

Middle Tennessee State University
Biennial Review
2012-2014

In compliance with the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR)
Part 86 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

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Introduction

The Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (EDGAR 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act require all Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) receiving any form of federal funding to adopt and implement a program “to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.”

Specifically, this requirement involves the following:

- Annual notification to all employees and students, in writing, of standards of conduct; appropriate sanctions for violation of federal, state, and local law and campus policy; a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug (AOD) use; and a description of available treatment programs;
- Development of methodology to distribute annual notification information to every student and staff member;
- Preparation of a biennial report on the effectiveness of AOD programs and the consistency of sanction enforcement.

In the summers of 2013 and 2014, a small team of university representatives discussed program and policy updates since the Fall 2012 biennial report. This team included:

- Andrew Bickers, Director of Housing and Residence Life
- Marco Born, Associate Athletic Director
- Richard Chapman, Director of Health Services
- Allison Commings, Director of Fraternity and Sorority Life
- Heidi Convery, Assistant Director of Housing and Residence Life
- Janet Outlaw, Counselor, Counseling Services
- Buddy Peaster, Police Chief, University Police
- Lisa Schrader, Director of Health Promotion
- Kristen Smalley, Administrative Coordinator, University Police
- Laura Sosh-Lightsy, Assistant Dean of Judicial Affairs
- Quianda Stanley, Counselor, Counseling Services
- Stephen White, Director of Financial Aid and Scholarship Office

Prior to this update, the group reviewed the previous report and was asked to document any changes in their areas. The objectives of this update are to document current prevention efforts, to increase communication across departments regarding current prevention efforts, and to identify areas of weakness and opportunities for growth in a comprehensive prevention strategy.

The following paragraphs document MTSU’s efforts.

Alcohol and Other Drug Program Elements

An inventory of current AOD programs shows many offerings for individual students at the universal, selective, and indicated levels. The Core Drug and Alcohol Survey and the National College Health Assessment are used to assess current trends in usage, risk, and protective behaviors. The Executive Summaries of these tools (Core Survey, 2012, and NCHA, 2013) are included in Appendices A and B. Programming strategies include online assessments, educational programming, social norms campaigns, late night and other alternative programming, and counseling and motivational interviewing sessions. Campus AOD policies are designed to limit availability of alcohol and drugs through environmental management. University Police officers, as well as other MTSU representatives, also coordinate with

local law enforcement and the county AOD prevention coalition to advocate and enforce AOD policies in the surrounding community. Additionally, some efforts have been made to include parents and faculty/staff in the AOD prevention program.

MTSU offers counseling services that provide brief personal counseling for currently enrolled students. Counseling Services seeks to work with faculty and students to plan and achieve with integrity both the educational goals of the institution and the personal and vocational goals of individual students. Alcohol and other drug-related counseling services are also available through Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), a training center for graduate level counseling students. All student therapists are trained to offer brief motivational interviewing as part of a substance use related session.

MTSU also offers health services to enrolled students upon request. There is no fee to be seen by the medical staff; however expenses may be incurred if additional testing is required. Health insurance is also available for students enrolled for 6 or more credit hours.

Additionally, MTSU staff members participate in a state-wide prevention coalition, the Coalition for Healthy and Safe Campus Communities, which provides ongoing professional development opportunities. In the winter of 2013, MTSU was one of five schools selected by CHASCo to attend that NASPA Alcohol and Other Drug meeting in Ft. Worth, TX. The next year, in the winter of 2014, MTSU was one of 10 schools who attended the NASPA conference through CHASCo funding. Copies of the program agendas are included in Appendix C.

A summary chart of MTSU's AOD programs appears in Appendix D.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the AOD Program

Documentation of program elements and interviews with Student Affairs staff identified the following strengths:

- Ongoing collection of local data on substance use and related attitudes and an increased response pool that is 110% larger than the previous assessments;
- Use of environmental management strategies, including social norms campaigns, late night alternative programming, and AOD coalitions;
- Certification by Director of Health Promotion as a Certified Prevention Specialist II (CPS-II);
- Ownership and responsibility of prevention programs shared among several departments;
- University participation in state-wide coalition with training opportunities and program seed funding available;
- Active county AOD prevention coalition with expressed interest in partnering more with the university;
- Staff willingness to work more cooperatively and comprehensively to improve efforts.

Identified weaknesses include:

- Declining enrollment leading to decreasing budgets;
- Increased rates of marijuana use and decreased rates of risk perception;
- Synthetic substance use and difficulty in testing;
- Prescription drug misuse;
- Lack of resources to address the continued high incidence of dual diagnoses linking substance use and mental health;
- Limitations on distributing paper copies of information to students and employees;
- Inconsistencies in AOD policy enforcement related to special events on campus.

University Policy

1. Middle Tennessee State University prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol on the campus proper or on institutionally owned, leased, or otherwise controlled property.

2. Various federal and state statutes make it unlawful to manufacture, distribute, dispense, deliver, or sell or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense, deliver, or sell controlled substances. The penalty imposed depends upon many factors which include the type and amount of controlled substance involved, the number of prior offenses, if any, and whether any other crimes were committed in connection with the use of the controlled substance. Possible sanctions include incarceration up to and including life imprisonment and imposition of substantial monetary fines. Tennessee statutes provide that it is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to buy, possess, transport (unless in the course of employment), or consume alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer, such offense being classified a Class A misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 11 months, 29 days or a fine of not more than \$2,500 or both. The receipt, possession, or transportation of alcoholic beverages without the required revenue stamp is also a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of not more than thirty (30) days or a fine of not more than \$50 or both.

3. The use of alcohol can lead to serious health risks:

- Loss of muscle control, poor coordination, slurred speech
- Fatigue, nausea, headache
- Increased likelihood of accidents
- Impaired judgment
- Possible respiratory paralysis and death

Heavy drinking can lead to the following:

- Alcoholism
- Damage to brain cells
- Increased risk of cirrhosis, ulcers, heart disease, heart attack, and cancers of liver, mouth, throat, and stomach
- Hallucinations
- Personality disorders

Health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs include:

- Increased susceptibility to disease due to a less efficient immune system
- Increased likelihood of accidents
- Personality disorders
- Addiction
- Death by overdose
- Anemia
- Poor concentration

Additional information about how use of drugs and/or alcohol affects health is available at Student Health Services and in the Healthy Raider Resource Room of the MTSU Health Promotion Office.

4. Middle Tennessee State University does not currently provide drug/alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs for students. Referral to community treatment facilities may be made in appropriate cases.

5. Middle Tennessee State University will impose sanctions against individuals who are determined to have violated rules prohibiting the use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs or alcohol.

Sanctions for students using or possessing illegal drugs or alcohol include disciplinary probation and, in appropriate cases, suspension from the University. In addition, residence hall students will be removed from the housing system for the use or possession of illegal drugs or drug paraphernalia. Referral for criminal prosecution may be made in appropriate cases.

Individuals involved in the sale or distribution of illegal drugs will be suspended from the University and referred to the appropriate authorities for criminal prosecution.

All employees, including students, agree as a condition of employment to abide by this policy. Sanctions against employees for use or possession of illegal drugs or alcohol in the workplace include termination of employment. Additionally, employees are required to notify the institution of any drug convictions resulting from a violation in the workplace no later than five days after the conviction.

Smoking Policy

I. PURPOSE

Middle Tennessee State University ("MTSU") promotes a healthy, safe, and aesthetically pleasing work, educational, and living environment. The MTSU community acknowledges that long-term health hazards may accrue to people who use tobacco products or who are subjected to second-hand smoke. As a result, effective July 1, 2011, MTSU is a Tobacco-Free Campus and the use of tobacco will not be permitted except as specifically permitted under this policy.

II. SCOPE

This policy applies to all faculty, staff, students, contractors, and visitors of MTSU and is in effect 24 hours a day, year round. This policy applies to all forms of tobacco products including, but not limited to, cigarettes, pipes, cigars, chewing tobacco, and snuff, as well as smokeless electronic cigarettes and other similar devices.

III. GENERAL RULES

A. Prohibited Areas for Smoking

Tobacco use is not permitted in any MTSU-owned or leased property. This includes all grounds, vehicles, and buildings owned or leased by MTSU, including off-campus property.

B. Areas and Circumstances in which Smoking is Permitted

Notwithstanding the above,

(1) Individuals may use tobacco while inside private vehicles situated on MTSU property.

(2) Additional exceptions may be approved for academic, artistic, educational, or research activities.

Any individual or group seeking an exception under this paragraph for an academic purpose should submit the Request for Exception form to the Provost's Office; otherwise, the Request for Exception form [Appendix E] should be submitted to the Senior Vice President's Office. The activity may be approved provided that Campus Planning and Environmental Health and Safety Services concur with the proposed use of the facility, including confirming that the proposed space may

be safely used for the requested activity and, to the extent applicable, has adequate ventilation and separation from non-smokers.

Parental Notification Policy

In addition to the information provided in the Drug Free Communities (DFC) Statement listed above, MTSU also supports a Parental Notification Policy: Middle Tennessee State University recognizes that students, parents, and the University are in a partnership in which each has the responsibility of promoting a healthy and productive educational experience. The University disciplinary process exists to provide corrective action that is educational and developmental, to protect the campus community, and to maintain an environment conducive to learning. Violations of the MTSU alcohol and drug policy can detract from that learning environment. MTSU believes parents can assist students in fulfilling their educational goals through the use of open dialogue.

Due to recent amendments to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, Title 49, Chapter 7, Part 1 by the General Assembly (House Bill 4088, Senate Bill 4108), Middle Tennessee State University is required to notify the parents or guardians of students under the age of 21 when those students are found responsible for alcohol- and drug-related offenses. If a student under the age of 21 is found to be responsible for the use and/or possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia, the resultant sanction will include notification of the parent/guardian by the dean of Student Life. In the event of a first or second violation of the alcohol policy by a student, the resultant sanction may include, but is not limited to, probation, an alcohol education course, and community service. In addition to the aforementioned sanctions, a third violation of the alcohol policy by a student under the age of 21 will result in the notification of the parent/guardian by the dean of Student Life. In addition, the parent/guardian may be contacted in any instance in which the health or safety of the student has been threatened either through the student’s own acts or the acts of others.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Violations and Fatalities

Reported by University Police:

	2012	2013
Liquor Law Violations		
• On Campus	52	31
• Non Campus	5	0
• Public Property	15	10
Drug Violations		
• On Campus	29	36
• Non Campus	2	0
• Public Property	15	19
Weapons Violations		
• On Campus	5	1
• Non Campus	0	0
• Public Property	3	2
Hate Crimes	4	1

Reported by Housing and Residence Life (not adjudicated by Judicial Affairs):

- Alcohol Violations- 33 in 2012-2013; 38 in 2013-2014

Reported by Judicial Affairs*,**

	2012-2013	2013-2014
Alcoholic Beverages	42	82
Public Intoxication Violations***	71	91
Drugs	77	88
Drug Paraphernalia Violations	34	57

*Statistics reflect total number of referrals for each violation to the Office of Judicial Affairs and not the outcome (responsible/not responsible).

**The statistics contained in this report represent disciplinary cases adjudicated by the Office of Judicial Affairs and Mediation Services for the time period indicated. Formal charges may have also been filed with the MTSU University Police and/or the Department of Housing and Residential Life. It is possible that a single violation may appear in reports from all three departments. Disciplinary matters that were adjudicated solely by the Department of Housing and Residential Life are not reflected in these statistics.

***Public intoxication encompasses both alcohol AND drug violations. Per MTSU's Student Disciplinary Rules, Public Intoxication is defined as appearing on institution-owned or controlled property or at an institutional sponsored event while under the influence of a controlled substance or of any other intoxicating substance.

Sanctions Imposed as Result of Violations

Alcohol Violations	Total Number:		Drug Violations	Total Number:	
	2012-2013	2013-2014		2012-2013	2013-2014
Disciplinary Probations	31	37	Disciplinary Probations	44	49
Educational Sanction	21	40	Educational Sanction	17	25
Restriction/Removal of Privileges	6	20	Restriction/Removal of Privileges	26	34
Parental Notifications	21	28	Parental Notifications	31	42
Suspensions	0	3	Suspensions	0	9
Written Reprimands	6	26	Written Reprimands	9	0
Restitutions	2	0	Restitutions	0	1
Expulsion	0	1	Expulsion	1	0
Housing Probation	0	8	Housing Probation	0	5

Policies for Distribution of Annual Alcohol and Other Drug Notification

The *MTSU Student Disciplinary Rules* handbook establishes expectations and regulations governing individual behavior as well as the behavior of student organizations. The handbook provides detailed information about the disciplinary process in place at MTSU and establishes prohibited behaviors at the institution. Every student enrolled in the University is required to abide by these rules. All residential students are given a copy of the handbook upon moving in. Additionally, all student organizations are given a handbook. Handbooks are available throughout the year at various places across campus as well as in KUC 208. Students can also access the information online at www.mtsu.edu/judaff.

MTSU also sends a mass email to all enrolled students after the first census date, which is the 14th day of class. This email references the DFC Act and includes all required information contained within the Act. Administrators selected the census date as the appropriate time of communication as students are not permitted to enroll in the University after this date.

Additionally, the Dean of Students sends an electronic notification to all enrolled students each semester regarding the impact of a drug conviction on financial aid eligibility. A copy of this notification is included in Appendix F.

Further information is provided in the A-Z Directory of services in The Blue Raider Student Planner and Handbook, also available online.

Human Resources provides a brochure relating the information required by the DFC Act to all new employees. A copy of this brochure is included in Appendix G. A brochure covering Employee Assistance Programs is also distributed to new employees. The Dean of Students also oversees a mass email notification to employees annually in the Fall semester.

Progress on Prior Recommendations

Since the Fall 2012 review, the following actions have been taken based on recommendations of the Biennial Review team:

- “Be One of the Majority” social norms campaign highlighting the true norms around alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use by MTSU students was retired and replaced by the “True Blue Health” campaign. The new campaign will draw on data gathered in Spring 2012 and Spring 2013 semesters.
- The National College Health Assessment was administered in the Spring 2013 semester to 6,000 students. Responses were received from 1,274 students for a 21.2% response rate.
- Tobacco-free campus policy was promoted at opening fall faculty meeting, additional signage was placed in identified “hot spots,” and the President regularly communicated with employees and students about the policy.
- Partnerships with the Coalition for Healthy and Safe Campus Communities (CHASCo) and with the Community Anti-Drug Coalition of Rutherford County (CADCOR) have continued.

Current Recommendations

Based on a review of current AOD prevention programs and on current usage statistics, the following recommendations are made:

1. MTSU continue its social norming campaign relating to misperceptions of substance use as part of “True Blue Health” campaign.

2. Continue promotion of tobacco-free campus policy, and consider options for additional enforcement.
3. Include marijuana use prevention messages in all substance-use related programming and promote standalone programming on risks and harm reduction.
4. Investigate potential sources for more mental health resources.
5. Partnerships with state and county coalitions should continue and be supported to increase environmental management strategies.
6. Consideration by higher administration of methods to increase consistency of policies and policy enforcement related to special events on campus.
7. Conduct drug and alcohol assessment in Spring 2015 to update data.
8. Coordinate with administrators implementing policies in compliance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), including the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE), as relates to AOD issues.

Middle Tennessee State University (Online) (2012 Other)

SIUC/Core Institute
374 E. Grand Avenue
(618) 453-4420
Carbondale, IL 62901

Consortium Number – 7151
Institution Number – 2094
Number of Surveys – 1155

Executive Summary
Core Alcohol and Drug Survey - Long Form

Thursday, April 05, 2012
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Middle Tennessee State University (Online)

CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG SURVEY LONG FORM - FORM 194

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Key Findings from students at Middle Tennessee State University (Online)

Following are some key findings on the use of alcohol:

- 78.6% of the students consumed alcohol in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 64.7% of the students consumed alcohol in the past 30 days ("30-day prevalence").
- 51.5% of underage students (younger than 21) consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days.
- 38.5% of students reported binge drinking in the previous two weeks. A binge is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks in one sitting.

Following are some key findings on the use of illegal drugs:

- 34.7% of the students have used marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 21.2% of the students are current marijuana users ("30-day prevalence").
- 17.5% of the students have used an illegal drug other than marijuana in the past year ("annual prevalence").
- 8.2% of the students are current users of illegal drugs other than marijuana ("30-day prevalence").

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

- 21.2% Marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)
- 4.8% Amphetamines (diet pills, speed)
- 2.4% Sedatives (downers, ludes)

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

- 26.9% reported some form of public misconduct (such as trouble with police, fighting/argument, DWI/DUI, vandalism) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.
- 21.2% reported experiencing some kind of serious personal problems (such as suicidality, being hurt or injured, trying unsuccessfully to stop using, sexual assault) at least once during the past year as a result of drinking or drug use.

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

- 94.4% of students said the campus has alcohol and drug policies;
5.2% said they "don't know"; and
0.3% said there wasn't a policy.

- 34.9% of students said the campus has an alcohol and drug prevention program;
62.0% said they "don't know"; and
3.1% said there wasn't a program.

- 68.8% of students said the campus is concerned about the prevention of drug and alcohol use;
17.0% said they "don't know"; and
14.2% said the campus is not concerned.

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

- 86.8% of students believe the average student on campus uses alcohol once a week or more.
- 65.4% of students believe the average student on this campus uses some form of illegal drug at least once a week.
- 36.5% of students indicated they would prefer not to have alcohol available at parties they attend.
- 82.0% of students indicated they would prefer not to have drugs available at parties they attend.

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

- 84.4% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of male students.
- 70.3% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of female students.
- 19.2% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of faculty/staff.
- 42.9% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of alumni.
- 59.9% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of athletes.
- 90.5% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of fraternities.
- 82.4% of the respondents said they saw drinking as central in the social life of sororities.
- 42.2% of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes alcohol use.
- 21.8% of the students said they believe the social atmosphere on campus promotes drug use.
- 20.7% of the students said they do not feel safe on campus.

Compared to other campuses...

- 11.8% feel that alcohol use is greater
- 26.0% feel that alcohol use is less
- 62.2% feel alcohol use is about the same

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

- 87.5% said students cared about sexual assault
- 83.7% said students cared about assaults that are non-sexual
- 73.9% said students cared about harassment because of race or ethnicity
- 69.4% said students cared about harassment because of gender
- 68.5% said students cared about harassment because of sexual orientation
- 65.2% said students cared about harassment because of religion
- 50.0% said students cared about campus vandalism
- 34.6% said students cared about alcohol and other drug use

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

Table 1 - Experiences of Harassment or Violence

<u>Experience</u>	<u>Used Alcohol or Drugs</u>	<u>Incident</u>
7.5%	3.6%	Ethnic or racial harassment
8.0%	21.8%	Threats of physical violence
2.5%	21.4%	Actual physical violence
2.1%	0.0%	Theft involving force or threat of force
2.5%	37.9%	Forced sexual touching or fondling
1.7%	52.6%	Unwanted sexual intercourse

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

- 7.6% try marijuana once or twice
- 11.5% smoke marijuana occasionally
- 31.0% smoke marijuana regularly
- 43.5% try cocaine once or twice
- 80.3% take cocaine regularly
- 47.1% try LSD once or twice
- 75.6% take LSD regularly
- 46.7% try amphetamines once or twice
- 71.5% take amphetamines regularly
- 17.6% take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day
- 57.5% take four or five drinks nearly every day
- 52.9% have five or more drinks in one sitting
- 53.3% take steroids for body building or improved athletic performance
- 36.0% consume alcohol prior to being sexually active
- 38.1% regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with a single partner
- 85.5% regularly engage in unprotected sexual activity with multiple partners

Sexual Behavior:

67.3% of the students reported engaging in sexual intercourse within the past year. Of these, 17.4% used alcohol the last time they had intercourse and 6.2% used drugs.

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

- 64.6% refused an offer of alcohol or other drugs
- 13.5% bragged about alcohol or other drug use
- 70.8% heard someone else brag about alcohol or other drug use
- 14.8% carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, etc. (not hunting or job related)
- 32.7% experienced peer pressure to drink or use drugs
- 9.5% held a drink to have people stop bothering you about why you weren't drinking
- 21.0% thought a sexual partner was not attractive because he/she was drunk
- 13.3% told a sexual partner that he/she was not attractive because he/she was drunk

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

- Tried marijuana once or twice - 41.7% of their friends would disapprove
- Smoked marijuana occasionally - 52.7% of their friends would disapprove
- Smoked marijuana regularly - 71.2% of their friends would disapprove
- Tried cocaine once or twice - 88.6% of their friends would disapprove
- Took cocaine regularly - 98.2% of their friends would disapprove
- Tried LSD once or twice - 82.1% of their friends would disapprove
- Took LSD regularly - 97.0% of their friends would disapprove
- Took one or two drinks every day - 56.6% of their friends would disapprove
- Took four or five drinks every day - 90.0% of their friends would disapprove
- Had five or more drinks at one sitting - 60.9% of their friends would disapprove

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

- 71.0% say it breaks the ice
- 71.9% say it enhances social activity
- 43.8% say it makes it easier to deal with stress

- 57.3% say it facilitates a connection with peers
- 64.5% say it gives people something to talk about

- 58.4% say it facilitates male bonding
- 50.4% say it facilitates female bonding

- 62.2% say it allows people to have more fun
- 71.0% say it gives people something to do
- 20.2% say it makes food taste better

- 30.1% say it makes women sexier
- 16.9% say it makes men sexier
- 18.5% say it makes me sexier
- 49.6% say it facilitates sexual opportunity

Use of Drugs

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

For comparison purposes some figures are included from a reference group of 61057 students from 118 institutions from the 2009 Aggregated National Data.

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

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

Table 2 - Substance Use

Substance	Lifetime Prevalence		Annual Prevalence		30-Day Prevalence		3X/Week or more	
	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.	Coll.	Ref.
Tobacco	53.5	48.3	41.0	37.8	27.7	26.1	17.9	14.5
Alcohol	82.6	85.3	78.6	81.7	64.7	68.3	16.7	20.5
Marijuana	46.9	43.4	34.7	30.2	21.2	17.2	10.8	6.8
Cocaine	8.0	8.2	4.4	4.2	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.2
Amphetamines	12.6	11.9	8.2	5.7	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.6
Sedatives	10.2	8.0	5.9	4.2	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
Hallucinogens	12.2	7.6	8.4	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.2
Opiates	3.8	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
Inhalants	3.2	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2
Designer drugs	13.4	7.4	8.4	3.4	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.2
Steroids	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Other drugs	5.6	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2

Notes:

Coll. = Middle Tennessee State University (Online)

Ref. = Reference group of 61057 college students

The average number of drinks consumed per week at this institution is 3.2 drinks. The national average is 4.6 drinks (based on a sample of 61057). The percentage of students who report having binged in the last two weeks at this institution is 38.5% compared to the national average of 43.1%.

Consequences of Alcohol and Drug Use

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

Table 3 - Problematic Experiences

<u>This Institution</u>	<u>Reference Group</u>	<u>Experience</u>
1.4	1.3	Been arrested for DWI/DUI
9.6	11.2	Been in trouble with police, residence hall, or other college authorities
3.8	5.3	Damaged property, pulled fire alarms, etc.
23.9	24.1	Driven a car while under the influence
21.9	29.9	Got into an argument or fight
1.1	1.2	Tried to commit suicide
4.4	4.0	Seriously thought about suicide
11.9	14.3	Been hurt or injured
8.7	8.5	Been taken advantage sexually
1.7	2.6	Taken advantage of another sexually
5.7	5.0	Tried unsuccessfully to stop using
8.5	9.8	Thought I might have a drinking or other drug problem
19.9	20.2	Performed poorly on a test or important project
30.3	34.0	Done something I later regretted
27.8	26.4	Missed a class
28.5	28.3	Been criticized by someone I know
27.4	32.3	Had a memory loss
48.9	50.8	Got nauseated or vomited
54.9	59.6	Had a hangover

Differences among Student Groups

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

Table 4 - Differences among Student Groups

	Gender		Age		Average Grades		Campus Residence	
	Female	Male	16-20	21+	A-B	C-F	On	Off
Sample Sizes:	531	615	545	603	909	235	250	896
Currently use (in the past 30 days) alcohol	60.8	68.1	51.5	76.6	62.7	72.8	50.2	68.9
Currently use (in the past 30 days) marijuana	16.2	25.6	20.3	22.0	19.4	28.5	18.9	21.8
Currently use (in the past 30 days) illegal drugs other than marijuana	6.6	9.6	6.6	9.7	7.9	9.8	7.2	8.5
Had 6 or more binges in the past 2 weeks	1.5	5.4	1.7	5.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.7
Have driven a car while under the influence during past year	23.3	24.5	17.5	29.7	22.1	31.2	15.3	26.4
Have been taken advantage of sexually during past year	11.4	6.5	8.5	9.0	7.9	12.2	4.9	9.8
Have taken advantage of another sexually during past year	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	1.9

Sample Demographics

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

- 22.1% were freshmen
- 21.6% were sophomores
- 25.6% were juniors
- 30.2% were seniors
- 0.2% were graduates
- 0.3% were other
- 85.1% were in the "typical" college age range of 18-22.
- 46.3% were female.
- 78.2% lived off campus.
- 58.6% worked part-time or full-time.
- 93.9% were full-time students.
- 23.0% reported spending at least 5 hours per month in volunteer work.

Middle Tennessee State University
Executive Summary

Spring 2013

American College Health Association
National College Health Assessment II



ACHA-NCHA II

The ACHA-NCHA II supports the health of the campus community by fulfilling the academic mission, supporting short- and long-term healthy behaviors, and gaining a current profile of health trends within the campus community.

Introduction

The ACHA-National College Health Assessment II (ACHA-NCHA II) is a national research survey organized by the American College Health Association (ACHA) to assist college health service providers, health educators, counselors, and administrators in collecting data about their students' habits, behaviors, and perceptions on the most prevalent health topics.

ACHA initiated the original ACHA-NCHA in 2000 and the instrument was used nation wide through the spring 2008 data collection period. The ACHA-NCHA now provides the largest known comprehensive data set on the health of college students, providing the college health and higher education fields with a vast spectrum of information on student health.

The revised survey, the ACHA-NCHA-II, was developed following a thorough pilot testing process. Although the general categories of information for which data are collected remain the same between the original ACHA-NCHA and this revised survey, a number of questions have been modified, and new questions have been added to monitor a variety of health constructs. Specific revisions include updated lists of illegal drugs, contraceptive methods, and vaccines. New items have been added to capture sleep behaviors, self-injury, the use/abuse of prescription drugs and additional mental health issues.

Please note the ACHA-NCHA II is not appropriate for trend comparison of items from the original ACHA-NCHA survey. A new baseline for ACHA-NCHA II began in the fall of 2008. Directly comparing pre- and post-redesign estimates on similar data points, without taking into account the impact of the survey's redesign, might lead to an erroneous conclusion. Documentation regarding the results of the pilot study and differences between the instruments can be obtained at the ACHA-NCHA website, www.acha-ncha.org.

For additional information about the survey's development, design, and methodology, email Mary Hoban, PhD, CHES, (mhoban@acha.org), E. Victor Leino, PhD (vleino@acha.org), or visit www.acha-ncha.org.

Note on use of data:

Missing values have been excluded from analysis. Students responding "not applicable" were excluded from several analyses, which are specifically noted throughout this document. All response categories were included, including "don't know" or "0" unless otherwise noted.

This Executive Summary highlights results of the ACHA-NCHA II Spring 2013 survey for Middle Tennessee State University consisting of 1,274 respondents. The overall response proportion was 21.2%.

Findings continued

College students reported feeling *very safe* :

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
On their campus (daytime)		81.9	74.4	77.7
On their campus (nighttime)		28.8	8.6	18.7
In the community surrounding their school (daytime)		53.0	43.8	48.3
In the community surrounding their school (nighttime)		17.6	8.4	13.0

E. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

Reported use versus perceived use - reported use for all students within the past 30 days compared with how often students perceived the typical student on campus used substances within the same time period. The last line of each table combines all categories of any use in the last 30 days.

Alcohol

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Actual Use		
		Male	Female	Total
Never used		25.3	24.9	25.1
Used, but not in the last 30 days		16.7	18.9	17.7
Used 1-9 days		41.8	44.4	43.0
Used 10-29 days		14.6	10.7	12.7
Used all 30 days		1.6	1.1	1.4
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>		58.0	56.3	57.2

Perceived Use		
Male	Female	Total
5.0	3.9	4.5
1.1	0.3	0.8
37.1	28.8	32.9
41.8	46.4	43.8
15.0	20.6	18.0
93.9	95.7	94.7

Cigarette

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Actual Use		
		Male	Female	Total
Never used		58.5	70.0	64.2
Used, but not in the last 30 days		19.1	16.4	17.7
Used 1-9 days		10.0	6.3	8.2
Used 10-29 days		5.1	1.9	3.6
Used all 30 days		7.3	5.4	6.3
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>		22.4	13.6	18.1

Perceived Use		
Male	Female	Total
6.1	5.1	5.6
7.9	4.4	6.3
34.2	28.8	31.2
28.9	26.1	27.6
22.8	35.6	29.3
86.0	90.5	88.1

Marijuana

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Actual Use		
		Male	Female	Total
Never used		60.8	67.9	64.4
Used, but not in the last 30 days		18.6	18.8	18.6
Used 1-9 days		8.8	7.8	8.4
Used 10-29 days		6.1	2.9	4.5
Used all 30 days		5.6	2.6	4.2
<i>Any use within the last 30 days</i>		20.5	13.3	17.0

Perceived Use		
Male	Female	Total
7.6	5.6	6.7
6.6	5.9	6.3
45.1	40.7	42.7
27.5	30.5	28.9
13.1	17.2	15.4
85.8	88.5	87.0

Findings continued

Tobacco from a water pipe (hookah)	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		56.6	66.0	61.3	10.0	7.4	8.8
Used, but not in the last 30 days		28.3	24.6	26.3	13.0	10.8	12.1
Used 1-9 days		12.9	7.1	10.1	57.2	51.1	54.0
Used 10-29 days		2.1	2.1	2.1	14.0	23.1	18.5
Used all 30 days		0.2	0.2	0.2	5.8	7.5	6.6
Any use within the last 30 days		15.1	9.4	12.4	77.0	81.8	79.1

All other drugs combined*	Percent (%)	Actual Use			Perceived Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never used		48.8	70.4	59.6	7.2	5.8	6.5
Used, but not in the last 30 days		24.5	17.3	20.7	8.0	6.1	7.3
Used 1-9 days		17.3	8.1	12.7	41.1	36.6	38.5
Used 10-29 days		3.5	2.6	3.1	27.6	32.4	30.1
Used all 30 days		5.9	1.6	3.9	16.1	19.1	17.6
Any use within the last 30 days		26.7	12.3	19.7	84.8	88.0	86.2

* Includes cigars, smokeless tobacco, cocaine, methamphetamine, other amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, opiates, inhalants, MDMA, other club drugs, other illegal drugs. (Excludes alcohol, cigarettes, tobacco from a water pipe, and marijuana).

■ 2.7 % of college students reported driving after having **5 or more drinks** in the last 30 days.*

■ 29.9 % of college students reported driving after having **any alcohol** in the last 30 days.*

*Students responding "N/A, don't drive" and "N/A don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.

Estimated Blood Alcohol Concentration (or eBAC) of college students reporting 1 or more drinks the last time they "partied" or socialized. **Students reporting 0 drinks were excluded from the analysis.** Due to the improbability of a student surviving a drinking episode resulting in an extremely high eBAC, all students with an eBAC of 0.50 or higher are also omitted from these eBAC figures. eBAC is an estimated figure based on the reported number of drinks consumed during the last time they "partied" or socialized, their approximate time of consumption, sex, weight, and the average rate of ethanol metabolism.

Estimated BAC	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
< .08		71.8	71.6	71.7
< .10		78.0	79.2	78.6
Mean		0.06	0.06	0.06
Median		0.04	0.03	0.03
Std Dev		0.07	0.07	0.07

Findings continued

Reported number of drinks consumed the last time students "partied" or socialized. Only students reporting one or more drinks were included.

Number of drinks*	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
4 or fewer		49.2	71.2	60.0
5		11.8	9.9	10.9
6		9.7	7.5	8.5
7 or more		29.3	11.4	20.6
Mean		5.52	3.72	4.65
Median		5.00	3.00	4.00
Std Dev		4.11	2.75	3.63

* Students reporting 0 drinks were excluded.

Reported number of times college students consumed five or more drinks in a sitting within the last two weeks:

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
N/A don't drink		27.3	26.9	27.3
None		39.0	52.4	45.4
1-2 times		23.5	15.1	19.5
3-5 times		8.4	4.7	6.6
6 or more times		1.7	0.8	1.3

Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:

	Percent (%)	Male	Female	Total
Antidepressants		2.1	2.9	2.5
Erectile dysfunction drugs		1.0	0.5	0.7
Pain killers		8.6	5.5	7.2
Sedatives		4.3	4.7	4.5
Stimulants		12.6	7.0	9.8
Used 1 or more of the above		18.1	12.5	15.3

Findings continued

College students reported doing the following *most of the time* or *always* when they "partied" or socialized during the last 12 months:*

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
Alternate non-alcoholic with alcoholic beverages		25.8	38.3	32.0
Avoid drinking games		38.3	42.1	40.2
Choose not to drink alcohol		22.4	30.7	26.7
Determine in advance not to exceed a set number of drinks		38.6	44.3	41.4
Eat before and/or during drinking		76.0	78.3	76.9
Have a friend let you know when you have had enough		32.7	47.0	39.8
Keep track of how many drinks being consumed		64.0	67.9	66.1
Pace drinks to one or fewer an hour		24.9	35.8	30.2
Stay with the same group of friends the entire time drinking		84.5	90.5	87.4
Stick with only one kind of alcohol when drinking		54.2	59.3	56.9
Use a designated driver		80.4	88.7	84.3
<i>Reported one or more of the above</i>		98.1	98.1	98.1

*Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.

College students who drank alcohol reported experiencing the following in the last 12 months when drinking alcohol:*

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
Did something you later regretted		32.7	30.2	31.4
Forgot where you were or what you did		31.2	23.7	27.5
Got in trouble with the police		6.7	3.6	5.1
Someone had sex with me without my consent		0.9	1.3	1.1
Had sex with someone without their consent		0.9	0.2	0.6
Had unprotected sex		27.7	23.5	25.6
Physically injured yourself		12.5	10.3	11.4
Physically injured another person		2.9	2.0	2.4
Seriously considered suicide		2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Reported one or more of the above</i>		55.6	48.0	51.6

*Students responding "N/A, don't drink" were excluded from this analysis.

Demographics and Student Characteristics

■ Age:

Average age:	21.54 years
Median:	21.00 years
Std Dev:	4.47 years

18 - 20 years:	47.2 %
21 - 24 years:	44.8 %
25 - 29 years:	4.1 %
30+ years:	3.9 %

■ Gender*

Female:	48.7 %
Male:	49.5 %
Transgender:	0.3 %

■ Student status:

1st year undergraduate:	21.8 %
2nd year undergraduate:	21.2 %
3rd year undergraduate:	21.5 %
4th year undergraduate:	17.0 %
5th year or more undergraduate:	8.4 %
Graduate or professional:	9.8 %
Not seeking a degree:	0.2 %
Other:	0.2 %

Full-time student:	91.6 %
Part-time student:	8.1 %
Other student:	0.2 %

■ Relationship status:

Not in a relationship:	47.7 %
In a relationship but not living together:	34.5 %
In a relationship and living together:	17.8 %

■ Marital status:

Single:	89.4 %
Married/Partnered:	8.7 %
Separated:	0.1 %
Divorced:	0.8 %
Other:	1.0 %

■ Students describe themselves as:

White:	77.1 %
Black or African American:	14.7 %
Hispanic or Latino/a:	3.2 %
Asian or Pacific Islander:	4.6 %
American Indian, Alaskan	
Native or Native Hawaiian:	1.5 %
Biracial or Multiracial:	3.8 %
Other:	1.9 %

■ International Student:

International:	6.7 %
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■ Students describe themselves as:

Heterosexual:	92.4 %
Gay/Lesbian:	3.4 %
Bisexual:	2.7 %
Unsure:	1.4 %

■ Housing:

Campus residence hall:	16.2 %
Fraternity or sorority house:	0.5 %
Other university housing:	5.5 %
Parent/guardian home:	24.0 %
Other off-campus housing:	48.9 %
Other:	4.8 %

■ Participated in organized college athletics:

Varsity:	4.3 %
Club sports:	5.1 %
Intramurals:	13.7 %

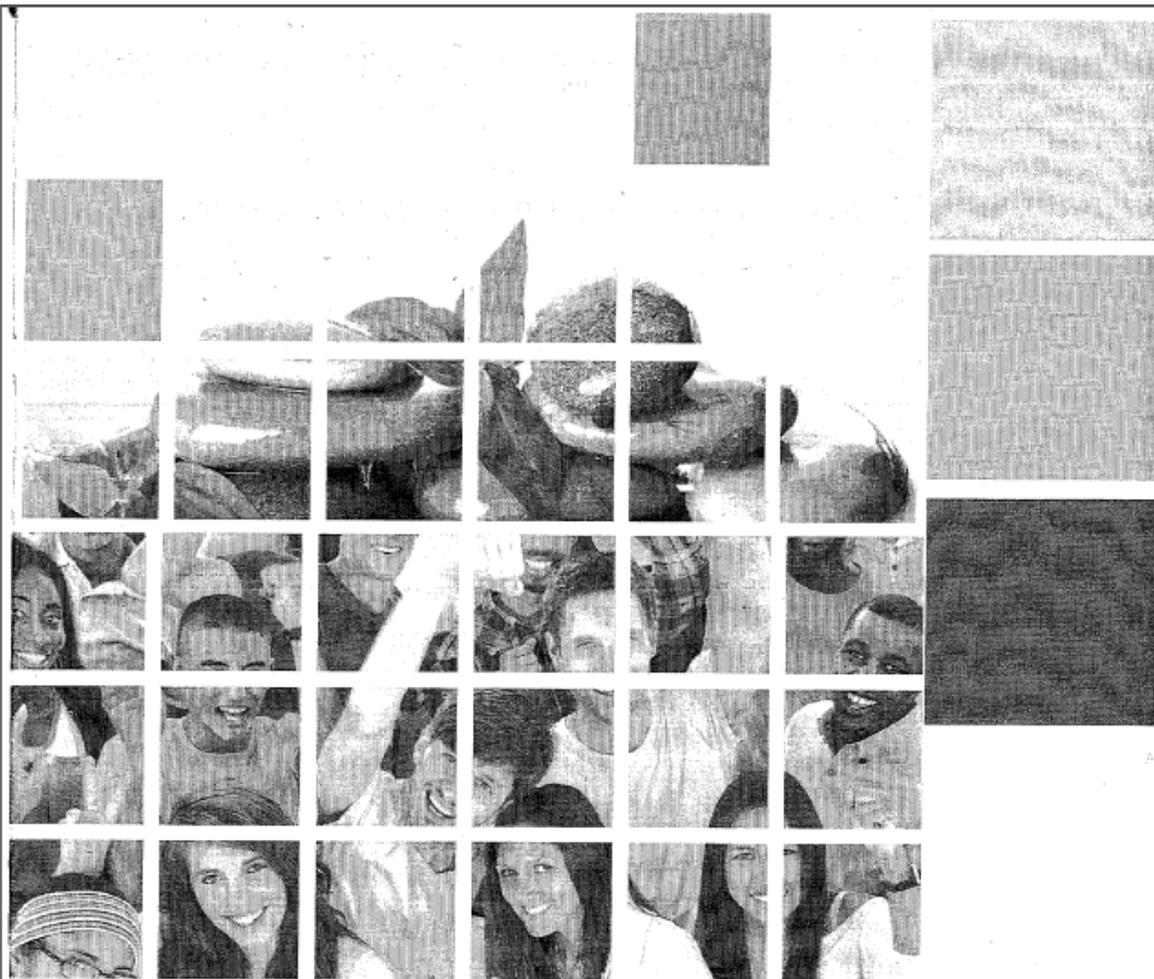
■ Member of a social fraternity or sorority:

Greek member:	10.3 %
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■ Primary Source of Health Insurance:

College/university sponsored plan:	2.9 %
Parents' plan:	71.9 %
Another plan:	12.8 %
Don't have health insurance:	10.7 %
Not sure if have plan:	1.8 %

* Cases where sex is missing are included in the calculation of percentages for this variable



**2013 NASPA Mental Health Conference
&
2013 NASPA Alcohol, Other Drug Abuse,
and Violence Prevention Conference**

JANUARY 17 – 19, 2013

**The Worthington Renaissance Fort Worth Hotel
Fort Worth, Texas**



SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, January 16, 2013

1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Pre-Conference Workshops
Mental Health and AODV Tweet-Up
Worthington Renaissance Hotel Lobby Bar

Thursday, January 17, 2013

7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.
2:45 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.
4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
5:15 p.m. – 6:15 p.m.
6:15 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Registration
Pre-Conference Workshops
Conference Welcome & Opening Panel
Concurrent Sessions
Concurrent Sessions
Roundtable Discussions
Opening Reception & Poster Sessions

Friday, January 18, 2013

7:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.
8:15 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.
9:30 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.

2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.
3:45 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.

Continental Breakfast
Concurrent Sessions
Morning Plenary Sessions for each Conference
Mental Health: **Victor Schwartz**, *The Jed Foundation*
Alcohol: **Thomas Vander Ven**, *Ohio University*
Mini-Institutes
Lunch (on own)
Afternoon Plenary Speaker
Donna Stein-Harris, *Senior Director, Safe Communities America, National Safety Council*
Concurrent Sessions
Concurrent Sessions

Saturday, January 19, 2013

7:15 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.
8:30 a.m. – 9:15 a.m.

9:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
10:45 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.

Continental Breakfast
Closing Plenary Speaker
Amelia Arria, *Center on Young Adult Health & Development, University of Maryland, College Park*
Concurrent Sessions
Concurrent Sessions



NASPA mental
health
CONFERENCE



NASPA



**Alcohol, Other Drug
& Violence Prevention
Conference**



January 16 – 18, 2014
Loews Coronado Bay Resort
San Diego, California

Program

Conference Schedule

Schedule At-A-Glance

Thursday, January 16, 2014

7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Pre-Conference Workshops
1:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	Conference Welcome & Opening Panel
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
4:15 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
5:30 p.m. – 6:15 p.m.	Plenary Speaker: Pamela Hyde , Administrator Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
6:15 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Opening Reception & Poster Sessions

Friday, January 17, 2014

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
8:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Exhibits Open
9:15 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Morning Plenary Sessions for each Conference <i>Mental Health</i> : Doris Fuller , Executive Director, Treatment Advocacy Center <i>Alcohol</i> : Susan Tapert , Professor of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego
10:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.	Mini-Institutes
12:15 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	Lunch (on own)
1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Afternoon Plenary Panel
3:45 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions

Saturday, January 18, 2014

7:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m.	Roundtable Sessions
8:45 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	Closing Plenary Speaker Melissa Lewis , Associate Professor Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington
9:45 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon	Concurrent Sessions

Appendix D- Summary of MTSU's Current Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Programs

		Middle Tennessee State University AOD Prevention Plan Overview			
		Type of Prevention			
Domain of Intended Influence		Universal- all students	Selective- groups of students identified to be at an increased risk of AOD issues	Indicated- students violating policies, in need of crisis services, or self-declaring	Other groups
		Individual Students		Health Promotion website Nat'l Coll Alc. Awareness Wk Spring Break Safety Week Availability of e-CHUG, e-TOKE Late night programming Alternative Spring Break Job-required drug testing through Health Services Annual notification of policies True Blue campaign True Blue civility training Notification of drug conviction impact on financial aid	AOD presentation- CUSTOMS Social norms pres- UNIV 1010 Safety pres- UNIV 1010 Student rules/AOD- UNIV 1010 Housing programming Greek New Member Education Sexual Assault prev training Athletics' drug testing Athletics education programs
Parents		Prevention messages in parent newsletter	Parent AOD handout- CUSTOMS	Parental notification- Jud Aff Parental notification- Housing	
Campus Environment		Dry campus policy Tobacco-free campus AOD Biennial Review Team No AOD ads in Athletics venues University Police safety escort service Social norms campaign	Housing safety inspections Greek housing safety inspect. No alcohol ads in Housing University Police saturation patrols in high risk areas Add'l Security Guards in eastern campus core	Narcotics Anon. group Zero tolerance drug policy in Housing	
Faculty & Staff		AOD policy notification to new and current employees EAP availability notification to new employees		Employee Assistance Program Arrests, referrals, citations Partnership Promise coaches for addictions	Staff training & background check Title IX training
Community		No smoking in restaurants/ public bldgs DUI checkpoints Partnerships with Community Anti-Drug Coalition Social hosting laws Shoulder tap program Drug Take Back event Felony to distribute synthetic drugs		Arrests, referrals, citations Community mental health providers	

Appendix F- Dean of Students' Notification regarding Drug Convictions

Any student who is convicted of any offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance while enrolled in an institution of higher education and receiving any federal financial aid (such as a grant, loan or work assistance) may lose his/her eligibility for such federal assistance.

The following information is located on the MTSU website at <http://www.mtsu.edu/financialaid/drugs.php>.

Drug Convictions

Students convicted of a federal or state offense of selling or possessing illegal drugs may not be eligible for federal student aid (grants, loans, and work-study). Students who answer "Yes" to question 23 on the FAFSA will be required to complete a Student Aid Eligibility Worksheet (<http://www.mtsu.edu/financial-aid/forms/1314DrugWorksheet.pdf>) to determine if the conviction affects eligibility for aid. Also, if the Financial Aid Office is notified that a student has been convicted of possession or sale of illegal drugs during the academic year, all federal student aid will be suspended immediately.

Convictions only count if they were for an offense that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving federal student aid. Also, a conviction that was reversed, set aside, or removed from the student's record does not count.

The chart below illustrates the period of ineligibility for federal student aid funds, depending on whether the conviction was for sale or possession and whether the student had previous offenses. (A conviction for sale of drugs includes convictions for conspiring to sell drugs.)

	Possession of illegal drugs	Sale of illegal drugs
1st offense	1 year from date of conviction	2 years from date of conviction
2nd offense	2 years from date of conviction	Indefinite period
3+ offenses	Indefinite period	

Students regain eligibility the day after the period of ineligibility ends or when they successfully complete a qualified drug rehabilitation program. Further drug convictions will make them ineligible again. Students denied eligibility for an indefinite period can regain it only after successfully completing a rehabilitation program or if a conviction is reversed, set aside, or removed for the student's record so that fewer than two convictions for sale or three convictions for possession remain on the record. In such cases, the nature and dates of the remaining convictions will determine when the student regains eligibility.

It is the student's responsibility to certify to the Financial Aid Office the date of the conviction and if (s)he has completed a drug rehabilitation program.

Drugs and Alcohol Don't Work at MTSU

Middle Tennessee State University prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol on the campus proper or on institutionally-owned, leased, or otherwise controlled property.

Various federal and state statutes make it unlawful to manufacture, distribute, dispense, sell, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense, deliver or sell controlled substances. The penalty imposed depends upon many factors which include the type and amount of controlled substance involved, the number of prior offenses, if any, and whether any other crimes were committed in connection with the use of the controlled substance. Possible sanctions include suspension from school and including 161 in disciplinary and reputation of substantial consequence.

Tennessee statutes provide that it is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one (21) to buy, possess, transport, or use a course of his or her employment, or consume alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer. Any violation of this law results in an offense classified as Class A misdemeanor or punishable by imprisonment for not more than 11 months, 20 days or by a fine or not more than \$2,500, or both. The purchase and sale of alcoholic beverages without the proper permit, possession, or transportation of alcoholic beverages without the required license stamp is a serious misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of not more than thirty (30) days or a fine of not more than \$500, or both.

The Drug-Free Schools and
Communities Act and the
Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988
Human Resource Services Office
Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro

A 2017-2020 Board of Regents University
of the State of Tennessee
Middle Tennessee State University
1000 University Drive
Murfreesboro, TN 37132-0001
615-898-6000

The use of alcohol can lead to serious health risks:

- loss of muscle control, poor coordination, slurred speech;
- fatigue, nausea, headache;
- increased likelihood of accidents;
- impaired judgment;
- possible respiratory paralysis and death;
- liver, cardiovascular impairment.

Heavy drinking can lead to:

- alcoholism;
- changes to brain cells;
- increased risk of liver disease, heart disease, brain attack, and cancer of liver, mouth, throat, and stomach;
- health matters;
- personal problems.

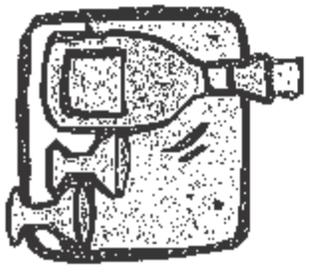
Health risks associated with the use of illegal drugs include:

- increased susceptibility to disease due to a weakened immune system;
- increased likelihood of accidents;
- personality disorders;
- addictions;
- death by overdose;
- encephalopathy;
- social consequences;
- health care addiction;
- health care addiction.



Additional information on how the use of drugs affects your health is available through the Alcohol Awareness Program, Student Health Services, Family Programs Office, Healthline University Center.

Middle Tennessee State University does not currently provide drug/alcohol counseling, treatment, or referral on programs for students. Referral to appropriate student facilities may be made in appropriate cases.



Middle Tennessee State University is now available to the state-wide Employee Assistance Program which provides confidential assistance for assessment and short-term counseling. Up to six sessions are provided free of charge. Additional treatment or emotional dependencies on both an individual and outpatient basis are generally covered expenses under the state group health insurance plan. For more information, contact the Health Insurance Department, 1000 East Tennessee State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27608. Referrals may be made by the MTSU Health Services Office if available is desired.

Middle Tennessee State University will implement various regulations, policies, and rules regarding the use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs on a strict no-tolerance for students using or possessing illegal drugs or alcohol and the University will suspend, refer, or expel students who are found to be in violation of these policies.

In addition, residence hall students will be removed from the housing system. Referral for criminal prosecution may be made in appropriate cases. Alcohol is prohibited by the University and referred to the appropriate authorities for criminal prosecution.

All employees, including student employees, agree to a condition of employment to adhere to this policy. Student employees for use or possession of illegal drugs or alcohol in the workplace in violation of this policy may be terminated by the University. Procedures available by contract and other policies. Additionally, employees are referred to policy. Institution of enforcing conditions above them five days after the conviction.

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, MTSU prohibits the possession or use of illegal drugs on campus.

