

Biennial Review of Alcohol and Other Drug Policies, Programs, and Services 2023

*University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire
and Barron County*

August 2023

Prepared by:
Rachel Leopold, Graduate Assistant, Office of Health Promotion
Christy Prust MPH, Health Educator, Office of Health Promotion

Table of Contents

Adherence to Drug-Free Schools and Campus Regulations

Campus Alcohol Safety Team

High-Risk Drinking Prevention Action Team, Eau Claire Healthy Communities

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

Enforcement

Prevention and Programs

Services

Data and Assessment

Strengths, Weaknesses, and Future Directions

Appendix

Incident, Citation, and Sanction Data

Recognized Student Organization Alcohol Policy

UWEC Anti-Hazing Policies

UWEC Student Athlete Handbook

Sport Clubs Alcohol and Drug Policy

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

Summary of the Health Effects of the Use and Abuse of Drugs and Alcohol

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Misuse, Awareness, Prevention, and Treatment

Adherence to Drug-Free Schools and Campus Regulations

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations of 1990 (Federal 1989 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act), the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire has developed and distributes annual to all students and employees via email the following:

- 1) standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as part of any of its activities;
- 2) a list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- 3) a description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs;
- 4) a description of drug and alcohol programs (counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry) that are available to employees or students;
- 5) a clear statement that the University will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law) for violations of the standards of conduct and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

Since most University handbooks and manuals, such as the Student Handbook which includes information required for this regulation, are now available only in electronic form, this information is distributed annually to students, faculty and staff, electronically via email. The information is also available on the following website and is included in the appendix:

<https://www.uwec.edu/kb/article/your-right-to-knowyour-right-to-know/>

Alliance for Substance Misuse Prevention, Community Collaboration

The Alliance for Substance Misuse Prevention is an Eau Claire County Community-based coalition. The Alliance mobilized Eau Claire residents to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse. As a result, residents improve the lives of children, youth, and adults through local activism. The Alliance hopes to see a community culture free from alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse.

Mission:

To Improve the lives of children, youth, and adults by mobilizing communities to prevent and treat alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse in Eau Claire County.

Vision:

A community culture free from the misuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

What we do:

- Bring community volunteers and partner organizations together
- Help coordinate and support county-wide efforts to prevent substance misuse

- Work toward our common goal of substance misuse prevention and treatment in the community

Alcohol and Other Drug Policies

The University of Wisconsin System and University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university property or as part of university activities.

The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire recognizes alcohol and other drug misuse as a problem prevalent throughout society. This is a matter of concern at an academic institution because it interferes with the activities and education of students and the performance of faculty and staff. The University recognizes college students exercise personal discretion regarding alcohol and drug use. The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, consistent with its mission as a public institution of higher education, is committed to providing education about the effects of alcohol and other drugs in a wide variety of settings and formats, assisting individuals who have developed patterns of misuse to find more constructive and healthy lives, and upholding the law. In those circumstances where students, as a result of patterns of misuse, endanger themselves or others, the University will assist in providing professional help, may require remediation, and may examine the appropriateness of continued enrollment. This commitment is carried out in an environment which is educational and supportive in nature and designed to bring about positive changes in behavior and attitude.

The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on university premises, except in faculty and staff housing, and as expressly permitted by the chief administrative officer or under institutional regulations, in accordance with s. UWS 18.09 (1), Wis. Adm. Code. Without exception, alcohol consumption is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s. UWS 18.09 (1), Wis. Adm. Code.

The unlawful use, possession, distribution, manufacture or dispensing of illicit drugs (“controlled substances” as defined in Ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.09, Wis. Adm. Code.

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s. UWS 17.085, Wis. Adm. Code. University employees are also subject to disciplinary sanctions for violation of these provisions occurring on university property or the worksite or during work time, up to and including termination of employment. Disciplinary sanctions are initiated and imposed in accordance with applicable procedural requirements and work rules, as set forth in Wisconsin Statutes, administrative rules, and faculty and staff policies. Referral for prosecution under criminal law is also possible. Further, violations of s. UWS 18.09 (1) Wis. Adm. Code may result in additional penalties as allowed under Chapter UWS 18, Wis Adm. Code.

Employees who are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify their dean, director, or department chair within five days of the conviction if the employees are employed by the university at the time of the conviction.

The entire alcohol and other drug policy and resource page can be found in the appendix. In the years under review, the former Alcohol Safety Team recognized that although Eau Claire community resources were provided on that policy and resource page, there were no Rice Lake community resources provided for students and employees at the Barron County campus. That gap was recognized and remediated.

UW-Eau Claire Policies:

- Campus smoking policy: <https://www.uwec.edu/kb/article/policies-smoking-at-uw-eau-claire/>
- University Police <https://www.uwec.edu/police/resources/alcoholuse.htm>
- Housing and Residence Life Judicial Code - <https://www.uwec.edu/Housing/programs/judicial-code.htm>
- Activities Involvement and Leadership Office Student Organization Alcohol Policy – see appendix
- UWEC Anti-Hazing Policy – see appendix
- University Recreation and Sport Operations Alcohol and Drug Policy – see appendix

Enforcement

Enforcement of campus policy and local ordinances is essential to addressing alcohol and other drug use for students. The 21 minimum drinking age is cited in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s (NIAAA) College Alcohol Intervention Matrix as a best practice for reducing high-risk alcohol use. The Eau Claire Police Department and University Police actively enforce local, state, and UW System alcohol ordinances, statutes, and policies regarding alcohol and other drug use.

- The responsibility of enforcement of standards of conduct lies with the UW-Eau Claire University Police in collaboration with other departments on campus. Enforcement of federal, state, or local laws lies with the local law enforcement authorities with cooperation of UW-Eau Claire University Police and other campus departments. Enforcement of campus alcohol- and other drug-related policies is the responsibility of the appropriate UW-Eau Claire department where the activity exists.
- The University Police has concurrent jurisdiction in the City of Eau Claire, but the City of Eau Claire Police Department is generally responsible for enforcing city-level ordinances. When students are cited for alcohol or other drug violations, the city police send the information to the university’s Dean of Students office. The students are held accountable for their off-campus conduct; when students are cited for alcohol misuse and other alcohol-related misconduct (e.g. underage consumption, public excessive intoxication, distributing alcohol without a license, marijuana citations, etc.) the Dean of Students meets with the student and assigns them an appropriate sanction, including but not limited to the alcohol programs listed below under the Office of Health Promotion (BASICS, CHOICES, PHD). The Eau Claire City Police Department also recently began following up on fake IDs confiscated at alcohol outlets and turned them over to the

police. When a student is identified as having a fake ID that was confiscated by the Eau Claire Police Department, the Dean of Students sends the student a letter to inform them that the university is aware of the situation, issues the student a written reprimand, and encourages them to discontinue using a fake ID.

Prevention and Programs

- Personalized feedback/alcohol skills training – The university implements AlcoholEDU as a required course for first-year students to take prior to the start of the first day of classes. AlcoholEDU is an interactive program that teaches students how to make healthier decisions related to alcohol and other drugs. AlcoholEDU is cited in the NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix as best practice as an alcohol skills training program. If students do not complete the program, their registration is held, meaning that they cannot register for classes until it is complete. This approach has resulted in a very high completion rate for the program. The university uses eCheckUp To Go as a tool during sanctioned BASICS (Brief Alcohol, Screening and Intervention for College Students) courses. This program provides students with personalized feedback about their drinking patterns and how their alcohol use might affect their health and personal goals. It is based in motivational interviewing theory and techniques. The National Institute of Health's NIAAA's College Alcohol Intervention Matrix cites it as a best practice, low-cost program for reducing high-risk alcohol use.
- New Student Orientation – handbook provided to parents titled “A Parent Handbook for Talking with College Students about Alcohol.” This handbook is evidence-based and purchased from the Prevention Research Center at The Pennsylvania State University. It is distributed too parents during orientation campus resource fairs.
- Sex Signals – this program discusses consent in the context of alcohol and other drugs. All first-year students are expected to attend this program.
- Residence Halls: staff training (Resident Assistants and Hall Directors), periodic programs in halls sponsored by RAs in partnership with the Office of Health Promotion.
- Office of Health Promotion, and Housing and Residence Life's SWELL Committee (wellness): Posters and brochures on safer drinking that include evidence-based strategies to reduce negative consequences from drinking alcohol.
- Student Health Service: website provides a variety of information on alcohol and its consequences.
- Office of Health Promotion: workshops on alcohol (PHD [Promoting Healthy Decisions] CHOICES, alcohol facts and low risk strategies).

- A variety of alcohol-free events provided by campus units such as University Centers, Recreation and Sport Operations, Housing and Residence Life, Multicultural Student Services, and others.
- Sanctions for students in violation of alcohol policies: the Dean of Students Office and Housing and Residence Life assign sanctions to students who violate on-campus and off-campus alcohol policies and laws. These students receive evidence-based services (see below) based in motivational interviewing and stages of change theory. Parents are notified in some instances of high-risk alcohol use; parent notification is an evidence-based intervention for the college population. Professionals who assign sanctions/interventions use the AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) to determine the appropriate intervention.

Services

- Office of Health Promotion: BASICS (Brief Alcohol, Screening and Intervention for College Students) is a 1:1 program utilizing motivational interviewing strategies and goal-setting to reduce high-risk alcohol use in students identified as at risk through policy and ordinance violations.
- CHOICES class: class for students focused on reducing the negative consequences from alcohol use. Participants learn peer use statistics and set concrete goals to reduce their own negative experiences with alcohol.
- Promoting Healthy Decisions class: class for students who have violated residence hall alcohol or other drug policy but were not using alcohol or other drugs at the time. Course material covers peer pressure, decision-making, and alcohol use. In the class, participants learn how to make healthy lifestyle changes and set concrete goals. Based in stages of change health theory and motivational interviewing.
- Student Health Service: clinical health services, information. Student Health Service utilizes TAPS screening for patients. Student patients are screened every semester using TAPS, which assesses tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs and other substance use.
- Counseling Services: AODA Assessments, personal counseling and skill-building, information, and referral.
- Human Resources: Employee Assistance Program and health insurance benefits covering medical services for inpatient and outpatient alcohol and other drug treatment and interventions.
- University Police: Narcan capability. Officers began carrying Narcan in March of 2018 to administer in cases of suspected opioid overdose.

- In the fall of 2022, Narcan boxes were placed in 19 locations around campus. There is one box in each residence hall, then an additional box in Davies Center, Hilltop Center, McIntyre Library, McPhee Center, Haas Fine Arts, Zorn Arena, and on the Barron County Campus.
- In the fall of 2022 UWEC Student Health Services clinicians now give Narcan to any student that discloses illicit drug use at an appointment. We plan to have this happen at UWEC Counseling Services as well.
- In spring of 2023 UWEC started distributing fentanyl test strip kits, in Student Health Service, Counseling Services, the Dean of Students office, and at UWEC Barron County. We plan to continue to make them more widely available on campus in the future.

Data and Assessment

- Utilization of services are routinely collected and monitored by campus departments such as the University Police, Dean of Students, Counseling Services, Student Health Service, and the Office of Health Promotion.
- Fall, 2022 – National College Health Assessment administered to a random sample of students. Response rate: 11%
- Spring, 2021 – National College Health Assessment administered to a weighted student sample (oversampled students of color). Response rate: 18%.
- Spring, 2018 – National College Health Assessment administered to a random sample of students. Response rate: 25%.
- Winter, 2021 – Health Minds Study administered to a random sample of students. Response rate: 15%.
- Fall, 2019 – Healthy Minds Study administered to a random sample of students. Response rate: 16%.
- In 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013 the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (long form) administered to a random sample of students. Core was discontinued to decrease the cost of health surveys on campus.
- Spring, 2015, - Tobacco-free Campus Survey was administered to all students and employees. There were 2,960 respondents, including 2,388 students, and 570 faculty and staff.
- Spring, 2009 – Tobacco-free Campus Survey was administered to all students and employees. There were 3,547 respondents, including 2,974 students, 573 faculty and staff.

Housing and Residence Life and University Police incident data, as well as educational sanction data, are provided in the appendix.

Strengths, Weaknesses and Future Directions

Campus and community partners will continue to address high-risk alcohol use, the use of other drugs, and opioid overdose through collaborative planning and strategy. We continue to use the

NIAAA's College Alcohol Intervention Matrix as a planning guide for prevention and interventions.

The strengths of our programs, policies, and services stem from the focus on evidence-based strategies, as outlined above, and the strong collaborative relationship between relevant campus departments.

Our weaknesses include falling short of effectively advocating for city policies that would improve the alcohol and drug experiences for students. As evidenced in a student research project on alcohol outlet density and crime in Eau Claire, we have a high density of alcohol outlets in the near-campus area. These outlets provide attractive, accessible, and affordable alcohol to students, which increases the likelihood of high-risk drinking.

With the departure of one of the health educators in the Office of Health Promotion our focus on high risk drinking has been diminished some. Another reason for the focus on alcohol being dimensioned is due to the recent focus on opioid overdose prevention which has left less time to address alcohol use. Our hope is to start to increase the focus on high risk drinking again. Increasing our focus will start with the re-establishment of the Alcohol Safety Team.

Our university has counseling services available to students with alcohol and other drug issues but does not have any specialty recovery services or groups. Offering recovery support groups on campus could benefit students who are in recover for alcohol and other drug addiction.

Future directions:

- Continue our collaborative relationship with the Alliance for Substance Misuse Prevention.
- Continue to enforce the 21 minimum drinking age while addressing house parties in the community in partnership with the University Police and Eau Claire Police.
- Increase awareness of alcohol and other drug issues in our upper-level university officials to increase advocacy potential at the community level.
- Continue to utilize and explore best practices for reducing high-risk alcohol use with the NIAAA College Alcohol Intervention Matrix.
- Amplify recovery services and possibly offer a recovery support group, either in partnership with other UW System campuses or specific to UWECBC.
- Reestablish the Campus Alcohol Safety Team. During COVID this team stopped meeting and the chairs of the team no longer work in their positions. UW-Eau Claire Alcohol Safety Team was comprised of representatives from across campus committed to

reducing the harmful effects of alcohol on students by providing leadership on campus alcohol policy, programs and initiatives, and services.

Responsibilities were:

- 1) Provide a safe environment, promote healthy choices, and provide opportunities for UW-Eau Claire students to learn necessary skills regarding alcohol use.
 - 2) Facilitate an ongoing review of UW-Eau Claire's Policies and practices.
 - 3) Provide UW-Eau Claire students the knowledge and skills necessary to make low risk choices regarding their alcohol use.
 - 4) Incorporate education and awareness of alcohol issues by promoting services available to the University Community
 - 5) Reduce the harmful effects experienced by UW-Eau Claire students, the University community, and the local community as a result of alcohol misuse.
- Start implementing the biennial Neighborhood Safety Tour again. This activity was no longer implemented during COVID. The Safety Tour served as an environmental scan of the alcohol environment in the community on the Water Street bar district, a high-density alcohol retail outlet area. Participants identify environmental components of the community that are associated with high-risk alcohol use. The Tour includes an overview of alcohol issues in Eau Claire, a social media scan, and a guided tour of the Historic Randall Park Neighborhood of Eau Claire.
 - Continue offering opioid overdose trainings and broaden distribution of fentanyl testing kits.
 - Establish agreement with the Eau Claire Health Department and the UWEC Counseling Services to allow counselors to give Narcan to clients who disclose illicit drug use.
 - Partner more with UWEC Housing and Residence Life to implement events related to risky drinking reduction and opioid overdose prevention.
 - Continue to partner with students doing class projects related to drinking and opioid use.

Appendix:

Incident, Citation, and Sanction Data

Education and Diversion Services:

Commented [R1]: Needs 2021-22 numbers for Health Promotion courses

	Students Served 2021-2022	Students Served 2022-2023
BASICS (Health Promotion)	4	2
CHOICES (Health Promotion)	70	50
PHD (Health Promotion)	80	54
TAPS Screening (SHS Clinic)	2,354	1,688
AODA Assessments (Counseling Services)	5	3
First Offenders Diversion Course (Counseling Services)	25	4

Housing and Residence Life AODA Incident Data:

	2021-2022	2022-2023
Charge	Responsible:	Responsible:
032. Alcohol: possession/consumption by underage	186	158
036. Detoxification	5	6
072. Use or possession of illegal drugs	25	28
17.09 (06) Alcohol or controlled substances	108	76
All Charges:	324	268

Dean of Students Sanction Assignments Data:

	2021-2022	2022-2023
Charge:	Responsible:	Responsible:
AODA Assessment	7	4
BASICS	6	5
First Offenders	54	30
CHOICES	79	63
PHD	86	65
Under the Influence	12	4
Marijuana 101	25	22

University Police AODA Incident Data:

Commented [R2]: Try reaching out to Jay again

	2021-2022	2022-2023
Underage (cite)	36	40
Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (arrest)	5	4
Absolute (cite)	0	1
False ID (cite)	2	1
Detox (cases)	2	6
Drug (cases)	79	100
Diversion	26	50

Barron County Incident Data: 0 incidents reported to campus officials in the above areas.

Student Organization Alcohol Policy

Recognized Student Organization Alcohol Policy:

The availability of alcohol at any activity sponsored by University-recognized student organizations must comply with the rules and regulations of the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and with the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Should a recognized student organization choose to make alcohol available at any event or activity, the following applies:

1. The possession, sale, use or consumption of alcoholic beverages during a recognized student organization event, in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the organization, or at any event an observer would associate with the organization, must be in compliance with any and all applicable rules or laws of the University, city, county, state, and federal government.
2. Recognized student organizations hosting events at which alcohol is present must have a licensed third party vendor.
3. Recognized student organizations may not use funds collected from member dues, fees, or collaborative fundraising efforts to purchase alcohol, nor may the purchase of alcoholic beverages for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of or on behalf of the recognized student organization. In addition same funds may not be used to purchase promotional materials (i.e., bar crawl t-shirts, etc.) for unofficial events that can only be attended by those of legal drinking age.
4. Open parties, meaning those with unrestricted access by non-members of the recognized student organization, without specific invitation, at which alcohol is present are prohibited.
5. No members of a recognized student organization, collectively or individually, shall purchase for, serve to, or sell alcoholic beverages to any minor (i.e., those under the established legal drinking age).
6. Recognized student organizations hosting events on campus at which alcohol is available must follow the UW-Eau Claire policy titled [Guidelines for Service of Alcoholic Beverages](#).
7. Recognized student organizations must hold all organization events at locations that allow entry to persons of any age.

UWEC Anti-Hazing Policies:

"Hazing" refers to any activity expected of someone joining a group (or to maintain full status in a group) that humiliates, degrades or risks emotional and/or physical harm, regardless of the person's willingness to participate. In years past, hazing practices were typically considered harmless pranks or comical antics, but today we know that hazing is dangerous and harmful to those who experience it. Hazing is experienced by individuals in university organizations, student clubs and organizations, athletic teams, the military, and other social and professional organizations.

Portions of this text are taken verbatim from www.stophazing.org and www.hazingprevention.org.

Hazing is a complex social problem that is shaped by power dynamics operating in a group and/or organization and within a particular cultural context. Hazing activities are generally considered to be physically abusive, hazardous, and/or sexually violating. The specific behaviors or activities within these categories vary widely among participants, groups and settings. While alcohol use is common in many types of hazing, other examples of typical hazing practices include: personal servitude; sleep deprivation and restrictions on personal hygiene; yelling, swearing and insulting new members/rookies; being forced to wear embarrassing or humiliating attire in public; consumption of vile substances or smearing of such on one's skin; branding; physical beatings; binge drinking and drinking games; sexual simulation and sexual assault.

A. Subtle Hazing

Behaviors that emphasize a power imbalance between new members/rookies and other members of the group or team. Termed "subtle hazing" because these types of hazing are often taken-for-granted or accepted as "harmless" or meaningless. Subtle hazing typically involves activities or attitudes that breach reasonable standards of mutual respect and place new members/rookies on the receiving end of ridicule, embarrassment, and/or humiliation tactics. New members/rookies often feel the need to endure subtle hazing to feel like part of the group or team. (Some types of subtle hazing may also be considered harassment hazing).

Examples include the following:

- Deception
- Assigning demerits
- Silence periods with implied threats for violation
- Deprivation of privileges granted to other members
- Requiring new members/rookies to perform duties not assigned to other members
- Socially isolating new members/rookies
- Line-ups and Drills/Tests on meaningless information
- Name calling
- Requiring new members/rookies to refer to other members with titles (e.g. "Mr.," "Miss") while they are identified with demeaning terms
- Expecting certain items to always be in one's possession

B. Harassment Hazing

Behaviors that cause emotional anguish or physical discomfort in order to feel like part of the group. Harassment hazing confuses, frustrates, and causes undue stress for new members/rookies. (Some types of harassment hazing can also be considered violent hazing).

Examples include the following:

- Verbal abuse
- Threats or implied threats
- Asking new members to wear embarrassing or humiliating attire
- Stunt or skit nights with degrading, crude, or humiliating acts
- Expecting new members/rookies to perform personal service to other members such as carrying books, errands, cooking, cleaning etc.
- Sleep deprivation
- Sexual simulations
- Expecting new members/rookies to be deprived of maintaining a normal schedule of bodily cleanliness.
- Be expected to harass others

C. Violent Hazing

Behaviors that have the potential to cause physical and/or emotional, or psychological harm.

Examples include the following:

- Forced or coerced alcohol or other drug consumption
- Beating, paddling, or other forms of assault
- Branding
- Forced or coerced ingestion of vile substances or concoctions
- Burning
- Water intoxication
- Expecting abuse or mistreatment of animals
- Public nudity
- Expecting illegal activity
- Bondage
- Abductions/kidnaps
- Exposure to cold weather or extreme heat without appropriate protection

Still confused? Ask yourself these questions:

- Would I feel comfortable participating in this activity if my parents were watching?
- Would we get in trouble if the Dean of Students walked by?
- Am I being asked to keep these activities a secret?
- Am I doing anything illegal?
- Does participation violate my values or those of my organization?
- Is it causing emotional distress or stress of any kind to myself or others?

Wisconsin Statutes

Crimes; Chapter 948. Crimes Against Children

948.51 Hazing

(1) In this section “forced activity” means any activity which is a condition of initiation or admission into or affiliation with an organization, regardless of a student’s willingness to participate in the activity.

(2) No person may intentionally or recklessly engage in acts which endanger the physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any organization operating in connection with a school, college or university. Under those circumstances, prohibited acts may include any brutality of a physical nature, such as whipping, beating, branding, forced consumption of any food, liquor, drug or other substance, forced confinement or any other forced activity which endangers the physical health or safety of the student.

(3) Whoever violates sub. (2) is guilty of:

(a) A Class A misdemeanor if the act results in or is likely to result in bodily harm to another.

(b) A Class H felony if the act results in great bodily harm to another.

(c) A Class G felony if the act results in the death of another.

Punishment: Class A misdemeanor (bodily harm or risk of bodily harm)

For a Class A misdemeanor, a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 9 months, or both. §939.51(3)(a)

Punishment: Class H felony (great bodily harm)

For a Class H felony, a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 6 years, or both. §939.50(h)

Punishment: Class G felony (death)

For a Class G felony, a fine not to exceed \$25,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 years, or both. §939.50(g)

UWEC Student Athlete Handbook:

XIII. ALCOHOL/TOBACCO/DRUGS POLICY

ALCOHOL:

The State of Wisconsin requires that persons be 21 years of age or older to purchase, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. The athletics program at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire has a responsibility to promote the health and well-being of our student-athletes. In view of the fact that alcohol consumption has been proven to be detrimental to general health, academic and athletic performance, we encourage student-athletes to exercise self-discipline and self-awareness in their alcohol consumption. We strongly recommend that student-athletes of legal age (21 in Wisconsin) refrain from alcohol consumption during their season. Underage drinking is against the law. All student-athletes are subject to State of Wisconsin legal sanctions as well as standards of conduct and University sanctions concerning illicit drugs and alcohol as outlined in the UWEC Student Services and Standards Handbook. Coaches in consultation with athletics administration may have more restrictive team policies ranging from community service to dismissal from the team.

TOBACCO:

The athletics program prohibits the use of any tobacco product by student-athletes during any team function (practice, game, trips), and by all student-athletes in the McPhee Phy Ed Center and at the athletic fields. The use of chewing tobacco is a violation of NCAA and WIAC policy and will result in disciplinary action up to and including removal from the team.

ILLEGAL DRUGS:

Possession or use of any illegal drug by any student-athletes is strictly prohibited. For further information about the university's Alcohol and Drug policy, please refer to the Student Handbook.

The Wisconsin Statute on Hazing, 948.51, is available at: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html>, the University Library and the Student Development and Diversity Office.

Club Sports Drug and Alcohol Policy:

DRUG/ALCOHOL POLICY

Alcohol is not allowed at any Club Sport function. When hosting a home event (competition or practice) drugs and alcohol may not be used by club athletes, coaches, or spectators from either team. When traveling, the time the club leaves campus to the time the club returns to campus is considered a club event and drugs and alcohol are not allowed at any time. Examples of disciplinary measures that could be taken include suspension of individuals from the club, short term suspension of the entire club, complete loss of club status, etc.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE DURING TRAVEL

Alcohol and or illicit drug use is NOT permitted while participating in Club Sport activities. Club Sport activities include, but are not limited to, club practices, games, travel to and from games/practices, training sessions, and recruitment events. For the duration of the trip no alcohol, marijuana, or illicit drugs may be purchased, ingested, or transported by any club participant regardless of local, state, or federal laws. When traveling, the time the club leaves campus to the time the club returns to campus is what will be considered the duration of the trip.

Policies: Alcohol and Other Drug Policies:

Standards of Conduct and University Sanctions Concerning Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:

The University of Wisconsin System and UW-Eau Claire prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university property or as part of university activities.

The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire recognizes alcohol and other drug misuse as a problem prevalent throughout society. This is a matter of concern at an academic institution because it interferes with the activities and education of students and the performance of faculty and staff. The University recognizes college students exercise personal discretion regarding alcohol and drug use. The University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, consistent with its mission as a public institution of higher education, is committed to providing education about the effects of alcohol and other drugs in a wide variety of settings and formats; assisting individuals who have developed patterns of misuse to find more constructive and healthy lives; and upholding the law. In those circumstances where students, as a result of patterns of misuse, endanger themselves or others, the University will assist in providing professional help, may require remediation, and may examine the appropriateness of continued enrollment. This commitment is carried out in an environment which is educational and supportive in nature and designed to bring about positive changes in behavior and attitude.

University Sanctions Concerning Illicit Drugs and Alcohol:

The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on University premises, except in faculty and staff housing, and as expressly permitted by the chief administrative officer or under institutional regulations, in accordance with s.UWS 18.09(1)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Without exception, alcohol consumption is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s.UWS 18.09(1)(a), Wis. Adm. Code.

The unlawful use or possession of illicit drugs (“controlled substances” as defined in Ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) on University lands is prohibited in accordance with s.UWS 18.15(1), Wis. Adm. Code. Selling or delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with intent to sell or deliver is prohibited under s.UWS17.09(6), Wis. Adm. Code.

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s.UWS 17.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code. University employees are also subject to disciplinary sanctions for violation of these provisions occurring on university property or the worksite or during work time, up to and including termination of employment. Disciplinary sanctions are initiated and imposed in accordance with applicable procedural requirements and work rules, as set forth in Wisconsin Statutes, Administrative rules, faculty and staff policies. Referral for prosecution under criminal law is also possible. Further, violations of s.UWS 18.09(1)(a) and 18.15(1), Wis. Adm. Code may result in additional penalties as allowed under ch. UWS 18, Wis. Adm. Code.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act:

The U.S. Department of Education has adopted final regulations implementing the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1990. This information is a requirement of those regulations to ensure continued federal financial assistance.

The Act requires that the University provide a description, to all students and employees, of the legal sanctions under federal law and Wisconsin law, University disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed, a description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol, and a listing of the University’s drug counseling and treatment programs.

The law is designed to make it clear that the Department of Education is serious about drug and alcohol prevention on college campuses. It is the intent of UW-Eau Claire to follow the regulations and to support the letter and the spirit of the law.

State of Wisconsin Legal Sanctions:

The Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 961 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulates controlled substances and outlines specific penalties for the violation of the regulations. A first-time conviction for possession of a controlled substance can result in a sentence of up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000. Sec. 961.41(3g), Stats. A person convicted of manufacturing a controlled substance, delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with an intent to manufacture or deliver, can be imprisoned for up to 30 years and fined up to

\$1,000,000. Sec. 961.41(1) and (1m), Stats. Penalties vary according to type of drug involved, the amount of drug confiscated, the number of previous convictions, and the presence of any aggravating factors. The distribution of a controlled substance to a minor can lead to the doubling of an authorized sentence term. Section 961.46, Stats.

Wisconsin has formidable legal sanctions that restrict the use of alcohol in various situations. It is illegal to procure for, sell, dispense or give away alcohol to anyone who has not reached the legal drinking age of 21 years. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(1), Stats. Every adult has a legal obligation to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol on premises owned by the adult or under the adult's control. Section 125.07(1)(a)(3), Stats. A first-time violator of either of the above subsections can be fined up to \$500. It is against the law for an underage person to procure or attempt to procure an alcoholic beverage, to falsely represent his or her age for the purpose of obtaining alcohol, to enter premises licensed to sell alcohol, or to licensed premises. Sec. 125.07(4), Stats. A first-time underage violator of section 125.07(4)(bs),stats. can be fined up to \$500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended.

The federal government has recently revised the penalties against drug possession and trafficking through its Federal Sentencing Guidelines that reduce the discretion that federal judges may use in sentencing offenders of federal drug statutes. Under these guidelines, courts can sentence a person for up to 6 years for unlawful possession of a controlled substance, including the distribution of a small amount (less than 250 grams) of marijuana. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction of possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury. Possession of more than 5 grams of cocaine can trigger an intent to distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison. (U.S.S.G. s. 2D2(b)(1).

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance:

Pursuant to federal law, the United States Sentencing Guidelines establish mandatory minimum penalties for categories of drug offenses and provide for penalty enhancements in specific cases. Under these federal guidelines, courts can sentence a person for up to 6 years for unlawful possession of a controlled substance, including the distribution of a small amount (less than 250 grams) of marijuana; a sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction of possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury; and, possession of more than 5 grams of cocaine can trigger an intent to distribute penalty of 10-16 years in prison. For more information, see a comprehensive review of [Federal Trafficking Penalties](#).

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

First conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$10,000, or both.

After one prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After two or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not \$250,000 or both if:

- 1st conviction & the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams
- 2nd crack conviction & the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams
- 3rd or subsequent conviction & the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881 (a)(7)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance. 21 U.S.C. 844a Civil fine of up to \$10,000.

21 U.S.C. 862

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g)

Ineligible to purchase, receive or transport a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Federal Penalties for Illegal Trafficking of Controlled Substances

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, is a consolidation of numerous federal laws regulating the manufacture and distribution of controlled substances. The CSA places all controlled substances into one of five schedules, depending upon the substance's medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability. The CSA provides penalties for the unlawful manufacturing and distribution of controlled substances. The charts on pages 8-9 of the U.S. Department of Justice publication, *Drugs of Abuse, 1996 Edition*, provide an overview of the penalties for trafficking of controlled substances.

NOTE: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Please see the [Federal Trafficking Penalties](#) Summary Information.

Summary of the Health Effects of the Use and Abuse of Drugs and Alcohol:

The following is a partial list of drugs, and the consequences of their use. The misuse of alcohol and the use of other drugs is detrimental to the health of the user. Further, the use of drugs and alcohol is not conducive to an academic atmosphere. Drugs impede the learning process and can cause disruption for other students and disturb their academic interests. The use of alcohol and drugs in the workplace may also impede the employee's ability to perform in a safe and effective manner and may result in injuries to others. Early diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is in the best interests of the student, employee and the university. (For additional information concerning the health risks associated with substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act, refer to the chart on pages 24-25 of the U.S. Department of Justice publication, *Drugs of Abuse*, 1996 edition, or visit the [U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration](#).)

Alcohol

Alcohol is the most frequently abused drug on campus and in society. Alcohol is chemically classified as a mind-altering drug because it contains ethanol and has the chemical power to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. In great amounts, it can affect respiration and heart rate control. Death can result when the level of blood alcohol exceeds 0.40%. Prolonged misuse of alcohol can lead to alcoholism, malnutrition and cirrhosis.

Anabolic Steroids

Concerns over a growing illicit market and prevalence of abuse combined with the possibility of long-term effects of steroid use, led Congress to place anabolic steroids into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although the adverse effects of large doses of multiple anabolic steroids are not well established, there is increasing evidence of serious abuse of these agents, including cardiovascular damage, liver damage and damage to reproductive organs. Physical side effects include elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels, severe acne, premature balding, reduced sexual function and testicular atrophy. The CSA defines anabolic steroids as any drug or hormonal substance chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids), that promotes muscle growth. Those commonly encountered on the illicit market include: boldenone (Equipose), ethylestrenol (Maxibolin), fluoxymesterone (Halotestin), methandriol, methandrostenolone (Dianabol), methyltestosterone, nandrolone (Durabolin, Deca-Durabolin), oxandrolone (Anavar), oxymetholone (Anadrol), stanozolol (Winstrol), testosterone and trenbolone (Finajet).

Cannabis

Three drugs that come from cannabis— marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil—are currently distributed on the U.S. illicit market. These drugs are deleterious to the health and impair the short-term memory and comprehension of the user. When used, they alter the sense of time, and reduce the ability of the user to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. They also increase the heart rate and appetite. Motivation and cognition can be altered, making acquisition and retaining of new information difficult. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence that can produce paranoia and psychosis. Because cannabis products

are usually inhaled as unfiltered smoke, they are damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system and have more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

Depressants

Depressants produce central nervous system depression. Depressants (i.e. barbiturates, benzodiazepines, glutethimide, methaqualone, and meprobamate) can cause physical and psychological dependence that can lead to respiratory depression, coma and death, especially when used in concert with alcohol. Withdrawal can lead to restlessness, insomnia, convulsions and even death. Chloral hydrate, a hypnotic depressant, and alcohol constitute “Mickey Finn.”

Hallucinogens

LSD, PCP, mescaline and peyote are classified as hallucinogens. Hallucinogens interrupt the brain messages that control the intellect and keep instincts in check. Large doses can produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure. Chronic users complain of persistent memory problems and speech difficulties for up to a year after their use. Because the drug stops the brain’s pain sensors, drug experiences may result in severe self-inflicted injuries. Persistent memory problems and speech difficulties may linger.

Narcotics

The term narcotic derives from the Greek word for stupor. Narcotic use is associated with a variety of unwanted effects including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, apathy, lessened physical activity, constriction of the pupils, dilation of the subcutaneous blood vessels causing flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea and vomiting and, most significantly, respiratory depression. With repeated use of narcotics, tolerance and dependence develop. Users of narcotics, such as heroin, codeine, morphine, and opium, are susceptible to overdose that can lead to convulsions, coma and death.

Stimulants

Cocaine is the most potent stimulant of natural origin. “Crack” is the chunk form of cocaine that is a ready-to-use freebase. These drugs stimulate the central nervous system and are extremely addictive. They can cause psychological and physical dependency which can lead to dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, paranoia, and seizures. They can also cause death by disrupting the brain’s control of the heart and respiration.

The use of amphetamines and other stimulants can have the same effect as cocaine and cause increased heart rates and blood pressure that can result in a stroke or heart failure. Symptoms include dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. They can also lead to hallucinations, paranoia, psychosis, and even a physical collapse.

Nicotine is a highly addictive stimulant, whether ingested by smoking or chewing. This drug hits the brain in six seconds, and damages the lungs, decreases heart strength, and is associated with many types of cancers. The withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, progressive restlessness, irritability, and sleep disturbance.

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Awareness, Prevention, and Treatment:

UW-Eau Claire Campus Resources:

Dean of Students Office

Provides support for a variety of student concerns, including illness, academic trouble, and other personal emergencies.

(715) 836-5626

<https://www.uwec.edu/dean-of-students/>

Office of Health Promotion

Supports and implements strategies and programs to reduce high-risk drinking and its negative consequences among UWEC students.

(715) 836-5110

<https://www.uwec.edu/student-health-service/health-promotion/>

Legal Services – Student Senate

An attorney for students is available to help students with a broad range of common student legal needs.

(715) 836-4646

<https://www.uwec.edu/student-senate/legal-service/>

Student Health Services

Provides students with low-cost outpatient medical services.

(715) 836-4311

<https://www.uwec.edu/student-health-service/>

Counseling Services

Provides group and individual counseling for students for a variety of needs and concerns.

(715) 836-5521

<https://www.uwec.edu/counseling-services/>

University Police

Provides law enforcement services to students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Main Office: (715) 836-2222

Urgent, Non-Emergency: (715) 839-4972

Emergencies: 911

Center for Awareness of Sexual Assault (CASA)

Provides a safe place for people to come and talk about any issues they may have surrounding their sexual assault or those of someone close to them.

(715) 836-4357

<https://www.uwec.edu/center-awareness-sexual-assault/>

Eau Claire Area Resources:

Eau Claire City-Country Health Department
720 2nd Ave.
Eau Claire, WI 54703
(715) 839-4718
<https://www.eauclairewi.gov/government/our-divisions/health-department>

Mayo Clinic Health System
Eau Claire
(715) 838-5222
<https://www.mayoclinichealthsystem.org/locations/eau-claire>

Marshfield Clinic
2116 Craig Rd.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 858-4500
<https://www.marshfieldclinic.org/>

Marshfield Clinic Psychiatry and Behavioral
2102 Craig Rd.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 858-4850
<https://www.marshfieldclinic.org/>

OakLeaf Clinics – Pine Grove Family Medicine
3221 Stein Blvd.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 834-2788
<https://www.oakleafclinics.com/>

Prevea Health Family Medicine Clinic
617 W. Clairemont Ave.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 839-5175
<https://www.prevea.com/locations/location-detail/617-Clairemont-Eau-Claire>

Sacred Heart Hospital
900 W. Clairemont Ave.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 717-4121
<https://www.hshs.org/sacredheart/>

Vantage Point Clinic
2005 Highland Ave.

Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 832-5454
<https://www.vantagepointclinic.com/>

Clearwater Counseling
4330 Gold Terrace, Suite 214
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 832-4060
<https://www.clearwatercounseling.com/>

Callier Clinic
2630 Stein Blvd.
Eau Claire, WI 54701
(715) 836-0064
<https://www.caillierclinic.com/>

L.E. Phillips Libertas Treatment Center
2301 Co. Hwy I
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
(715) 723-5585
<https://www.hshs.org/StJosephsChippewaFalls/Locations/HSHS-St-Joseph-s-Chippewa-Falls-Mental-Health-Trea>

AL-ANON Club
2926 Pomona Dr.
Eau Claire, 54701
(715) 833-1878
<https://al-anon.org/>

Rice Lake Area Resources:

Barron County Department of Health and Human Services
335 E. Monroe Ave.
Barron, WI 54812
(715) 537-5691
https://www.barroncountywi.gov/?Type=B_BASIC&SEC=%7BE60ABD62-879E-4255-BDF4-A26D697D5B4E%7D

Barron County Community Services
1420 WI-25 #1200
Barron, WI 54812
(715) 537-6272
<https://www.barroncountywi.gov/>

Family Services Inc. – Barron County

327 E. La Salle, Ave.
Barron, WI 54812
(715) 537-5886

https://www.barroncountywi.gov/?Type=B_BASIC&SEC=%7B2C57F4DD-F957-4003-8A0B-F5BC223C0411%7D

Indianhead Behavioral Health
516 E. La Salle Ave.
Barron, WI 54812
(715) 537-3132

Marshfield Clinic Rice Lake Lakewoods Center
1215 W. Knapp St.
Rice Lake, WI 54868
(715) 236-4450
<https://www.marshfieldclinic.org/locations/centers/Rice%20Lake%20Lakewoods%20Center>

Mayo Clinic Health System – Northland
1222 E. Woodland Ave.
Barron, WI 54812
(715) 537-3186
<https://www.mayoclinichealthsystem.org/locations/barron>

NAMI
12 W. Humbird St.
Rice Lake, WI 54868
(715) 736-0089
<https://namibarroncounty.com/>

New Directions Behavioral Health
425 Tainter Ave.
Rice Lake, WI 54868
(715) 234-3637
<https://www.ndbh.com/>

The University provides counseling and referral services for students and employees dealing with alcohol and drug abuse concerns. A variety of community and county resources are also available to assist individuals who need help in this area. Students who have problems with alcohol or controlled substances are encouraged to voluntarily contact the Dean of Students Office or University Counseling Services for assistance and additional referral. Voluntary contacts with the Dean of Students Office personnel may remain confidential. The UW-Eau Claire Dean of Students Office is located at Schofield 240, and the telephone number is 715-836-2325. Employees who have problems with alcohol or controlled substances are encouraged voluntarily to contact the Human Resources Employee Assistance Program (EAP) coordinator for referral to counseling or treatment programs. Voluntary contacts with the EAP coordinator

are confidential. For information about how to use our EAP, go to Blugold Insider, log in, click on “Human Resources” and then click “Employee Assistance Program” on the left-hand side.