

# Providence College

## Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Regulations Biennial Review Fall 2022 - Spring 2024 (October 2024)

### Introduction

The Department of Education's Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 86) require that institutions of higher education (IHEs) that receive federal funding must conduct a biennial review of its Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD) programs and policies to determine program effectiveness and consistency of policy enforcement and to identify and implement any changes needed to either. The Department of Education recommends that IHEs conduct the biennial review in even-numbered years and focus their report on the two preceding academic years.

### Statement of Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program Goals

Providence College is committed to educating our community members about the dangers associated with the overuse and misuse of alcohol and drugs, to developing campus programs and policies that help to reduce the risk associated with these behaviors, and to ensuring that we have the resources and procedures in place to address problems that may arise from the overuse or misuse of alcohol and/or drugs. Teams from Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, the Chaplain's Office, Public Safety, Human Resources, and the General Counsel's Office all work collaboratively on the development of our programs and policies.

### Description of Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program Elements

#### **Skills Education and Training Programs for Students**

- 2022/23 - Vector Solutions Alcohol & Other Drugs and CannabisEDU online education program for first-year students and transfer students
- 2023/24 - Vector Solutions AlcoholEDU and CannabisEDU online education program for first-year students and transfer students (alcohol, cannabis, e-cigarettes)
- Friar Family: Step Up! Bystander Intervention Training for first-year and transfer students to encourage peer attention, support and intervention.
- Discussion guide shared with parents during First Year Student Orientation programming: A Parent Handbook for Talking with College Students About Alcohol and Drugs (also available in Spanish)

#### **Residence Life Programs & Policies**

- Residence Hall Environment Initiatives
- Class-year specific housing (freshmen residence halls, sophomore floors and junior/senior housing)
- All residence halls designated specifically for first-year students prohibit alcohol

- All forms of hard alcohol are prohibited in all residence halls, suites and apartment complexes
- Limiting the quantity of alcohol allowed in residence facilities per of-age student
- Limiting access to alcohol by underage students who are in the presence of students that are of legal age in the common areas of the suites and apartments
- Working partnership with Residence Life and the Office of Public Safety to include residence hall “liaison” assignments that perform surveillance during the evenings and early morning in concert with the building/area’s hall director to enforce policy and build community
- Hall Directors & Resident Assistants engage in nightly surveillance of the interior and exterior of the residence halls to enforce policy and uphold the safety and security of the residence community
- Regular hall and floor meeting where alcohol policies are reviewed and the community agreements among the residents are revisited

### **Off-Campus Life Collaborations & Programs**

- Collaborative efforts between Providence College Public Safety, Providence Police, local area institutions and the Providence neighborhood to minimize alcohol abuse off campus
- Mandatory meeting conducted by Public Safety, Providence Police, Dean of Students Office, Providence City Council and the 02908 Club in September with juniors and seniors who live off campus to inform them of policies, state laws, local ordinances and other important information

### **Personal Counseling Center Ongoing Alcohol and Drug Initiatives**

- The Personal Counseling Center (PCC) provides students with confidential services for a wide range of personal, developmental, and psychological issues, including substance use concerns.
- The initial stages of counseling and assessment assist the student in identifying and acknowledging the emotional, behavioral, interpersonal, and physiological impact of their substance use as well as determining the most appropriate treatment options. Students seeking individual counseling to address their alcohol and or drug use may be experiencing a wide range of difficulties within their lives. In addition to counseling provided by the substance use counselor, individual counseling is also available with all Personal Counseling Center staff for students who are concerned about a friend or family member’s alcohol or drug use.
- Students may initiate contact with the substance use counselor through self-referral to the Personal Counseling Center and can also be referred by a variety of campus offices such as the Office of Residence Life, Office of Community Standards, Office of Student Affairs, The Chaplain’s Office, and by any concerned parent, friend, or faculty member.
- Substance use counseling services includes but is not limited to: screening and assessment, intervention, treatment planning, ongoing individual counseling treatment, group therapy, alcohol and drug education that includes harm reduction methods, and connection to PC Graduate Peer Recovery Support Network
- Students are referred (as needed) to higher levels of care including: inpatient programs, partial hospital programs, intensive outpatient programs and detox. Additional referrals can include community-based peer recovery coach, groups such as: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Smart Recovery, Al-Anon, Adult Children of Alcoholics, and Gambling Anonymous just to name a few.

- Students' treatment plans and recommendations will vary per individual depending on such factors as drug use history, mental health history, family history, psychological and physiological effects of usage, and the impact of usage on the student's functioning.
- The Personal Counseling Center provides access to student self-assessment tools and self-screening on its webpage. Screenings include the e-Chug an alcohol checkup to go and the e-Toke a marijuana checkup to go.
- The Personal Counseling Center provides outreach and prevention programming. Activities and educational workshops throughout the year that highlight substance use and harm reduction. Outreach includes but is not limited to: First Year Orientation, Health Fairs, and other student and student athlete programming. Psycho-educational materials on display at The Personal Counseling Center are shared with students and Club and Organization Leadership to distribute to their members. Materials include: Booklets/pamphlets on topics such as: Rethinking Drinking- Alcohol and your Health, Overcoming Alcohol, Booze n' Bull a lethal mix, Cocaine fantasy and nightmare, Club Drugs, Ecstasy, Marijuana, Prescription Drug Abuse when help turns to harm, Over the Counter Drug Abuse more dangerous than you think, Salvia don't be a guinea pig, GHB, Rohypnol and Ketamine knockout punch; Binge Drinking; Helping a Friend with a Drinking Problem.

### **Campus Events & Social Space**

- Cross-departmental collaborative late-night weekend programming with clubs/orgs and SAIL event staff to provide healthy alternatives to students
- Student Activities, Recreational Sports, and the Board of Programmers provides a significant number of late-night activities and programs on weeknights and daytime weekend events
- Access to 24-hour co-educational study and social space in the Aquinas Lounge, Phillips Memorial Library, Raymond Dining Hall, and Slavin Center for all students
- Alcohol policy at events as per the student handbook and protocol implemented by SAIL/clubs and organizations for events that do not take place in McPhail's
- The Successful Event Planning Guide notes the following: advertising must not offer profanity, nudity, or other content not suitable for general audiences. Alcohol must never be the main focus of advertisements. Advertising for any event featuring alcohol must include the phrase "with proper ID." Students may not solicit bars, liquor stores, strip clubs, or other similar establishments for raffle prizes, giveaways, location or sponsorship of their fundraising efforts.
- Discussion about alcohol and hazing at Executive Board Training. Zero tolerance policy for club sports events/social gatherings.
- All non-student events with alcohol follow college procedures via the Office of College Event Management & Planning.

### **Athletics Training and Friar Edge Initiatives**

- March 20, 2022 – Linda Hancock presented to all freshmen student-athletes on drugs & alcohol
- September 11, 2023 – Linda Hancock presented to all freshmen student-athletes on drugs & alcohol
- March 4, 2024 – Chris Herren presented to all student-athletes about drugs: *Prevention Starts with All*

- Fall 2024 – Launching a *Did You Know?* campaign in collaboration with the Personal Counseling Center with facts and figures on alcohol, drugs, and supplements

### **Staff Training and Development Initiatives**

- Training of professional staff in Motivational Interviewing techniques and Brief Alcohol Intervention strategies by Dr. George Parks, Associate Director of Addictive Behaviors Research Center at the University of Washington
- Training facilitated by the Personal Counseling Center for residence life professional staff
- TIPS training (Training for Intervention Procedures) for all McPhail’s staff
- Certified bartenders only serve alcohol at McPhail’s

### **Evidence-Based Alcohol Interventions for Both Judicially Mandated and Self-Identified At-Risk Students**

- Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (B.A.S.I.C.S.) – A two session alcohol assessment and feedback program designed to assist students in exploring their alcohol use
- Vector Solutions “Alcohol and Other Drugs – Sanctions” online program – A reality-driven course designed to help students better understand why they struggle with alcohol and/or other drugs and learn avoidance strategies and other tactics.

### **Community Standards Sanctions**

- The Office of Community Standards has focused sanctions for alcohol offenses on educational objectives, including research and reflection papers/assignments, civic and community engagement opportunities, community mentoring program, alcohol intervention meetings, and counseling referrals.

### **Emergency Response/Alcohol Transport Protocols**

- Intoxicated students are transported to a local medical facility for safety, assessment, and treatment. Students must be cleared by Emergency Room medical professionals to return to campus.
- All students who experience a transport to the hospital due to alcohol or other substance must attend mandatory session(s) with the Substance Use Clinical Counselor. The American College of Emergency Physicians, Emergency Nurses Association, American College of Surgeons-Committee on Trauma, and the American Public Health Association, have identified Alcohol Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment as a pivotal injury and illness-prevention strategy to improve the health and well-being of patients seen in the Emergency Departments due to substance use. Students must schedule their appointment with the Personal Counseling Center (PCC) by the following business day by calling 401-865-2343. When calling students MUST identify that it is to follow up from a transport to expediate the appointment with the Substance Use Counselor. As appropriate, the Personal Counseling Center uses evidenced based screening methods including Cage Aid, AUDIT, and DAST. For additional information related to PCC services, please see: <https://personal-counseling.providence.edu/>
- Students are required to attend the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (B.A.S.I.C.S.) program. The program is an evidenced based prevention and education approach to address alcohol and drug use. The program is conducted over the course of two sessions. The

intervention prompts students to evaluate and explore concrete steps to change their drinking and substance use patterns through the lens of risk and harm reduction. The aims of the BASICS program are to reduce alcohol consumption and to promote healthier choices.

- Mandatory parent notification after alcohol transports. The Office of Residence Life & Housing recommends that you talk with your family about your alcohol transport.
- Caller Amnesty – A student who calls Public Safety for medical assistance on behalf of another person due to use or abuse of alcohol or drugs will not be subject to judicial action for the following conduct violation(s) only: use, possession, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- Chaplain’s office provides added support to students by calling 401.865.2216
- Residence Life & Housing professional staff member support by calling 401.639.9110

**CARE Team**

- The CARE Team is an interdepartmental intervention & support team for students with concerning behavior including the misuse/abuse of alcohol and drugs. The team is led by the Dean of Students Office, and is comprised of staff from Residence Life, Academic Affairs, Personal Counseling, Student Health Services, the Chaplain’s Office, Public Safety, and Community Standards. The CARE team meets weekly and is dedicated to supporting students and promoting student well-being and success in the context of community safety. Students who are referred to the CARE Team for alcohol/substance use or abuse are assigned a CASE manager who can offer a range of supportive referrals and resources depending on the severity of the concern including, but not limited to referral to substance use clinical counselors, referral for a harm reduction program (i.e. CHOICES, B.A.S.I.C.S, etc.), connection to other clubs and campus activities, and information on medical leaves of absences for students who meet the criteria for a more intensive treatment program. The following chart summarizes the number of referrals to the CARE team for alcohol/substance use or abuse:

Semester	No. of Referrals
Fall 2022	8
Spring 2023	8
Fall 2023	4
Spring 2024	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

**Faculty & Staff Resources – EAP & Blue Cross Blue Shield of RI**

The College’s EAP is a free benefit that is available to all faculty and staff. The service is available 24/7 and offers employees confidential access to a variety of programs and counseling services. To contact the EAP call 800-624-5544 or visit them online at: <https://eap.ndbh.com/home/login> (Company Code is *providencecollege* {no space}).

Blue Cross Blue Shield of RI offers access to resources for employees to connect with specialists trained in addressing substance use disorders, at 844-361-7712. Employees can sign-in to register on [bcbstri.com](https://bcbstri.com) and go to Find a Doctor and search by specialty.

## AOD Program Assessment Data

### 2023/24 Vector Solutions AlcoholEdu for College Impact Report

All new students (first-year and transfer) completed the Vector Solutions AlcoholEdu Online Prevention Program in August 2023.

## AlcoholEdu for College Snapshot

Designed by prevention and compliance experts to provide your students with knowledge and skills to support healthier decisions related to alcohol.

### Reach

**309 students**  
at Providence College

students completed all three *AlcoholEdu for College* course surveys from June 1, 2023 to February 26, 2024.



### Course Impact

Students increased their alcohol-related knowledge, and their skills associated with healthier behavior.

#### Average Assessment Score:



#### Your students agree that *AlcoholEdu*:

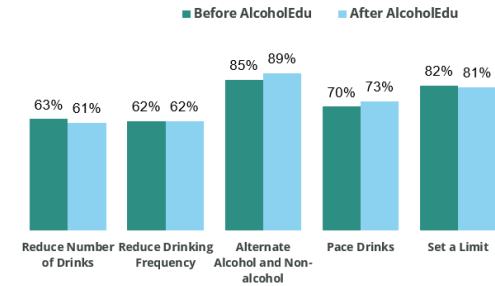
Helped them establish a plan ahead of time to make responsible decisions about drinking	86%
Prepared them to help someone who may have alcohol poisoning	86%
Gave them the confidence to help someone who may be experiencing an overdose	82%

### Drinking Behavior and Norms

Intent to change drinking behaviors can be impacted by perceptions — or misperceptions — of peers' behavior. Prevention education can influence the students' perception of norms at your school and increase their intention to avoid risky behavior in the future.

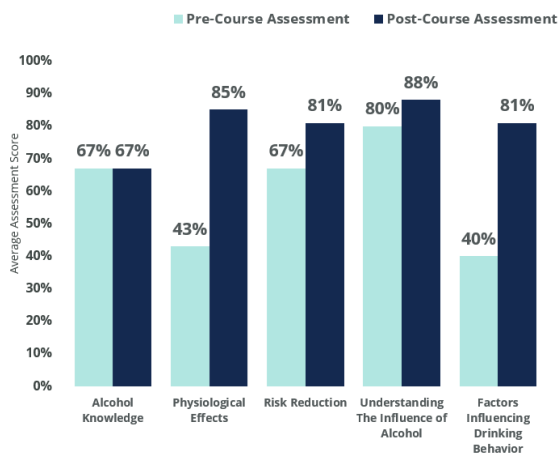
**74% of students at Providence College** report that *AlcoholEdu for College* changed their perceptions of others' drinking behavior.

#### Percent of Student Drinkers who plan to:



## Course Impact

### Knowledge Gain



### Learner Impact

#### Your students reported that *AlcoholEdu for College*: (From the Post-Course Survey)

Gave them the confidence to help someone who may be experiencing an overdose	82%
Prepared them to help someone who may have alcohol poisoning	86%
Helped them establish a plan ahead of time to make responsible decisions about drinking	86%
Changed their perceptions of others' drinking behavior	74%

#### Programming Tip

Where are your students knowledgeable and where is there room to learn more? AlcoholEdu is intended to provide foundational knowledge and skills that can be built upon. Knowledge data can inform which content areas should be built out or reinforced as part of your ongoing prevention efforts.

# Behavioral Intentions

## Impact For High-Risk Students

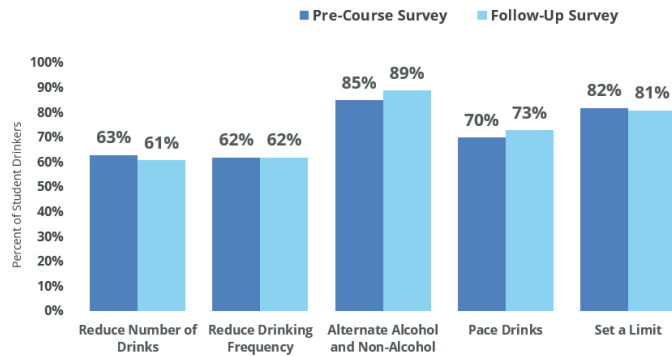
27 high-risk drinkers completing *AlcoholEdu for College* saw "no need to change the way they drink" before taking the course. Following the course, **50%** of those students (**13 students**) reported a readiness to change their drinking behavior.

**Note:**

*Readiness to change* represents the collective share of students who selected one of the following:

- I am thinking about drinking alcohol in a healthier and safer way.
- I am ready to try drinking alcohol in a healthier and safer way.
- I am currently trying to drink alcohol in a healthier and safer way.

## Intention to Mitigate High-Risk Drinking



**Note:** Percentages represent the share of students who intend to engage in these behaviors in the next 30 days.

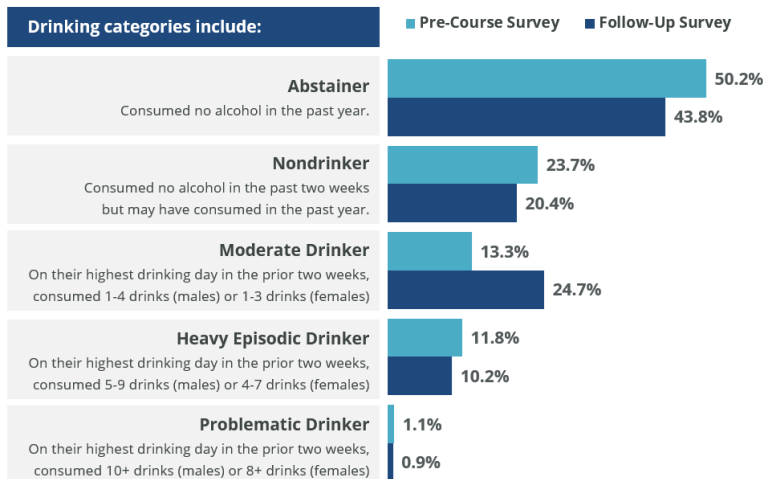
### Institutionalization Tip

Intention has been shown to be the most important variable in predicting behavior change (Ajzen, 1991). Actual behavior change is driven, in part, by an individual's perception of the social environment surrounding the behavior. A campus environment that reinforces safe and healthy norms can help support individual intentions and, ultimately, changes in behavior. Where unhealthy behaviors are perceived as accepted and even encouraged, intentions may not be sufficient to support change. *Did your students report an increase in healthy intentions, or a decrease? What environmental factors on your campus may have contributed to shifts in either direction?*



## Examination of Drinking Rates

Considering the College Effect, here is how your students (n = 235) reported their drinking rates on pre- and post-course surveys (separated by four-to-six weeks).



## Relative Change

Survey 1 to Survey 3

Category	Your Institution	Peer Institutions
Abstainer	-12.7%	0.8%
Nondrinker	-13.7%	-2.1%
Moderate Drinker	86.1%	-6.8%
Heavy Episodic Drinker	-13.7%	17.0%
Problematic Drinker	-20.9%	8.3%

### Programming Tip

How did your students' drinking behavior change in the four-to-six weeks between these surveys? Keep in mind that even small percentage changes can reflect significant differences, especially for low-frequency behaviors like problematic drinking. Look at how you compare to similar institutions and think about how you can use this information to inform student programming. For example, a relative drop in the share of abstainers could indicate a need for programming to support incoming abstaining students.

## Student Drinking Rates, by Gender Identity

An individual's experience with alcohol varies based on a number of factors. While biological birth sex informs different physiological responses to alcohol, acknowledging the impact that identities have on behavior is an important ingredient in creating safer campuses. Here are your students' drinking rates at the Follow-Up Survey (n = 220), broken down by gender identity.

### Note

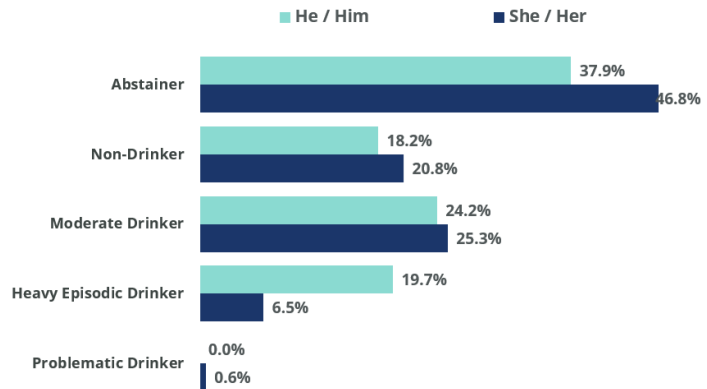
Drinking categories are typically based on physiological differences as determined by biological birth sex (e.g., a biological female who drinks 4 drinks is considered a heavy episodic drinker while a biological male who drinks 4 drinks is considered a moderate drinker). As the data here are disaggregated by gender identity, categorization is only based on number of reported drinks without consideration for physiological differences if a respondent's biological birth sex does not match their gender identity.



## When Students Choose To Drink

The chart on this page shows student drinking rates over a two-week period of time. It represents the average number of drinks consumed by your students (drinkers only), compared to the average drinks consumed at peer institutions during that same three-week period.

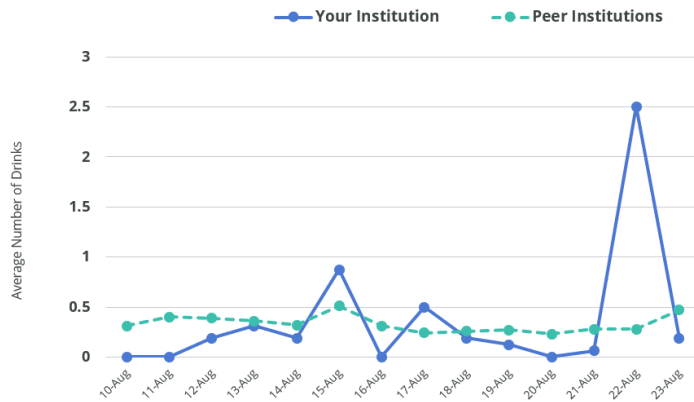
Follow-Up Survey, drinkers only, n = 84



**Note:** Learners had alternate response options that are not presented on this slide (i.e., "They / Them" or "Other").

### Critical Processes Tip

Consider other demographic characteristics and identities that may influence an individual's drinking behavior, such as race, group membership, year in school, etc. This can inform how different subgroups of students – including those with multiple identities – experience the College Effect as well as shape their ability to effectively intervene in potentially harmful situations.



**Note:** The data shown here reflect the 14-day period in which your students reported their highest drinking rates (via the Follow-Up Survey) with benchmark data for that same time period.

### Critical Processes Tip

The data shown here reflect the 14-day period where institutions tend to report the highest drinking rates. Can these data be used to reinforce or support other data you have collected to identify celebrations or events that encourage or discourage heavy drinking?



## Where Students Choose To Drink

The most common locations where your students reported consuming alcohol recently, among those who had a drink in the previous two weeks.

Follow-Up Survey (Survey 3), drinkers only, n = 84

### Policy Tip

Certain drinking locations — including campus pubs, off-campus house parties — have been shown to be associated with significant negative outcomes (EVERFI, 2012). The same study also indicated that certain locations (on-campus dances and concerts) have a greater relationship with sexual assault than other locations.

A more recent study found students living off-campus (without parents) report significantly more frequent alcohol consumption, drinking larger quantities, more frequent heavy drinking, and a greater number of negative alcohol-related outcomes than students living on-campus (Benz et al., 2017).

How can this research and drinking location data from your school inform housing and on-campus policy at your institution?

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## Why Students Choose To Drink

Drinkers indicated their most important reasons for choosing to drink alcohol.

Follow-Up Survey (Survey 3), drinkers only, n = 84

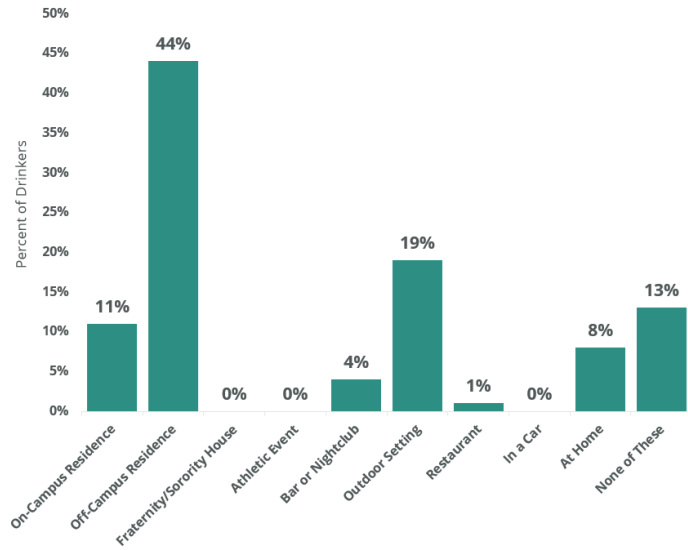
### Programming Tip

Reasons for consuming alcohol vary greatly for institutions and across different groups of students. Consider the reasons why students are choosing to drink and investigate whether those challenges can be met with other strategies for these students.

With your data, you can also explore whether certain reasons for drinking are associated with higher-risk drinking behaviors and negative outcomes. These reasons could be candidates to target with social norm campaigns or other prevention efforts.

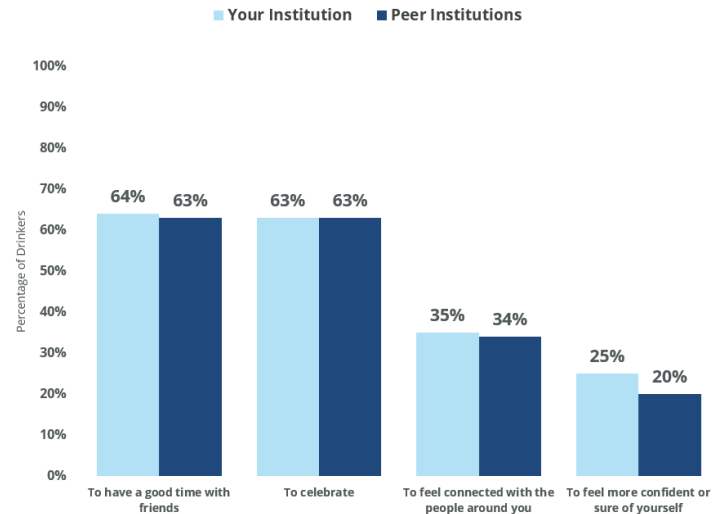
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## Where Students Choose To Drink



Note: Percentages represent the students who chose each option in response to the question, "In the past two weeks when you consumed alcohol, where did you spend most of your time drinking?"

## Top Reasons Students Choose To Drink



Note: Percentages represent the students who chose "Important" or "Very Important" in the Follow-Up Survey (Part Two).

## Why Students Choose Not To Drink

Both drinkers and nondrinkers indicated their most important reasons for choosing whether or not to drink alcohol.

*Follow-Up Survey (Survey 3), nondrinkers, n = 151 and drinkers, n = 84*

### Programming Tip

"It would be far easier to increase the salience of existing reasons that drinkers have for restricting their alcohol use than to win their endorsement of still additional reasons that are primarily endorsed by abstainers (Huang et al., 2011)." Which reasons are most endorsed by drinkers on your campus? By nondrinkers? Consider those when designing campaigns focused on behavioral decision making for each of these groups of students.

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## High-Risk Drinking Behaviors

These are some of the most common risk-related drinking behaviors reported by your students who had a drink in the two weeks prior to taking the Follow-Up Survey.

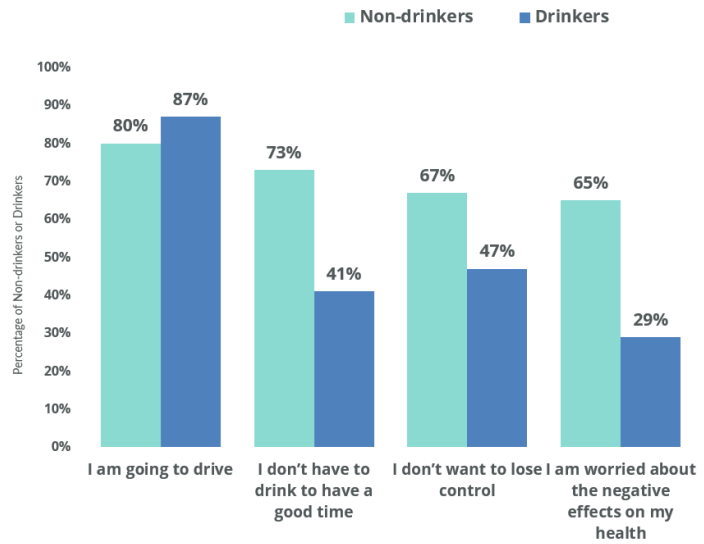
*Follow-Up Survey, drinkers only, n = 84*

### Programming Tip

More than other high-risk behaviors, pregaming has been shown to have a predictive relationship with a variety of negative outcomes (EVERFI, 2012). As such, participation in pregaming can potentially be used to identify students who are more likely to be at risk for experiencing negative outcomes.

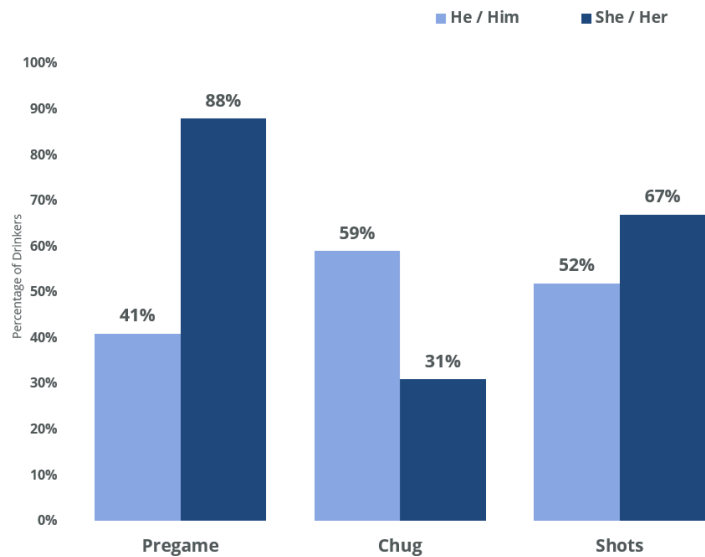
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## Reasons Students Choose NOT To Drink, for Non-Drinkers and Drinkers



**Notes:** Percentages represent the students who chose "Important" or "Very Important" in the Follow-Up Survey (Part Two). Non-drinkers includes abstainers and non-drinkers.

## High-Risk Behaviors, by Gender Identity



**Note:** Percentages represent the students who chose "Sometimes" or "Frequently" or "Always" in the Follow-Up Survey (Part Two).

## Impact of High-Risk Drinking

Students who reported drinking in the past two weeks experienced the following as a result of their drinking.

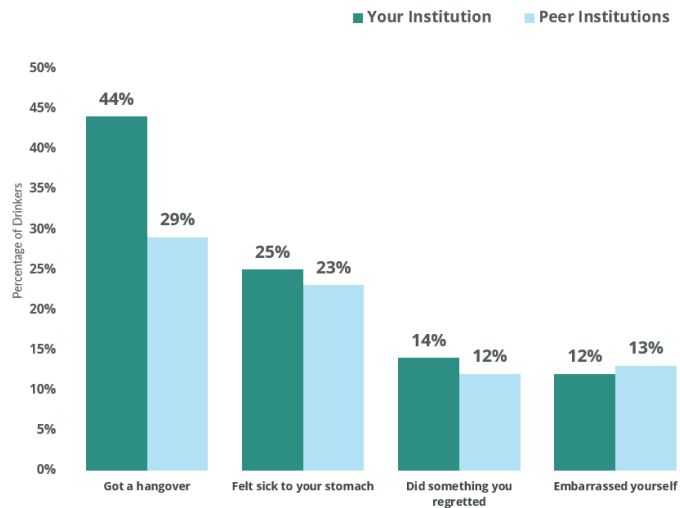
*Follow-Up Survey (Survey 3), drinkers only, n = 84*

### Programming Tip

The AlcoholEdu Facilitator Guide provides recommendations for campus programs that reinforce course content. It includes sample discussion topics and activities designed for use by trained facilitators, including ways to reduce the risk of experiencing negative outcomes.



## Top Negative Outcomes Experienced



**Note:** Percentages represent students who experienced each outcome one or more times, and the options shown represent the top four for your institution.

## Institutional Assessment Data

CORE Alcohol & Drug Survey – Was scheduled to be administered Fall 2023, but the CORE Institute did not operate for the 2023/24 academic year. The Providence College Institutional Assessment Office is evaluating potential replacements for either 24/25 or 25/26.

## Summary of AOD Programs Strengths and Weaknesses

The College uses a comprehensive, coordinated approach to implement alcohol and drug prevention efforts, to support students and employees struggling with alcohol and drug use, to respond to violations of the College’s alcohol and drug policies, and to assess both the campus culture as it relates to alcohol and drug use as well as the effectiveness of AOD programs.

The College has developed targeted and scaffolded resources and sanctions to address the needs of students who have been identified as needing additional support with alcohol and drug use. Alcohol and drug policies, as well as the adjudication of these policies, are strong and consistent and provide opportunity to educate and assess students at risk.

It is common knowledge that alcohol is widely used by college students. What is less commonly acknowledged are its consequences. They range from the temporary, if unseemly - a hangover or missed class - to the serious and worrisome, such as failing a test; to the truly tragic: sexual and physical assault, accident injury, and death. What is true for college students generally is also true at Providence College.

Indeed, historical assessment data has consistently shown that Providence College students have an “above-average” level of alcohol consumption, both before they arrive at Providence College as students, and also once they are enrolled students on campus. Trends related to drug use have mirrored national trends – Providence College has seen an increase in the prevalence of marijuana and vaping. Although use/abuse of “harder” drugs, such as cocaine, remains more minimal, it would be ignorant to think that these substances do not exist on our campus.

While most students who abuse alcohol and drugs will be spared the worst consequences, a significant number will not. Their grades will suffer, some will transfer or be dismissed, while others will remain but bear a painful legacy. In every instance the community is affected. Bathrooms and hallways reek, property is damaged, laws are flouted, and the aspiration to something higher – academic excellence, a community of mind, heart, and soul, the God-given dignity of each – is thwarted. Yet if Providence College is not immune to the problem of substance abuse it may be uniquely positioned to address it from the perspective of its mission. Before it was the name of a city or this College, providence referred to God’s loving plan, one that orders all things to the good. This includes membership in the Providence College community. Therefore, how members of the College community act towards one another, the respect that is accorded each person, and the responsibility we assume for the welfare of the community become a measure not only of good intentions or some manifest utility but of the extent to which we have realized God’s loving plan for us. It should thus be apparent that what distinguishes Providence College is not the problem, which is common to many colleges and universities, nor the specific remedies it proposes, many of which are shared with peer institutions, but its understanding of why the problem must be addressed and its commitment to doing so. Indeed, we can do no less if we are to honor the notion of providence inherent in this place and affecting our community.

#### Status of Fall 2020 – Spring 2022 Report Recommendations

- RECOMMENDATION: Create a college-wide taskforce charged with evaluating the health & wellness culture on campus, gathering and reviewing research-based information on college student drinking and drug intervention practices, and recommending programming/policies based on review of research and data.
  - STATUS: In progress. Working group charge has been finalized, group will be mobilized Fall 2024.
- RECOMMENDATION: Perform benchmarking exercise to understand the potential need for a prevention and wellness educator or additional staff member with AOD prevention responsibilities.
  - STATUS: In progress. Donor funding provided for the hire of an additional Substance Use Counselor in the Personal Counseling Center. This allowed the PCC Substance Use Services team more time to work on prevention and outreach efforts as they share the substance use services clinical load. The PCC Asst Director of Substance Use Services will serve on the to-be-formed AOD Taskforce beginning Fall 2024. Additionally, benchmarking exercise was completed and the need for a prevention and wellness education position illustrated. Position approved but on hold due to current hiring freeze.
- RECOMMENDATION: Evaluate staffing necessary to resume usage of CHOICES and BMI as sanctions. In the event staffing is not available, re-evaluate and re-prioritize Alcohol & Drug violation sanction matrix.

- STATUS: Complete. CHOICES has resumed and BMI will resume Fall 2024. Community Standards has also revised their range of sanctions available for alcohol violations to include Alcohol EDU for Sanction, CHOICES, BMI and BASICS.
- RECOMMENDATION: Review and as necessary revise AOD notifications contained in the Annual Security Report.
  - STATUS: Complete. Updates made in ASR.

### Recommended Improvements to the AOD Programs

- Mobilize the AOD Working Group. WORKING GROUP CHARGE: To identify near-term and long-term recommendations to enhance the Providence College student experience to help ensure student safety and student success. The task force will use its expertise to develop and recommend innovative strategies to decrease risk behaviors and the negative outcomes that result from substance use and misuse. The work will include:
  - Assessing PC campus mental health, alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.
  - Reviewing AOD policies and evaluating consistency and proportionality of enforcing sanctions for undergraduate and graduate populations.
  - Developing a comprehensive AOD prevention and education program for undergraduate and graduate students.
- Partner with Institutional Research to analyze Community Standards Alcohol Violation data to identify potential demographic trends of students found responsible for alcohol policy violations. Use findings to inform education and prevention programming.

### AOD Notifications to Students and Employees

The Alcohol and Drug-Free School and Workplace Policy is embedded in the Student Handbook, which is distributed to all undergraduate, graduate and school of continuing education students via email from the Director of Community Standards at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters.

The College (via Human Resources) distributes its annual written AOD notification to faculty and staff via email in January of each year. AOD notification is also incorporated into the Human Resources new hire onboard program.

### AOD Policy

College personnel regularly review and revise the College’s alcohol and drug policies to reflect changes in the law. The most current copy of the Alcohol and Drug-Free School and Workplace Policy can be found on the [Office of the General Counsel’s Policy Manual webpage](#) in the “General Counsel & Risk Management” section.

### Enforcement

The Department of Public Safety and Office of Residence Life & Housing are the two departments primarily responsible for documenting AOD policy violations on campus. The Office of Community Standards and the Office of Residence Life & Housing oversee the adjudication of AOD policy violation cases for students.

The Office of Human Resources oversees employee violations of the AOD Policy (none were reported during the review period).

**Student Alcohol Violation & Sanction Summary (Community Standards & Residence Life)**

<b>Code of Conduct Violations: Alcohol</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
4a. Underage possession or consumption of alcohol anywhere on College property, at College-sponsored events, student organization/club/team events, or off-campus establishments.	248	216
4b. The sale or distribution of alcohol by or to underage persons anywhere on College property or at College-sponsored events, or off-campus establishments.	6	0
4c. The possession or consumption of alcohol in restricted areas or on city property, streets and sidewalks.	13	2
4d. The sale, distribution or dispensing of alcohol without a permit in any premises, building, apartment, or other place used by any club, association, social or organization to the members thereof, their guests, or other persons.	0	0
4e. On-campus possession of hard liquor by any student of any age, with the limited exception of purchase and consumption of such beverages at McPhail's by those 21 years or older.	85	130
4f. Intoxication, regardless of age, in public or private.	47	28
4g. Encouraging or contributing to the intoxication of another person.	22	0
4h. Operating a motor vehicle on campus or in the local community while under the influence of alcohol.	0	0
4i. Excessive alcohol consumption requiring medical transport, including the consumption of alcohol while using prescription or over-the-counter medicine where such alcohol-drug combinations are inadvisable.	28	20
4j. The on-campus use or possession of paraphernalia specifically associated with the consumption of alcohol (e.g., funnels, beer-pong tables, shot glasses, any item associated with drinking games, etc.).	121	49
4k. The possession by a student or student groups of central alcohol sources (including kegs, beer balls, punch bowls, etc.) on campus or at student organization events that occur either on campus or off campus.	29	6

4l. The possession or storage of excessive amount of alcohol on campus by students. An excessive amount is defined as any amount in excess of six (6) standard drinks per person at any given time.	18	11
4m. The possession of alcoholic beverages in the following residence halls: McDermott, Raymond, McVinney and Guzman as students living in these halls are all, or are nearly all, under the age of 21.	19	16
4n. Possession, consumption or storage of alcohol in common areas of individual suites & apartments by students age 21 years or older if any resident of the suite/apartment is under age 21.	19	7
4o. Possession or consumption by students 21 years or older of open containers of alcohol in the common areas of individual suites or apartments whenever guests/visitors under the age of 21 are present.	0	2
4r. Displaying alcohol containers (whether unopened, partially filled or empty) on campus including in residence halls. It is a further violation of the Code of Conduct for underage students to possess or store empty alcohol containers anywhere.	85	23
4s. Hosting a guest, registered or unregistered, whose alcohol consumption requires medical transport. Including the consumption of alcohol while using prescription or over-the-counter medicine where such alcohol-drug combinations are inadvisable.	0	0
4t. Hosting a party where alcohol is present.	35	19

Sanctions for Alcohol Violations	2022-23	2023-24
Alcohol EDU	63	76
Alcohol Violation Fine - \$60.00	100	112
Alcohol Violation Fine - \$100.00	21	17
Alcohol Violation Fine - \$150.00	3	0
Alcohol Violation Fine- \$300.00	0	0
Anger Management Program	0	0
Apology Letter	10	8
Assessment & Counseling	0	0
BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students)	44	18
BEHAVIORAL MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW (BMI)	0	5

Community Mentor Referral	0	5
Curfew	0	0
Disciplinary Warning	301	202
Deferred Disciplinary Probation	32	7
Disciplinary Probation	44	48
Deferred Suspension	4	1
Drug Education/Assessment	7	0
Educational Program Attendance & Review	0	0
Fine	5	0
Housing Relocation	0	0
Individualized Involvement Activity	0	0
Loss of Guest Privileges	6	2
Loss of Privileges	0	0
No Contact Directive	0	0
OCS Civic Engagement Experience - Community Service 10 Hours	0	0
OCS Community Standards Reflection Assignment	0	0
Office of Personal Counseling	0	0
Other Appropriate Sanction(s)	26	1
Parental Notification	55	62
Referral for Alcohol and Drug Assessment	22	0
Residence Hall/Housing Probation	0	0
Residence Life Fine	23	33
Residence Life Reflection Paper	83	31
Restitution	1	7
Susan Ellingwood	4	1
Suspension	0	0
Weekend(s) at Home	2	0
<b>TOTAL SANCTIONS</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>635</b>

<b>Code of Conduct Violations: Drugs</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
6a. Unauthorized use or possession of any controlled substance, illegal drug or drug paraphernalia.	11	26
6d. Knowingly being present in a room or space where an illegal drug is being used, whether or not the student is using or observed using the illegal drug.	0	2
6e. Use of any controlled substance and/or illegal drug, or misuse of any prescription or over-the-counter medication requiring medical transport.	0	0



<b>Sanctions for Drug Violations</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>
Apology Letter	1	1
Behavioral Motivational Interview (BMI)	0	0
Community Mentor Referral	1	3
Drug Violation Fine - \$100	3	7
Drug Violation Fine - \$150	4	0
Deferred Disciplinary Probation	7	0
Deferred Suspension	0	2
Disciplinary Probation	8	19
Disciplinary Warning	2	6
Drug Education/Assessment	11	5
Fine	0	0
Individualized Involvement Activity	0	0
Loss of Privileges	0	0
OCS Community Standards Reflection Assignment	0	0
Office of Personal Counseling	0	0
Other Appropriate Sanction(s)	0	0
Parental Notification	10	26
Referral for Appropriate/Substance Use Assessment	0	0
Remote Off Campus Learning	0	0
Residence Hall/Housing Probation	0	0
Residence Life Fine	0	0
Personal Counseling Center Substance Use Services and Assessment – Susan Ellingwood (AOD Educator)	0	0
Suspension	1	0
<b>TOTAL SANCTIONS</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>69</b>

Student Handbook Code of Conduction Violations for Alcohol (Code of Conduct Item #4) and Drugs (Code of Conduct Item #6) can be found via the “Current Student Handbook” link on the [Student Handbook website](#).