriate authorities (i.e., calling 911, alerting a resident assistant, or contacting police) typically will not face University disciplinary action for their own alcohol violations unless they are also responsible for other violations (i.e., vandalism, assault). These students, however, are still required to attend *BASICS*, a program discussed below, but the fee is waived.

The University has also instituted an alcohol-free rush for fraternities and sororities.

b) Alcohol-free Living.

Effective Fall 2010, the University mandated that all first-year residence halls be “dry.” The University now has one of the most restrictive prohibitions against alcohol possession and use in campus residences among Big Ten schools, if not nationally.

The University also provides substance-free housing as part of its Students Living in a Free Environment (LIFE) House program. LIFE House residents, who at the outset complete a contract demonstrating their commitment to substance-free housing, live on a residence hall floor with other students who are committed to a similar substance-free lifestyle. Student leaders and Resident Assistants plan social events that support an alcohol- and drug-free living environment. LIFE House also provides a supportive community for students in recovery, for students who want to change their behavior or for those who simply do not want to experience the aspects of other students’ drinking.

c) Limited Alcohol Availability.

The University has adopted a variety of policies designed to reduce alcohol availability on campus, including the ban of alcohol at student sporting events and the ban of kegs in residence halls, fraternity and sorority social events and in stadium tailgate areas. The fraternity governing body, Interfraternity Council, also has instituted a policy limiting the quantity of alcohol at parties and the length of time that it can be served (a maximum of four hours). Also, pursuant to University Policy AD18, since 1982 the University has prohibited alcohol at campus functions except with special permission. Further, since 2011, all undergraduate students are prohibited from possessing alcohol in their residence halls. Off campus, the State College Tavern Association encourages its members to not serve liquor to students celebrating their 21st birthday. In this regard, most tavern owners currently only serve beer to 21st birthday celebrants.

Similarly, the University has undertaken efforts to curb drinking on “State Patty’s Day,” a student-created “holiday” established as a means of protesting the occurrence of Saint Patrick’s Day during spring break. Historically, State Patty’s Day was marked with a significant spike in

law enforcement incidents and increased admissions to Mount Nittany Medical Center for alcohol-related issues. The Council of Lionhearts, a student service organization, coordinated a record number of service opportunities. The Student Programming Association (SPA) in collaboration with the Association of Residence Hall Students (ARHS) sponsored alternative, alcohol-free events on campus. IFC imposed a limit on socials and took action to discourage large gatherings on the weekend of State Patty's Day 2013 and 2014. In 2013, fraternities voted to have no socials on Saturday and in 2014 the IFC leadership voted to not have socials on the Friday and Saturday of State Patty's Day weekend. Student leaders met with the State College Tavern Owner's Association to encourage cooperation by closing operations, limiting hours, and drink specials during State Patty's Day 2013 and 2014.

d) Restrictions of Alcohol Advertising on Campus.

The University heavily restricts alcohol advertising on campus. Alcohol advertising is prohibited at student-sponsored events, and flyers or other advertisements regarding "drink specials" are prohibited on campus. The University's Office of Residence Life does not permit organizations or venues to promote alcohol-related activities on any residence hall floor or in the common buildings on campus. The Interfraternity Council, the Panhellenic Association, the Multicultural Greek Council, and the National Pan-Hellenic Council have policies that prohibit advertising the serving of alcohol at social events. Intercollegiate Athletics does not accept advertising money from alcohol companies. Alcohol is not advertised in Beaver Stadium, the Bryce Jordan Center, nor is it advertised in Lubrano Park/Medlar Field during collegiate sporting events.

e) Admissions Materials.

The University's admissions materials emphasize the academic experience at the University and promote a healthy environment.¹⁶

f) Intervention, Counseling and Support.

UHS and CAPS provide intervention-based programming and services for students who show early signs of potential alcohol abuse and addiction. Among other initiatives, UHS and CAPS offers the following services and programs:

(1) BASICS.

UHS has been running an educational program for mandated students (those who receive alcohol-related citations on and off campus) since the 1980s. The current version of the program, which was instituted in July 2010, is based on a nationally-recognized model called *BASICS* (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students). *BASICS* employs a harm-reduction approach to decrease risky behaviors and the negative effects of drinking. All students who have violated laws or policies relating to underage consumption of alcohol, public drunkenness, excessive consumption, or driving under the influence, either on or off campus, as

¹⁶ See the Penn State Viewbook at http://admissions.psu.edu/pdf/publications/PennState_viewbook.pdf.

well as students who have visited the Mount Nittany Medical Center Emergency Department for alcohol-related treatment, are required to attend *BASICS*.

Over the course of two 50-minute *BASICS* sessions, students complete a comprehensive assessment of their alcohol use, receive personalized feedback (with one of five staff health educators), are screened for alcohol disorders (using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, or “AUDIT”) and are provided recommended strategies for improvement. Further intervention may be discussed. Moreover, students are screened for anxiety, depression and suicide and referred to CAPS when appropriate.¹⁷ Based on screening results, students may be required to complete additional counseling sessions with a staff addiction specialist or attend immediate crisis appointments. Failure to complete the program results in disciplinary action, and repeat offenders are sanctioned by the Office of Student Conduct. In 2012-13, approximately 1500 students were required to participate in *BASICS*.¹⁸ In 2013-2014, 1421 completed *BASICS* (the reporting period is June 1 through May 30).

Of those, in 2013-2014, 437 students had alcohol-related emergency department visits compared to 405 visits in 2012-2013. In 2012-2013, 187 students were referred to CAPS for additional sessions based on their AUDIT score and other criteria. In 2013-2014, 192 students were referred. Additional referrals by academic year include: 2012-2013 – Anxiety = 129 students; Depression = 70; Suicide/Crisis = 25. In 2012-2013 – Anxiety = 129 students; Depression = 61; Suicide/Crisis = 29.

(2) Alcohol Intervention Program.

Among other services,¹⁹ CAPS offers the Alcohol Intervention Program (AIP). AIP is “brief counseling” (i.e., one to four sessions), accommodating referrals from the Office of

¹⁷ There is a \$200 cost-recovery charge for participating in *BASICS*. Students who do not have an alcohol violation can self-refer to *BASICS* at no charge.

¹⁸ In 2010-2012, UHS worked with Dr. Hustad to conduct analysis of students who attended *BASICS*. A copy of the Evaluation Report of the First Year Analysis of *BASICS* can be obtained from UHS. The results indicated on average, students decreased their alcohol use and associated harms after they received *BASICS*. Specifically, self-reported alcohol use and alcohol-related consequences at the one-month follow-up were statistically lower than the corresponding baseline values. Long-term effects from *BASICS* were observed at the 180-day (six month) follow-up (e.g., number of drinks per typical drinking day, typical and peak estimated BAC, and alcohol-related consequences). Higher-risk students received four *BASICS* sessions (*BASICS* 4) decreased their alcohol use and related harms at a steeper rate (i.e., a larger mean difference between baseline and the one-month follow-up) than students who received two *BASICS* sessions (i.e., *BASICS* 2). Follow-up assessments were conducted later in 2011 and 2012. Similar results were found.

Copies of the *BASICS* program satisfaction survey reports for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 time periods are in the Appendix.

¹⁹ In CAPS, there are two addiction specialists who provide initial consultations, motivational interviewing, *BASICS*-extended services, short-term therapy and referrals for long term services. A substance abuse group is also offered each semester but may not run (depending on attendance). Addiction specialists also serve as a liaison with other University personnel, including athletic team physicians (who frequently refer student athletes) and the Director of the LGBTA Resource Center (as sexual minorities are over-

Student Conduct and/or Office of Residence Life. Occasionally, referrals to this program are made by those who do not work for the University, such as district justices or probation officers. This therapeutic intervention, a form of treatment, is provided by a professional counselor who specializes in drug and alcohol counseling. The intervention process is individualized to the student's needs, and it focuses on heightened self-awareness and behavior change. The first session consists of an initial consultation at CAPS, which includes an evaluation of the student's alcohol misuse. Typical referrals are those who have experienced a second alcohol-related arrest or infraction of University policy and have already been provided drug and alcohol education (e.g., *BASICS*). The referral may sometimes stem from a serious first-time offense such as Driving Under the Influence (DUI) of alcohol. The cost is \$200.00 paid by the student when checking in for the first session. AIP is a one-time option.

CAPS made 596 alcohol, tobacco and other drug ("ATOD") related diagnoses throughout the 2012-2013 academic year and 659 ATOD diagnoses in 2013-2014. This may include students who had two different substance related diagnoses, for example cocaine abuse and alcohol dependence. In 2012-2013, three students were referred to AIP for an alcohol-related sanction. In 2013-14, 11 students were referred.

(3) Marijuana Intervention Program.

The Marijuana Intervention Program (MIP) uses a harm-reduction approach to reduce risky behavior and harmful consequences of marijuana use. Students who are found in possession of small amounts of marijuana or under the influence of marijuana on campus are mandated to undertake the MIP by the Office of Student Conduct. Similar to *BASICS*, MIP consists of two one-hour sessions with a health educator who discusses the student's marijuana use and recommends ways to reduce future health, social, and legal risks. Referrals are made to CAPS as needed.²⁰ Failure to complete the program results in disciplinary action. Students with repeat violations are handled by the Office of Student Conduct.

In 2013-2014, 164 students completed MIP. In 2012-2013, 162 students completed MIP.

(4) Lions for Recovery.

In 2011, students formed a new organization called Lions for Recovery (LFR), which is dedicated to supporting the recovery community at the University through personal growth, service, and social activity. LFR meetings are the first Friday of every month. Informal social meetings are held every other Tuesday of the month.²¹

represented among individuals with substance-related disorders). CAPS offers anonymous on-line screening for alcohol use/abuse.

²⁰ A report summarizing data collected from the MIP satisfaction survey for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 academic years are included in the Appendix. Information on MIP is accessible at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/health/mip/>. There is a \$200 cost-recovery charge for participating in the program. Students who do not have a marijuana violation can self-refer to MIP for free.

²¹ More information about Lions for Recovery is located at <http://www.clubs.psu.edu/up/lionsforrecovery/>.

(5) Collegiate Recovery Community.

In 2011, the Penn State Collegiate Recovery Community (CRC) was founded to help students in recovery from alcohol and other addictions. The program is designed to link students with recovery-related services and persons in recovery, including fellow students; support the University's academic mission by pairing education and recovery; facilitate the development of healthy and sustainable habits of mind, body, and spirit; and support lifelong recovery by providing a University community committed to helping students, even after graduation.²²

(6) Tobacco Cessation Services.

The University offers free tobacco cessation services through HPW. The American Lung Association's Freedom from Smoking program is used. In this program, students schedule one-on-one appointments with a health educator.

(7) University Resources for Employees.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) – EAP is available for employees who have a problem with substance abuse or if they know someone who may have a problem. EAP is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.²³ Employees may make contact by phone or use available EAP web resources such as online alcohol self-assessment tools.

With the assistance of a division or college human resources representative and Employee Relations, a supervisor may require an employee to participate in a mandatory EAP referral.²⁴

The Office of Human Resources Health & Wellness – Health & Wellness, which provides health promotion activities for employees, maintains a website that provides links to resources about drug and alcohol abuse as well as other topics.²⁵

Employee Relations – Employees and supervisors are encouraged to contact University Employee Relations for information about alcohol and other drug problems.

Work Unit Human Resources Offices – Employees are encouraged to contact a local HR office for resources which may include information on employee rights under the Family Medical Leave Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and for information regarding University leave policies.

²² More information is accessible at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/familyservices/crc/>.

²³ Information on the EAP is accessible at <http://ohr.psu.edu/health-matters/employee-assistance-program/>.

²⁴ The EAP program internal protocol for handling such referrals is in the Appendix.

²⁵ More information is accessible at <http://ohr.psu.edu/health-matters/tools-and-resources/health-and-wellness-links/>.

Lions in Recovery – Lions in Recovery (LIR) provides a professional and social outlet for University employees who are in recovery. LIR provides support, social unity, and professional networking. The group aims to support, advance, and enrich individuals who are involved in the Collegiate Recovery Community while fostering a sense of pride in and commitment to the University and its Alumni Association.²⁶

(8) Other Community Resources for Students and Employees.

Alcoholics Anonymous – In collaboration with the State College community, since 2010, the University has offered weekly on-campus alcoholics anonymous meetings. In addition, various twelve-step meetings are held within walking distance of campus. CAPS distributes meeting lists as requested.

g) Other Normative Factors.

The University believes the following additional factors contribute to its normative environment:

- Student leadership (e.g., orientation leaders, resident assistants, fraternity and sorority members, athletes, student organizations) promotes positive, healthy norms. Student leaders from many organizations provide positive role models for students. Summer orientation leaders are selected, in part, because they are healthy role models. Members and leaders of the Student Athlete Advisory Board (SAAB) are healthy role models. A number of student leaders are featured annually in the Take the Lead poster campaign organized by UHS and sponsored by ARHS, Council of Lionhearts, University Park Undergraduate Association (“UPUA”), IFC, Panhellenic, SAAB, CCSG, and the Off-campus Student Union. The campaign features alcohol-focused harm reduction messages. Centre County Drug and Alcohol purchases, with grant funding, electronic advertising space to run the Take the Lead posters in a student-specific publication.
- Students have opportunities to advise and mentor peers. The University has several mentoring programs including BLUEprint, an undergraduate mentoring program for first-year students of color coordinated by the Paul Robeson Cultural Center. Many undergraduate students also serve as teaching assistants for academic classes. Undergraduate students also work in the University’s tutoring centers.²⁷
- The University employs various academic initiatives. The University offers a range of classes on Thursdays and Fridays, and the academic colleges are encouraged to offer core classes on Fridays. Faculty have been encouraged to require course assignments after popular party times such as Monday mornings

²⁶ More information about Lions in Recovery is located at <http://www.alumniconnections.com/olc/pub/PST/cpages/home.jsp?chapter=84>.

²⁷ For more information see <http://pennstatelearning.psu.edu/>.

and the week after spring break. Faculty and academic administrators encourage strong academic standards. Faculty are educated about behavioral indicators, student norms, and cultural attitudes related to high-risk or illegal alcohol use. Starting in 2011, at the request of the Faculty Senate, the Vice President for Student Affairs provides an annual update about student alcohol use and interventions.

3. Enforcement.

The University allocates a tremendous amount of resources to its substance abuse enforcement efforts. Beginning in 2001, all off-campus underage possession or consumption charges against University students began to be processed through the campus discipline system overseen by the Office of Student Conduct. Students are held accountable through the University's formal review process for misconduct occurring off campus.²⁸ As it stands, the University believes that its off-campus misconduct policy remains among the, if not the, most vigorous in the Big Ten.

a) Office of Student Conduct.

The Office of Student Conduct is charged with enforcing the University's Student Code of Conduct. All undergraduate and graduate students are expected not to engage in behaviors prohibited by the University's Student Code of Conduct during their time at the University. When staff in the Office of Student Conduct or Residence Life become aware of behavior prohibited by the Code, students are held accountable pursuant to the Office of Student Conduct procedures.²⁹

All staff interacting with students in disciplinary settings receive annual and ongoing training in issues related to alcohol and substance abuse, decision-making, sexual assault and Title IX issues, victimization, and federal reporting requirements. They also utilize pre-established sanctioning guidelines to ensure consistency and fairness in the application of sanctions across the University. Sanctioning guidelines used by University authorities have also been recently adjusted upwards to increase minimum sanctions in most cases involving alcohol and drugs.

Parents are also now notified in every case involving an alcohol violation by an underage student, whereas previously, parental notification was utilized only in the more serious or repeat cases. This notification is coupled with an offer to provide advice if the parent seeks additional insight that may be helpful to them in discussing the situation with their son or daughter.

²⁸ All students cited for alcohol violations on or off campus, or treated at Mount Nittany Emergency Department for alcohol-related emergencies, are required to complete *BASICS*.

²⁹ A copy of the current Code of Conduct & Student Conduct Procedures is included in the Appendix.

b) Residential Life.

Residence Hall and University Apartment policies and sanctions are governed by the Community Standards Program, which intervenes where behaviors within the residence hall community impede, contradict or are inconsistent with standards set by the residence hall community, the academic mission of the University and contractual agreements made between the student and the University.³⁰ Residence Life requires the Resident Assistants, as part of welcoming students to campus each fall, to conduct one-on-one meetings with individual residents. Alcohol and drug policies are discussed during the meetings. Resident Assistants walk the buildings two- or three-times a night to ensure community regulations are being followed. When they encounter an alcohol-related situation, they have been instructed to document the parties involved as well as dump or confiscate the alcohol if the parties are violating University policy. All coordinators meet with violators and adjudicate their cases, following an educationally-based process.

All students who commit offenses of underage possession/consumption receive an alcohol education sanction along with other administrative sanctions as appropriate. All buildings have 24-hour security swipe card access to prohibit individuals who are not residents or guests from entering and supplying alcohol. Auxiliary officers are in residential areas Monday-Friday 5 p.m. to 7 a.m., Saturday-Sunday 2:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. to confront any illegal behavior including alcohol or other drug use.

c) University and State College Police.

The State College and University Police departments have access to passive preliminary breath testing devices (PBTs) at any time of day, not just during the overnight/midnight shifts. This device has allowed officers to gather more evidence, increasing the number of underage drinking violations detected.

The State College Police Department has increased patrols (foot, bike, and car) in the downtown near local taverns, directing the officers to make visits into the taverns for high visibility and to monitor the activity in and around the bars. In addition, the State College Police Department and University Police collaborate with the Downtown Improvement District (DID) on an initiative called the Downtown Security Enhancement Program (DSEP). Public Safety Auxiliary Police Officers patrol on foot and alert police officers when they observe disturbances and other illegal or dangerous activity—including persons under the influence of alcohol to a degree they are a danger to themselves or others.

The State College Police and University Police also collaborate on the Neighborhood Enforcement Alcohol Team Program (NEAT). The State College Police and University Police have four officers (two from each jurisdiction) who work in pairs to conduct additional patrols of the Highlands and Holmes Foster neighborhoods. Officers look for alcohol, noise, and other disorderly and mischief-related incidents. The NEAT patrols occur during fall and spring semesters. Additionally, student auxiliary staff patrol the nearby Highlands residential

³⁰ The Mission of the Community Standards Program is accessible at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/reslife/pdf/CSmission.pdf>.

neighborhood providing extra security as part of the Neighborhood Security Enhancement Program (NSEP). The State College Police Department continues to assign officers to the Source Investigation Program (SIP) that identifies both those who furnish alcohol to minors and those drinking underage.

During Penn State home football games, problematic tailgating areas receive increased law enforcement attention. University Police show no tolerance for excessive or dangerous behaviors. Police enforce a game-time alcohol prohibition to help reduce excessive consumption.

Off campus, Pennsylvania law requires bar owners to confiscate fake ID's, share information about fake ID's among other establishments, and contact local police for fake ID violations.

State College Police has also increased monitoring of parties. The State College Police encourages officers to make contact with disorderly residences before receiving a citizen complaint. Officers identify these contacts as Officer Initiated Warnings (OIWs). The State College Police conducts pre-party contacts at residences where there are indicators of a large party being planned that evening. The officer makes contact with the party host providing him/her with information about how to have a safe party and explains community and legal expectations. Where appropriate, State College Police officers will issue disorderly conduct citations for noise violations prior to receiving a complaint from the public. Officers identify these contacts as Officer Initiated Citations (OICs).

The State College Police Department has a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) who is trained in detecting persons driving under the influence of various illegal and prescription drugs.

4. Outreach.

Outreach to the campus student community is a major component of the University's approach. Within the last few years, UHS has extended interactive HPW presentations on alcohol to academic classes and student organizations, expanded social marketing efforts, and developed and distributed to students various informational materials. For example, UHS HPW creates and distributes social marketing materials about alcohol, including BAC cards, magnets, alcohol poisoning cards and pamphlets to thousands of students.³¹ As part of the "Take the Lead" alcohol harm reduction campaign, posters containing alcohol health-related information were distributed across campus, including in academic buildings, the library, the student union, and residence halls. In fall 2013, UHS launched a media literacy campaign designed to educate the community about how alcohol industry advertising targets young women. In addition, during each of the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 academic years, UHS distributed over 10,000 21st birthday e-cards to University Park students every year. These e-cards encourage students to have a safe and healthy 21st birthday.

³¹ In fall 2012 and fall 2013, approximately 8,000 BAC cards and 8,000 alcohol poisoning magnets were distributed to first-year students during the residence hall check-in process. In 2012-2013 and in 2013-2014, over 2,000 BAC cards and 2,000 alcohol poisoning magnets were distributed during educational presentations and workshops each year.

UHS has also developed and implemented a “Healthy Penn State” campaign to promote healthy behaviors across four areas: nutrition, physical activity, sleep, and stress. The campaign also focuses on the interrelationships among the four health areas to emphasize the notion that one health-related decision may influence other aspects of one’s health in multiple ways. In 2012-2013, the campaign focused on stress reduction and provide students with hands-on tips to reduce stress. In 2013-14 the “Healthy Penn State” website was updated and fitness and healthy eating were two primary themes. UHS engaged in a number of outreach activities to further promote the “Healthy Penn State” site to students.

B. Distribution of DAAPP Information.

1. The Method of Distribution of DAAPP Information.

As part of its commitment to DFSCA compliance, the University distributes DAAPP on an annual basis to each employee and student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit (except for continuing education credits). The University distributes its DAAPP in a number of ways throughout the year. The University includes DAAPP information in *Policies, Safety & U*. The University incorporates by reference the *Policy and Procedures for Timely Distribution of the Annual Safety Report and Annual Fire Safety Report* and relies upon those procedures for the primary distribution of DAAPP information under the DFSCA.

a) Distribution to Students.

Before first-year students even arrive on campus, they have already received DAAPP. Beginning in 2009, prospective students began to electronically receive *Policies, Safety & U*, which contains DAAPP information. When prospective students begin the application process to the University, they receive an e-mail after selecting their desired campus(es). This e-mail provides applicants with a link to the *Policies, Safety & U*, containing DAAPP, for the campus(es) the applicant selected.

Applicants also have access to *Policies, Safety & U* for their desired campus(es) through the “myPSU” online portal. Through this online portal, prospective students conduct their “University business” related to their application and enrollment, and the DAAPP information is present there. Finally, when new first-year students come to campus for an overnight on-campus orientation, the University posts literature about its alcohol-and-drug policies in the residence halls during the students’ visit.

Students who were enrolled in at least one class for credit received DAAPP electronically by October 1, 2012, and by October 1, 2013, through the electronic distribution of *Policies, Safety & U*. Beginning in 2014, the University began to supplement the annual distribution of *Policies, Safety & U* by sending it to students who were not enrolled at the time of the annual distribution. Through periodic supplemental distributions, the University is ensuring that it distributes DAAPP information to all students enrolled in at least one class for credit.

In addition to the DAAPP information contained in *Policies, Safety & U*, the University provides much of the same information in other ways. For example, the University educates students living on campus about its drug-and-alcohol policies through literature posted throughout all residence halls. The University also requires all students living on campus to

attend hall meetings, early in the year, where Resident Assistants review the University's alcohol-and-drug policies. These policies are incorporated into each student's on-campus living agreement with the University. The University's resident assistants receive extensive training related to drug-and-alcohol issues, which further contributes to the University's efforts to promote a healthy environment on campus.

b) Distribution to Employees.

All employees with University e-mail accounts receive a copy of *Policies, Safety & U* at the time of the annual distribution discussed above. In 2014, employees at University Park who did not receive the electronic distribution received a hard copy at their mailing address.

The Office of Human Resources (OHR) provides all new University employees with a mandatory orientation program. Attendees receive material from OHR related to the University's drug-and-alcohol programs. Within 48 hours of their new-employee orientation (offered bi-weekly), OHR sends attendees an e-mail with a link to *Policies, Safety & U* (which includes DAAPP information). Finally, the University's alcohol-and-drug policies are included in the Staff Handbook.³²

As a matter of practice, the University routinely distributes *Policies, Safety & U* to prospective employees. For those individuals seeking a full-time staff position, OHR distributes the current *Policies, Safety & U* to them after they submit an application. Those seeking part-time employment (or "wage employees") receive a copy of *Policies, Safety & U* upon being offered a job. Employment listings, both internal and external, contain links to *Policies, Safety & U*. And again, *Policies, Safety & U* contains the University's DAAPP information. Through this practice, the University widely disseminates information about its alcohol-and-drug policies and programs.

2. The Content of the DAAPP Information.

a) Clear standards of conduct prohibiting the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

The University's DAAPP, as set forth in *Policies, Safety & U*, contains the content required by the DFSCA. The DAAPP clearly sets forth standards of conduct that prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as a part of any of the institution's activities. Portions of the 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* set forth discussion of drugs and alcohol issues.³³ The 2012 ASR also devotes an entire page detailing the University's Alcohol and Drug Policy.³⁴ Portions of the

³² The University's Staff Handbook is accessible at <http://ohr.psu.edu/assets/employee-relations/documents/StaffHandbook.pdf>.

³³ See 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* at 16-21.

³⁴ *Id.* at 16-17.

2013 *Policies, Safety & U* set forth discussion of drugs and alcohol issues.³⁵ Again, the 2013 ASR devotes an entire page to the University's Alcohol and Drug Policy.³⁶ The 2013 *Policies, Safety and U* also details the University's Residence Life Alcohol Policy, which was revised in August 2011.³⁷

b) Description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

The 2012 and 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* also set forth a description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. In addition to being discussed in the University's Alcohol and Drug Policy, the 2012 and 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* describe in detail applicable local, State and Federal sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.³⁸

Information about the Federal Controlled Substances Act is also included in the annual distribution of *Policies, Safety and U*. The information includes a description of the five categories or schedules for drugs as well as the penalties (fines and jail time) for felony and misdemeanor charges. The below chart appeared on Page 19 of the 2012 *Policies, Safety and U* and on Page 20 of the 2013 *Policies, Safety and U*:

³⁵ See 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* at 16-20.

³⁶ *Id.* at 16-17.

³⁷ *Id.* at 17.

³⁸ See 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* at 17-19; 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* at 17-20.

Controlled Substances Act

Schedule of Controlled Substance Categories and Examples	For Felony Delivery and Obtaining Possession thru Forgery or Fraud	For Misdemeanor Possession
<p>Schedule I: Substances with a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in the U.S. and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gama Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) Heroin LSD Methaqualone Mescaline Ecstasy Psilocybin/Psilocyn (mushrooms) Phencyclidine (PCP) Tetrahydrocannabinol/S (THC) Marjuana & Hashish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 kg. or more 50 kg. to 999 kg. Under 50 kg. 	<p>Jail: 5 years to life Fine: Up to \$4,000,000</p> <p>Jail: 10 years to life Fine: Up to \$4,000,000</p> <p>Jail: 5 to 40 years Fine: Up to \$2,000,000</p> <p>Jail: Up to 5 years Fine: Up to \$250,000</p>	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>
<p>Schedule II: Substances with a high potential for abuse, currently accepted medical use in the U.S., or with severe restrictions, and abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morphine Methadone Amphetamine Cocaine Methamphetamine Oxycodone 	<p>Jail: Up to 20 years Fine: Up to \$1,000,000</p>	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>
<p>Schedule III: Substances with less abuse potential than Schedules I and II; an accepted medical use, and low to moderate dependence from abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anabolic Steroids Codine Compounds Ketamine (Special K) Phendimetrazine Tincture of Opium 	<p>Jail: Up to 5 years Fine: Up to \$250,000</p>	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>
<p>Schedule IV: Substances with a lower potential for abuse than Schedule III; an accepted medical use; and limited dependence from abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vallium Ativan Xanax 	<p>Jail: Up to 3 years Fine: Up to \$250,000</p>	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>
<p>Schedule V: Substances with a lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV; an accepted medical use; and limited dependence from abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paracetamol Robitussin AC 	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>	<p>Jail: Up to 1 year Fine: Up to \$100,000</p>

* The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Federal law also allows for the possibility of loss of property and federal grants as defined by the Controlled Substances Act and regulation 21CFR 1300.11-1300.15.

For more information, visit www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/scheduling

Additionally, students are educated about the alcohol-related laws through the *SAFE* program. Parents of new students are also given information about the alcohol-related laws in the Parent and Families Guide during new student orientation.

c) Description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

The annual distribution of *Policies, Safety and U* also includes information about commonly used and abused drugs, and a description of the health risks associated with the use of

illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol. The following table was included in the 2012 and 2013 distribution of *Policies, Safety and U*:

Drugs Risks and Consequences

SUBSTANCE Other Names	Potential for Dependence		Risks and Effects		
	Physical	Psycho-logical	Short-Term	Long-Term	Overdose
ALCOHOL Beer, Distilled liquor, Ethanol, Wine	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impaired judgment & vision Lowered inhibitions Loss of motor skills & coordination Slurred speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular disease Hypertension Liver damage Neurologic damage Toxic psychosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coma Possible death
CANNABIS Hash oil, Hashish, Grass, Marijuana, Pot, Weed	Low	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion Euphoria Impaired balance and coordination Memory loss Slowed reaction time Slowed thinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular damage Frequent respiratory infections Impaired learning Impaired memory Increased heart rate Tolerance and addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insomnia Hyperactivity Panic attack Paranoia Possible toxic reaction if combined with other chemicals
DEPRESSANTS Barbiturates, Benzodiazepine, Date rape drug, Liquid ecstasy, Flunitrazepam, GHB, Methaqualone, Special K, Xanax	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion Fatigue Feeling of well-being, irritability Lowered blood pressure Lowered inhibitions Poor concentration Reduced anxiety Sedation Slowed pulse and breathing Slurred speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety Dizziness Hallucinations Insomnia Loss of peripheral vision Nausea Seizures Weak, rapid pulse Toxic psychosis Tremors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackouts Cold, clammy skin Coma Life threatening withdrawal Possible death Respiratory depression and arrest Toxic reaction if combined with alcohol
HALLUCINOGENICS Acid, Angel Dust, Crystal, LSD, MDA, Mescaline, Mushrooms, PCP, Peyote, Phencyclidine, Psilocybin	Low / Unknown	Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altered stated of perception Increase body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure Loss of appetite Nausea Numbness Sleeplessness Tremors Weakness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hallucination Persisting Perception Disorder (flashbacks) Intensify existing psychosis Violent behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense, prolonged hallucinations Possible sudden death Psychosis
INHALANTS Gases, Solvents	High for chronic, long-term abuse	High for chronic, long-term abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impaired judgment Headache Nausea, vomiting Poor coordination Slurred speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular and nervous system damage, leading to inability to walk, talk, or think Cramps Depression Loss of muscle tone Memory impairment Mild withdrawal Muscle wasting and weakness Weight loss AIDS & Hepatitis infection Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coma Possible sudden death Possible toxic reaction Unconsciousness
NARCOTICS Codeine, Demerol HCL, Heroin, Meperidine, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone, Vicodin	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion Constipation Drowsiness Euphoria Nausea Pain relief Sedation Slagging gait 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insomnia Nervous system damage Organ/tissue damage Paranoia Psychosis Weight loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clammy skin Coma Convulsions Death Respiratory arrest Shallow perspirations Tolerance, addiction Toxic reaction if combined with alcohol
STIMULANTS Amphetamine, Cocaine, Ecstasy, MDMA, Methyphenidate, Phentermine, Ritalin	Possible	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appetite loss Excitement & euphoria Feeling of well being Increased alertness Increased blood pressure, pulse Insomnia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse pregnancy outcomes Cardiovascular disease Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agitation Convulsions Hallucinations Heart attack, stroke High blood pressure Loss of consciousness Seizures Temperature increase Possible death
TOBACCO Chewing/Smokeless Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Nicotine	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad breath Bad taste in mouth Decreased lung capacity Increased blood pressure Increased heart rate 		

Notes:
 • Alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy increases risk of physical harm to fetus.
 • Additional risks of harm may occur from toxic impurities present in street drugs.
 • Additional risks of harm may occur from the use of prescription drugs in ways other than prescribed.
 • Drugs taken by injection can increase the risk of infection (e.g., HIV, hepatitis, etc.) through needle contamination.

For more information, visit:
www.drugabuse.gov
www.samhsa.gov

The University also included information about alcohol poisoning in the 2012 and 2013 *Policies, Safety, & U*.³⁹

The University also disseminated information about the health risks associated with alcohol abuse in other ways, such as extensive education about the topic in the *SAFE* and *BASICS* programs, discussed above. The *AWARE* program, also discussed above, included information about the link between alcohol consumption and sexual assault.

In addition, the University conducted the following activities and initiatives during the biennium, all of which widely disseminated to the University community the message about alcohol-related health risks:

³⁹

See 2012 *Policies, Safety and U* at 20; 2013 *Policies, Safety and U* at 21.

- UHS HPW staff conducted alcohol/drug education workshops for academic classes, sororities and fraternities and other student groups;
- Resident Assistants participated in two training sessions devoted to drug and alcohol use. The Resident Assistants, in turn, through floor meetings and one-on-one interactions with residents, conducted programming that incorporates alcohol education and disseminated information about University alcohol policy and state law; and
- All first-year student-athletes were required to take course material including topics on alcohol choices and addictive behaviors, alcohol and hazing, and alcohol and sexual violence.

The University also physically disseminated to the University community a number of written materials containing important information about alcohol-related health risks:

- UHS distributed approximately 10,000 21st birthday e-postcards to University Park students every year. The e-postcards include a health and safety message in connection with alcohol consumption;
- BAC cards and alcohol poisoning magnets were distributed to every first-year student upon arrival in the residence halls. The BAC card contains information about the physiological effects of alcohol at different BAC levels;
- Interior advertising placards regarding alcohol poisoning were purchased for and displayed on Centre Area Transportation Authority buses;
- “Take the Lead” posters containing information regarding the health risks of alcohol consumption were distributed across campus including in academic buildings, the library, the student union, and residence halls. Quarter page advertisements of these posters were also placed in *The Daily Collegian* student newspaper; and
- Residence Life posted to bulletin boards in residence halls information concerning alcohol, including the health risks associated with alcohol consumption.

LION Walk, an annual fall welcoming event promoting safety, community cohesion, and neighborhood sustainability sponsored by the State College Borough, University Student Affairs, and the Off-Campus Student Union, distributed a “Neighborhood Guide” every fall semester. The “Guide” included health and safety information on alcohol.

d) Description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students.

The 2012 and 2013 editions of *Policies, Safety, & U* state, within the section discussing the University’s Alcohol and Drug Policy, that in most cases where a student violates the Policy, the Office of Student Conduct will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to deter

future misconduct.⁴⁰ Other resources for students and employees are set forth in *Policies, Safety & U*.⁴¹

During the biennium, the University also disseminated information about its many alcohol counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programs in other ways. As discussed above, UHS and CAPS provide intervention-based programming and services for students who show early signs of potential alcohol abuse and addiction. Outreach to the campus community, which is also a major component to the University’s programming, is discussed above as well. UHS conducted social marketing campaigns about its drug and alcohol intervention programs in 2012-2013 and in fall 2013. The 2012-2013 campaign focused on the *BASICS* self-referral option and the fall 2013 campaign focused on the MIP self-referral option. Similarly, the many resources available to employees are also discussed in more depth above.

e) Clear statement and description of the University’s sanctions on students and employees for violations of standards of conduct.

Policies, Safety & U sets forth a clear statement that the University will impose sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct required consistent with local, State, and Federal law, and a description of those sanctions. As discussed above, Page 16-17 of the 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* details the University’s Alcohol and Drug Policy, which contains a clear statement that the University will impose sanctions on students and employees for violations of the Policy and law. Similarly, Pages 16 and 17 of the 2013 *Policies, Safety and U* includes the same information; the University’s Residence Life Alcohol Policy, which also includes the information, is included on Page 17.

IV. DRUG AND ALCOHOL-RELATED VIOLATIONS, AND SANCTIONS IMPOSED AS A RESULT, AND FATALITIES.

A. Drug and Alcohol-related Violations and Sanctions Imposed.

During the biennium Office of Student Conduct sanctions assigned for alcohol and drug-related violations were as follows:

Table 1. Prohibited Underage Possession/Use of Alcoholic Beverages (6.01)

Sanction	2012	2013
Verbal warning	--	1
Letter of concern	11	8
Disciplinary Warning	260	217
RH Contract Review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	471	332
RH Contract termination	45	61

⁴⁰ See 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* at 12-13, 17; 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* at 12-13, 17.

⁴¹ See 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* at 21, 31; 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* at 22, 36.

Disciplinary Probation	522	409
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	117	135
Disciplinary Suspension	31	13
Indefinite Expulsion	--	16
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	1034	821
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	143	127
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	292	152
Administrative Directive	16	--

Table 2. Open container in unauthorized area (6.02)

Sanction	2012	2013
Letter of concern	--	1
Disciplinary Warning	--	1
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	11	15
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol Education Program (On Line, University Provider)	--	1
Alcohol Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	10	15
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	--	1

Table 3. On campus possession of kegs, beer balls, and/or other containers that hold large quantities of alcohol (6.03)

Sanction	2012	2013
<i>No sanctions</i>	--	--

Table 4. Supplying to minors (6.04)

Sanction	2012	2013
Disciplinary Warning	2	2
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	11	8
Disciplinary Probation	32	20
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	2	9
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol Educational Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	31	17
Alcohol Counseling - Private Provider	1	2
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	28	15

Table 5. Residence hall party responsibility (6.05)

Sanction	2012	2013
Letter of concern	1	1
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	72	47
Disciplinary Probation	4	2
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	69	43
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	1	1
Other	20	6

Table 6. Driving while impaired/DUI (6.06)

Sanction	2012	2013
Disciplinary Warning	1	--
Disciplinary Probation	125	103
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	20	28
Disciplinary Suspension	3	5
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	101	97
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	36	34
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	19	21

Table 7. Excessive consumption of alcohol (6.07)

Sanction	2012	2013
Letter of concern	1	--
Disciplinary Warning	9	--
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	129	166
RH Contract termination	36	42
Disciplinary Probation	815	793
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	192	196
Disciplinary Suspension	41	37
Indefinite Expulsion	1	2
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	854	831
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	188	219
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	343	173
Administrative Directive	2	4

Table 8. Use and/or possession of marijuana (6.08)

Sanction	2012	2013
Letter of Concern	1	--
Disciplinary Warning	54	65
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	223	208
RH Contract termination	29	47
Disciplinary Probation	274	300
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	74	39
Disciplinary Suspension	48	18
Indefinite Expulsion	--	16
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Ed Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	321	349
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	129	64
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	105	54

Table 9. Use and/or possession of prescription drugs without prescription (6.09)

Sanction	2012	2013
Disciplinary Warning	--	1
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	15	7
Disciplinary Probation	12	10
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	15	1
Disciplinary Suspension	3	--
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Ed Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	12	10
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	11	--
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	7	4

Table 10. Use and/or possession of other drugs, controlled substances, narcotics (6.1)

Sanction	2012	2013
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	3	2
RH Contract termination	--	1
Disciplinary Probation	4	10
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	4	7
Disciplinary Suspension	36	--
Indefinite Expulsion	1	16
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	4	5
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	39	27
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	9	8

Table 11. Possession of drug paraphernalia (6.11)

Sanction	2012	2013
Letter of Concern	1	--
Disciplinary Warning	11	12
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	111	68
RH Contract termination	13	3
Disciplinary Probation	113	81
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	32	6
Disciplinary Suspension	3	2
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	137	88
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	36	5
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	66	32

Table 12. Illegal sale, delivery or intent to deliver drugs (6.12)

Sanction	2012	2013
RH Contract termination	11	20
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	4	16
Disciplinary Suspension	9	21

Indefinite Expulsion	--	16
Educational Sanction		
Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	4	10
Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	9	38
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	--	7

Table 13. Use and/or Possession of Synthetic Marijuana (i.e., synthetic cannabinoids) (6.13)

Sanction	2012	2013
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	--	1
Disciplinary Probation	1	--
Educational Sanction		
Drug Ed Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	1	--
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	--	1

Table 14. Alcohol and/or Drugs - Other (6.99)

Sanction	2012	2013
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	--	4
Disciplinary Probation	9	--
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	9	--
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	9	
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	--	4

Table 15. In the presence of alcoholic beverages in residential area (15.07)

Sanction	2012	2013
Verbal warning	68	67
Letter of concern	--	140
Disciplinary Warning	5	29
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	42	23
RH Contract termination	15	6
Disciplinary Probation	1	--
Educational Sanction		
Alcohol or Drug Ed Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	18	12
Alcohol or Drug Counseling (Private, University, Court Assigned)	4	--
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	448	284

Table 16. In the presence of illegal drugs in residence hall areas (15.08)

Sanction	2012	2013
Verbal warning	1	--
Disciplinary Warning	2	10
RH Contract review (1-2 semesters, indefinite, extended, reassignment)	21	5
Disciplinary Probation	17	19
Disciplinary Probation with Transcript Notation	--	1
Educational Sanction		

Alcohol or Drug Education Program (On Line, University, Court Assigned)	18	2
Other (including community service, reflection paper, etc.)	7	28

B. Fatalities.

There were no alcohol or drug fatalities on campus or as part of any of the institution’s activities during the 2012-2013 academic year. There was one drug-related fatality on campus in spring 2014.

V. CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF SANCTIONS.

The University had processes in place during the biennium that ensured consistent enforcement of disciplinary sanctions for alcohol and drug violations. Most notably, the University has pre-established and uniform sanctioning guidelines which are applied across the University. University Police and Residence Life staff were trained to detect alcohol and drug violations. These processes are discussed in depth above.

Other documentation reviewed touched upon issues relevant to the consistent enforcement of disciplinary sanctions. For example, *Policies, Safety & U* references the Code of Conduct as prohibiting underage drinking, illicit drug use, and other alcohol violations, and discusses possible sanctions for such violations.⁴²

In the case of employees, disciplinary action may include verbal warnings, written warning letters, suspensions and dismissal from the University. The University’s policy on employee staff work performance, POLICY HR78 STAFF EMPLOYEE FAILURE TO MEET ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE, describes the formal process to address performance concerns. The policy is included in the Appendix. When consulted about suspected drug and alcohol violations, Employee Relations staff typically follow an established process when advising supervisors.⁴³

VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY PARK DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM.

A. Program Strengths.

- Strong collaborative relationship with the State College Borough government, police department and neighborhood associations;
- Longstanding campus and community partnership;
- Strong interest in addressing alcohol issues among community members;
- Strong interest in addressing alcohol issues among some members of the Penn State Board of Trustees;

⁴² See 2012 *Policies, Safety & U* at 16-17; 2013 *Policies, Safety & U* at 16-17.

⁴³ A copy of HR78, which sets forth this process, is included in the Appendix.

- Fairly comprehensive set of initiatives and policies;
- Strong interest in supporting students and employees in recovery; and
- Growing interest and support among students, especially key student organizations, in addressing heavy episodic drinking occasions, such as State Patty's Day.

B. Emerging Trends and Program Weaknesses.

- Campus grounds are not tobacco-free;
- The link between alcohol and sexual assault could be stronger in educational efforts with students;
- Student use of marijuana seems to be increasing; and
- Illicit stimulant drug use (i.e., study drugs) seems to be increasing.

C. Strategy for Addressing Emerging Trends.

- Increase student involvement in advocating for a smoke-free campus policy. UPUA has expressed interest in identifying issues and exploring potential solutions to the University's existing practices;
- Increase awareness about the link between alcohol and sexual assault. Continue to work with student organizations and others who are committed to addressing sexual assault on campus;
- Increase health communication messages about the impact marijuana use and academic outcomes; and
- Increase health communication messages about the dangers of episodic and chronic illicit stimulant drug use.

D. Assessment Efforts.

The University, through SARA, also conducts student drinking surveys. The first survey was conducted in 1995. SARA conducted one student drinking survey during this biennial review period in spring 2013.⁴⁴

In addition, in spring 2014, UHS implemented the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA) at Penn State. The survey includes a range of questions related to college student health issues. One section of the survey is about alcohol, drug, and tobacco use. The survey was conducted in April 2014. Approximately 1600 students responded to the survey (a 15.5% response rate).⁴⁵

⁴⁴ All survey findings are available online at: <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/assessment/>.

⁴⁵ A summary of the Penn State data can be obtained from UHS.

As mentioned earlier, “The Partnership” produces an annual alcohol assessment report which summarizes multi-year data on several key metrics related to student drinking behavior and its impact on the campus and community environment.⁴⁶

E. Actions Taken in Response to 2012 Biennial Review.

The University Park 2012 Biennial Review recommended that the University: 1) increase faculty participation in addressing alcohol issues, 2) enhance campus grounds by implementing a tobacco-free campus policy, and 3) continue to address the institution’s ‘party school’ reputation by enhancing programs, services and outreach; promoting the “Healthy Penn State” campaign; and increase student involvement in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug initiatives.

In response to the first recommendation, Damon Sims, Vice President for Student Affairs, continued to provide an annual presentation about alcohol issues to the Faculty Senate. Staff from UHS and Student Affairs Research and Assessment attended the Student Life sub-committee of the Faculty Senate to discuss student drinking data and other alcohol issues. Several faculty members participated in the planning of Penn State’s alcohol symposium in October 2013. Several key faculty members presented sessions at the symposium.

In response to the second recommendation, UHS conducted benchmarking with Committee for Institutional Cooperation (CIC) and similar peer institutions about tobacco-free campus policies. UHS staff also attended sessions at the ACHA annual meeting to learn about how institutions have implemented tobacco-free campus policies. Human Resources launched several initiatives designed to encourage employees to quit smoking. Student leadership from University Park Undergraduate Association (UPUA) had discussions about supporting a tobacco-free campus policy. UPUA leadership has identified the University’s policy regarding the use of tobacco products on campus as a priority issue for 2014-2015.

In response to the third recommendation, the University continued pre-existing programs and services. The University continued to implement initiatives designed to promote a healthy learning and work environment and to address high-risk drinking among students. The University and local community, with strong student involvement, successfully mitigated the impact of State Patty’s Day in 2013 and 2014. Efforts in both years contributed to a reduction in alcohol-related violations and emergency department visits. Students from a range of groups and organizations played a key role in these efforts.

F. Recommendations for Changes During Next Biennium.

While the University feels fortunate to have a robust and effective set of programs aimed at curbing alcohol, there is always room for improvement.

One area of potential improvement is with smoking and tobacco use. The campus grounds are not tobacco-free, and this has become a concern for some on campus. The

⁴⁶ During this biennial review period “The Partnership” produced two assessment reports: November 2012 (with data from the 2011-2012 reporting period); and September 2013 (with data from the 2012-2013 reporting period). Copies of the reports are available at <http://sites.psu.edu/thepartnership/annual-reports/>.

University may be able to improve in this area by increasing student involvement in advocating for a tobacco-free campus policy.

A second area of potential improvement is to increase educational efforts about the link between alcohol and sexual assault. The University currently addresses alcohol and sexual assault in new student orientation, the *Penn State SAFE* and *AWARE* programs and in other educational programming efforts. With increased emphasis being placed on reducing sexual assault on college campuses nationally, the University believes it can take advantage of this timing to further enhance educational efforts with students.

A third concern is marijuana use. Starting in 2010, the University has seen an increase in drug violations among students. Given the national trend toward decriminalization and the legalization of medical marijuana, the use of marijuana seems to be increasing nationally in the college population. The University can take advantage of this trend by doing more to educate students about the effects of marijuana use on academic outcomes.

A fourth concern is episodic and chronic illicit stimulant drug use among students. There is anecdotal evidence that illicit stimulant drug use is popular among students during the last two weeks of the semester. The University can do more to educate students about the dangers of illicit stimulant drug use.

**APPENDIX OF MATERIALS REVIEWED
DURING 2014 BIENNIAL REVIEW**

Documents in order as discussed in the Biennial Review report:

1. Policy AD 18
2. Policy AD 33
3. Policy AD 87
4. August 2012 to November 2013 minutes of The Partnership
5. 2013-2014 Partnership membership list
6. 2013 Student Drinking Survey summary report, frequency report, and significant differences report
7. 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 Partnership Annual Alcohol Assessment reports
8. 2012 (fall and spring) and 2013 (fall and spring) completion tables for SAFE
9. 2012 (fall) and 2013 (fall and spring) completion tables for AWARE. Note: a spring 2012 AWARE table does not exist. The tracking console for AWARE was developed in summer 2012.
10. 2012 and 2013 (fall only) AWARE satisfaction survey summaries
11. 2012 SAFE executive summary produced by SARA. As of 6/12/14 2013 executive summary is not available.
12. 2012 and 2013 (fall only) SAFE satisfaction survey summaries
13. Alcohol, Campuses, and Communities: Partnering for Solutions program
14. Fall 2012 and 2013 “Neighborhood Guide” for LION Walk
15. Policies, Safety and U from 2012 and 2013
16. BASICS satisfaction surveys for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014
17. MIP satisfaction survey for the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 academic years
18. EAP Program Internal Protocol
19. Code of Conduct & Student Conduct Procedures 2014 (from OSC)
20. HR 78 Staff Employee Failure to Meet Acceptable Standards of Performance
21. Employee Relations process for suspected drug or alcohol violations